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Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 27.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JAILS.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1896.

No. 359.—The services of Surgeon-Captain S. H. Henderson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st July 1896.

The 3rd July, 1896.

No. 361.—The services of Surgeon-Captain G. F. W. Ewens, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Medical Officer, 16th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 363.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. E. L. Gilbert, I.M.S. (Bengal), Medical Officer, 30th Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd July, 1896.

No. 918.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hill, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th August 1896.

POLICE.

The 2nd July, 1896.

No. 344.—In consequence of the departure on furlough on medical certificate for one year of Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, a District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class, the following promotions are made in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April 1896 (unless otherwise specified) and until further orders:

Mr. H. A. Heath, a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class, to officiate as, District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class.

Mr. R. Galloway, a District Superintendent of Police of the 4th class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class.

Mr. F. T. Coode, an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 4th class.

Mr. F. L. Crawford, Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd grade, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade.

Mr. G. G. Wright, an Inspector of Police of the 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd grade, with effect from the date of taking charge.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 9th June, 1896.

No. 2287-G.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, clause (c) of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct the cancellation of the reference to Act XXI of 1856 (Abkari) in Schedule II annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1152, dated the 3rd October 1879.

E. A. GAIT,

Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1896.

No. 558—58-17-F.—With reference to the Madras Government's Notification No. 282, dated the 12th instant, Mr. J. G. F. Marshall, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, is transferred to Burma in the interests of the public service.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 1st July, 1896.

No. 1116—83-7.—The services of Veterinary Lieutenant E. W. Larnder, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 1117—83-8.—Veterinary Captain J. Joslen, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, and is posted to the Punjab, with effect from the date of the reversion of Veterinary Lieutenant E. W. Larnder to military duty.

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 3rd July, 1896.

No. 1635—101-2.—Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department (on probation), is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 11th June 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1896.

No. 1070-G.—Saiyad Moin-ud-din Khan is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The 30th June, 1896.

No. 1080-G.—Captain C. E. Ross, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, is granted furlough, for one year, under Article 340 (b), Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th June, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

No. 1082-G.—Major J. H. Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent in Kotah, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Agent in Jhallawar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 2nd July, 1896.

No. 1091-G.—The following appointments and confirmation are made, with effect from the 14th June, 1896:

Mr. H. S. Barnes, of the Indian Civil Service, Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Kashmir, to be a Resident of the 1st Class and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Mr. Barnes will continue to officiate, for the present, as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, Resident of the 2nd Class and Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as a Resident of the 1st Class, and as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, during such time as Mr. Barnes may officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. C. Talbot, K.C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Kashmir.

H. DALY,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Government of India.

The 3rd July, 1896.

No. 1097-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. M. Gordon, Consul for Belgium at Aden, as Acting Consul for Denmark at Aden, during the absence of Mr. E. S. Murray.

No. 1100-G.—Major R. V. Garrett, Indian Staff Corps, a Special Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. W. Francis, or until further orders.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 27th June, 1896.

No. 2814-Gl.—Mr. W. Ross, Superintendent of Government Printing, India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 15th July 1896.

No. 2881-P.

The 1st July, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 169, dated 6th June 1893.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 188 (Financial), dated 21st September 1893.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council has approved of the

Mr. C. Sanderson, Deputy Superintendent of Government Printing, India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Ross, or until further orders.

The 30th June, 1896.

No. 2834-Gl.—Mr. W. H. Michael, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from 20th July 1896.

Mr. G. D. Pudumjee, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, during Mr. Michael's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 2859-Gl.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of May 1896 are notified:

With effect from 16th May 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. C. Mitra,—

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 31st May 1896,—

Mr. F. C. Harrison to revert to Accountant General, Class III, substantive *pro tempore*.

Mr. W. L. Harvey to revert to Class I of the Enrolled List, substantive *pro tempore*.

The 3rd July, 1896.

No. 2898-Gl.—Mr. L. E. Pritchard is appointed Comptroller, Assam, with effect from 25th June 1896.

No. 2899-Gl.—Mr. W. D. F. Cowley is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 25th June 1896.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE. CUSTOMS.

The 3rd July, 1896.

No. 2896-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt racks for the withering of tea leaf from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896.

Provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that the racks are imported in order to be used for the withering of tea leaf and for no other purpose.

institution of a Provident Fund to which all officers of the Imperial and Provincial Branches of the Forest Service are permitted to subscribe. The Government of India do not consider it desirable to make subscription to the Fund obligatory in the case of officers already in the service on the date of this Resolution nor in the case of officers of the Provincial Branch of the service who are not of European or Eurasian descent. In the case of such officers the deposits will be voluntary and may be discontinued or renewed at the option of the depositor. Subscription to the Fund will, however, be obligatory in the case of all officers joining the Imperial Branch of the service and all European and Eurasian officers joining the Provincial Branch of the service after the date of this Resolution.

2. The rules under which the Fund will, for the present, be conducted are attached to this Resolution.

3. Subscriptions to the Fund should first be made on salaries becoming due on the 1st August 1896.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor General and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Forest Officers' Provident Fund.

I.—The institution of a Provident Fund under the conditions specified in Rule II is sanctioned for the officers of the Imperial and Provincial branches of the Forest Service.

II.—The conditions under which these officers will join the Fund are as follows :

- (1) The monthly deposit may be not less than 5 per cent. and not more than 10 per cent. on the salary (as defined in the Civil Service Regulations) of each depositor for the month.
- (2) In the case of officers in the Service on the 1st July 1896, and in the case of all members of the Provincial Branch of the Service who are not of European or Eurasian descent the deposits will be voluntary, and may be discontinued and renewed at the option of the depositor. But all officers joining the Imperial Branch of the Service and all European and Eurasian officers joining the Provincial Branch of the Service after the date given above must contribute 5 per cent. of their salary to the Fund and may contribute up to 10 per cent. of salary.
- (3) An officer on leave of any kind may at his option subscribe any sum he pleases subject to a minimum of 5 per cent. on his leave allowances and maximum of 10 per cent. on the salary he would draw if on duty.
- (4) Compound interest at 4 per cent. on such payments will be annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing. The Government may at any time, at its option, and without giving any right to withdrawal of subscriptions, reduce the rate of interest to any rate not less than half per cent. in excess of that at which it is raising rupee loans in India.
- (5) The sum which will thus accumulate to the credit of an officer will be his absolute property, to be handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the Service, or in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives. Government will not be bound by or recognise any assignment or trust executed or attempted to be created by any officer during his lifetime, and will

only make payments (1) during the lifetime of the officer on his own receipts; (2) after his death in accordance with Rule IX below.

(6) Receipts and payments will be made in rupees only.

III.—The deposits received under the foregoing resolution will be credited on the books of the Government to an account named “Forest Officers’ Provident Fund.” The administration of the Fund will rest with the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department. The Secretaries of the Fund will be the Accounts Officers of the Fund, that is, the Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

IV.—Deposits will be recovered by deduction from bills, except in the following cases in which they may be made in cash in India :—

- (1) When an officer draws his leave allowances out of India.
- (2) When an officer is on leave without allowances.
- (3) When an officer is in foreign service. This does not apply to officers serving in Berar.

Cash payments of subscriptions must be made by depositors by credit or remittance to their audit officers, or in the case of officers in foreign service by credit or remittance to the Account Officer to whom their contribution on account of leave and pension is payable.

V.—A depositor must, when paying his subscription, whether his subscriptions to the Fund are recovered by deduction from bills, or paid in cash, specify the number of his account which will be communicated to him by the Account Officer by whom his account is opened.

VI.—No withdrawal will ordinarily be allowed from the deposit until the depositor quits the service or dies. But on Local Governments or Administrations being satisfied that the pecuniary circumstances of a depositor are such that the indulgence is absolutely necessary, a deposit may be temporarily withdrawn under orders issued by the Local Governments or Administrations—

- (i) to pay for the passage of the depositor going on leave out of India on medical certificate or returning after such absence;
- (ii) to pay for the passage of any member of the depositor’s family coming from beyond the sea to join him, or going beyond the sea, sick, or from some urgent cause.

VII.—No payment of an amount to be withdrawn may be made except with the sanction, previously obtained, of the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, for officers serving in those Presidencies, or of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for all other officers.

VIII.—Withdrawals under Rule VI will be recovered in twenty equal monthly instalments compulsorily deducted from salary in addition to contributions under Rule II, whenever full salary is drawn, until the whole is refunded. Such instalments may be paid in advance.

IX.—The balances of deceased depositors will be paid according to Act V of 1873.

As regards deceased depositors. Act V of 1873 applies to those balances only which do not exceed Rs. 1,000. Balances in excess of Rs. 1,000 should be paid on production of probate, letters of administration, or a certificate under Act VII of 1889, unless otherwise ordered by the Local Government, which has a discretionary power to dispense with such evidence in cases where it is of opinion that to require it would cause hardship, and to dispense with it would involve no appreciable risk.

When repayment is made under section 4 of a deposit belonging to the estate of a depositor deceased, the list of deposits repaid must be supported by a certificate from the Secretary in Form A.

Form B is prescribed for the certificate under section 8 of Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks Act) required for proceedings regarding deceased depositors’ estates.

X.—The Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, will keep the accounts of officers serving in these Presidencies, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries, the accounts of all other officers.

XI.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the depositor's account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month. In calculating interest under this rule, the deposits received by deduction from salary will be considered as paid into the Fund on the 1st of the month succeeding that for which the salaries from which the deductions are made are due. The interest will be calculated monthly, but will not be added to principal until the end of the official year, except when the account is to be finally closed.

XII.—As soon as possible after the close of each year, each depositor or will receive a statement of his account with interest made up to 31st March. Depositors are required to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of these statements; and unless errors in them are brought to the notice of the officer rendering the account within one month from the date of their receipt, Government will not be responsible for any sums not thus acknowledged.

XIII.—Any depositor may, once in the official year but not oftener, receive, on application to the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, for officers serving in these Presidencies, and Comptroller, India Treasuries, for all other officers, a copy of his account for the last official year and for so many months of the current year as may have been posted and agreed.

Form A.

(Referred to in Rule IX.)

WHEREAS*
 depositor No. _____ in the Forest Officers' Provident Fund at _____ died on the _____ day of _____ 189 , leaving therein the sum of _____ and Probate of _____ Will, or Letters of Administration of _____ effects or a Certificate under Act VII of 1889, has not been produced to me within three months from the time of _____ death, I do hereby certify, pursuant to Act V of 1873, that† _____ of§ _____ the|| _____ of the said deceased depositor has on _____ before me _____ proved† _____ right to administer the effects of the said deceased, and I thereby direct the said sum of _____ to be paid to** _____ accordingly.¶

Dated this _____ day of _____ 189 .

Secretary,
Forest Officers' Provident Fund.

*Name.

†His or her.
 ‡Name.
 §Residence.
 ||Here state relation to the deceased.
 ¶If security is given, here write—
 Security having been given by** for the due administration thereof.
 But if no security is taken, this blank will not be filled up.
 **Him or her.

Form B.

(Referred to in Rule IX.)

WHEREAS (name, residence, occupation) _____ depositor No. _____ in the Forest Officers' Provident Fund at _____ is reported to have died on _____, and WHEREAS _____ of _____ setting forth that he has claimed Probate of the Will or Letters of Administration of the estate or certificate under Act VII of 1889 for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, etc., has applied to me for a certificate under Section 8 of Act V of 1873 (The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873), I HEREBY certify that the amount of the deposits belonging to the estate of the said _____ is _____

Dated this _____ 189 .

Secretary,
Forest Officers' Provident Fund.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Lancers.

No. 773.—Captain T. D. Leslie is confirmed as 3rd Squadron Commander, with effect from the 30th July 1895.

No. 774.—Captain T. D. Leslie, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain F. Wyllie, confirmed as 1st Squadron Commander and second-in-command, with effect from the 8th March 1896.

5th Infantry.

No. 775.—Second-Lieutenant G. S. Palmer, officiating wing officer, 3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, *vice* Captain T. H. Plumer, appointed to the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 776.—Mr. N. Laval, Military Accounts Department, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 777.—Captain R. T. Moore, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is appointed to the charge of the Proof Department at Balasore and seconded, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 778.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 9th June 1896, page 3384.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 9th June, 1896.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. Hailes, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel on appointment as an Assistant Adjutant-General of a district in India. Dated 17th August 1895.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 779.—The promotion of Captain W. A. L. Cowie, Indian Staff Corps, notified in G. G. O. No. 626 of 1896, is postdated to the 24th May 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 780.—Lieutenant-General George Francis Beville, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 27th June 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 781.—*18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Sardar Khan, from the 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Mir Zahid Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th May 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 782.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

John Richard Maples, Esquire, to be Major, *vice* Lackersteen, promoted.

No. 783.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Robert Harry Vincent, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Cooper, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 784.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant C. M. M. Stuart resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 27th June and the 3rd July 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (3rd Sikh Infantry).	Captain E. W. Codrington	22nd June 1896	Dera Ismail Khan.		
1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).	Hony. Captain C. Sinclair	21st June 1896	Subathu.		
Public Works Department (Madras).	Sub-Conductor J. W. Cherry	13th May 1896	Uttankarai (Salem District).		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 20th June and the 3rd July 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Allan Laing Peebles .	Captain .	1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.	15th April 1895.	Intestate .	Rs. a. p. 288 0 0		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th June, 1896.

No. 287.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 384, dated 31st October 1895, Mr. J. P. Williams, Locomotive Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, will continue to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent until further orders.

The 1st July, 1896.

No. 288.—Mr. W. A. Hutchison, Traffic Inspector, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway until further orders.

The 2nd July, 1896.

No. 289.—The services of Lieutenant E. G. Farquharson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, which were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service, in Public Works Department Notification No. 140, dated 3rd April 1895, are replaced at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 290.—Lalla Jaikishan, Accountant, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

No. 292.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on such portion or portions of the Saugor-Katni extension of the Indian Midland Railway as are situate in British territory.

No. 293.—Mr. W. T. Rabbitt, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), with effect from the 7th June 1896, until further orders.

The 3rd July, 1896.

No. 294.—The services of Lieutenant F. G. Howard, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service, in Public Works Department Notification No. 149, dated 16th April 1895, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 295.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. F. Wallis, Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th May 1896.

No. 297.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Anderson, J. A.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Temporary .	11th March 1896.
Sherman, W. H. P.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, <i>supernumerary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, <i>supernumerary</i> .	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	11th March 1896.
Ivens, T. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	11th March 1896.
Cloëte, H. N. C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	11th March 1896.
Hodson, C. W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	11th March 1896.
Selby, Lieutenant-Colonel H.O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	9th April 1896.
Perram, G. J.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	14th April 1896.
Bagley, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	14th April 1896.
Harrington, H. S.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary .	14th April 1896.
Fox, Colonel H. C., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	14th April 1896.
Monk, H. L.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Temporary .	1st May 1896.
Good, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	1st May 1896.
MacLean, L. F., C I E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	1st May 1896.
Hodges, R. N.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary .	1st May 1896.
Barron, A. H.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	7th May 1896.
Campbell, G. A.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary .	7th May 1896.
Bagley, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	27th May 1896.

The 29th June, 1896.

No. 286.—The following is published for general information :

No. 1630 G., dated Simla, the 29th June, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Revised conditions governing the selection of Native Engineers for a course of training in England.

Read—

Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 116 G., dated 16th January 1888, regarding the selection of Native Engineers for a course of practical training in England.

Read also—

Letters from certain Local Governments and Administrations who were consulted regarding the desirability of rescinding the rules referring to the above matter.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have had under consideration the question of rescinding or modifying the rules referred to in the above.

Resolution. After consulting certain Local Governments and Administrations on the subject, it has been decided that it is undesirable to rescind the rules, or to modify them to any material extent. All that appears necessary is to insist on the exercise of greater strictness in the selection of officers for a course of practical training. It is observed that special care in selecting officers is already enjoined by paragraph 8 of the Resolution of 1888 quoted in the preamble.

2. In future, therefore, such recommendations must be restricted to cases where an officer is required to study some special branch of work in which he has to some extent distinguished himself, while practising his profession in this country; or when it is desirable that such an officer should finish or supplement his education by seeing works that cannot be seen in this country and where, in each case, it is desirable in the interests of the public service alone that he should do so. It is indispensable also in the case of every officer so recommended that his antecedents should render it probable that he will benefit by such course of training to such an extent as to fully repay Government for the expense incurred.

3. If the above instructions are carefully followed, the Government of India anticipate that recommendations will be made very rarely and only in very exceptional cases.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Gov-

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.

The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.

The Director General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.

ernments and Administrations and officers noted in the margin; also that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 2nd July, 1896.

No. 291.—The following is published for general information:

No. 495 R. T., dated Simla, the 29th June, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for railways under construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4804, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No. 2524, dated the 13th June 1896, forwarding letter No. 4176, dated the 10th June 1896, from the Agent, Indian Midland railway.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, has applied for leave to adopt, on the Saugor-Katni extension of the Indian Midland

railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480 $\frac{1}{2}$, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations, to such portion or portions of the Saugor-Katni extension of the Indian Midland railway, as are situate in British territory and have been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 3rd July, 1896.

No. 296.—The following is published for general information :

No. 501 R. T., dated Simla, the 30th June, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 2187, dated the 11th June 1896, forwarding letter from the Manager and Chief Engineer, Bengal Dooars Railway Company, No. 1509, dated the 8th June 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Manager and Chief Engineer, Bengal Dooars Railway Company, has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which have been published.

under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India Circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Bengal Dooars railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st August 1896, the application, to the Bengal Dooars railway, of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which are cited in the foregoing observations, in supersession of the rules now in force.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 27.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES LAYING DOWN THE PERIOD WITHIN WHICH OFFICERS OF THE STAFF CORPS APPOINTED TO THE PUNJAB, BURMA AND ASSAM COMMISSIONS SHOULD PASS THEIR DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

No. $\frac{4\text{-Establishments}}{516-21}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments), under date Simla, the 3rd July, 1896.

READ—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 170—I.C.-15, dated the 5th April 1895.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 633, dated the 26th October 1895.

Letters to the Government of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 634—635, dated the 26th October 1895.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1189, dated the 12th November 1895.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 903—I.C.-15, dated the 27th November 1895.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. $\frac{1443\text{-P. S.}}{652\text{-(C.)}}$, dated the 21st November 1895.

RESOLUTION.

IN the letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, dated the 5th April 1895, the question was raised as to the period within which Staff Corps recruits of the Burma Commission should be required to pass their Departmental Examinations. The Governor General in Council expressed the opinion that the appointment of officers of the Staff Corps to the Punjab, Burma and Assam Commissions should be made subject to the condition that they would be liable to be

reverted to Military duty in the event of their failing to pass the Departmental Examinations prescribed for officers of the Commission within a fixed time. The Government of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam, who were consulted in the matter have expressed themselves generally in favour of the proposal. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to lay down the following rules upon the subject :

- (1) A Military Officer will be required within 18 months of his appointment to the Commission to pass the Departmental Examination by the Lower Standard.
- (2) The date on which he passes this Examination will be at once reported to the Government of India in the Military Department, and he will be seconded in his regiment from that date.
- (3) Should he fail to pass the Lower Standard Examination in 18 months, he will be liable to be reverted at once to his regiment, but the Local Government or Administration will, in exceptional cases and on public grounds, have power to retain him in civil employ notwithstanding his failure to pass by the Lower Standard within the prescribed time.
- (4) An officer who passes the Lower Standard Examination within 18 months, or who, having failed to pass by this Standard within this period, has been retained by the Local Government or Administration in civil employ, will be required to pass by the Higher Standard within three years of the date of his joining the Commission. Upon his passing by this Standard he will be confirmed in civil employ, and his name will be struck off the strength of his regiment under Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the date on which he passes (which should be reported to the Government of India in the Military Department).
- (5) The services of any officer who fails to pass by the Higher Standard within three years of the date of his joining the Commission will be immediately replaced at the disposal of the military authorities.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam ; that a copy be forwarded to the Military and the Foreign Departments for information ; and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

[TRUE EXTRACT.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 27th, 1896.

During the week strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout India. The normal pressure difference between Colombo and the Indus Valley for the week under review is 0·404 inch, while the actual difference on each day was :

Sunday, 21st	0·590"
Monday, 22nd	0·492"
Tuesday, 23rd	0·562"
Wednesday, 24th	0·491"; mean 0·563"
Thursday, 25th	0·520"
Friday, 26th	0·658"
Saturday, 27th	0·628"

so that for the whole week there was a mean excess of 0·159, which on the last day but one increased to as much as 0·250 inch. Accompanying these exceptionally large pressure differences were very strong monsoon winds which brought up heavy rain to a large part of the country, though the exceptional character of the rainfall was, on the whole, less marked than the exceptional strength of the wind. The daily reports showed that superimposed on these abnormally strong monsoon conditions were two cyclonic systems, which also materially affected the weather over the neighbourhoods affected by them. The centre of the first storm lay between Sutna and Jubbulpore on Sunday, the 21st, and thence passed west-north-westward to Sind, and was central over Jacobabad on the 23rd. It occasioned much heavy rainfall along and in the neighbourhood of its course, the most remarkable fall connected with the storm being a fall of 6·8 inches at Kurrachee in 24 hours, which was reported at 8 A.M. on the 24th. Immediately after the disappearance of this storm a fresh brisk fall of the barometer declared itself over the head of the Bay, and between the 25th and the 27th a vigorous cyclonic storm was developed within that area, which occasioned heavy rain over Bengal and Burma, the most remarkable fall connected with this disturbance being 8·91 inches, which occurred at Darjeeling between 8 A.M. of the 25th and 8 A.M. of the 26th of June. Owing to the general rainfall the mean temperature of the whole country has been generally low though not by any considerable amount. The principal exception to this general defect has been the Punjab, to which province the monsoon has not yet properly extended, while at the same time the province lay outside the influence of the storm which brought such heavy rain to Sind.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, June 21st.*—Pressure was changing rapidly and irregularly. The storm from the Bay (noticed last week) had passed from West Bengal to the north of the Central Provinces, its passage having been accompanied with a rapid recovery in the former and a brisk fall of the barometer in the latter region. Westerly and south-westerly winds prevailed over the Peninsula, the Bay, Burma, and part of North-Western India, while in other places the directions were controlled by the storm which lay near Jubbulpore. The force was strong over a large part of the country. The mean temperature was in slight to very large excess over North-Western India and in slight excess on the coasts of the Peninsula, while elsewhere it was in slight to very large defect. The largest abnormal excess was 11·7° at Mooltan and Sialkot, and the largest abnormal defect was 9·5° at Raipur. Rain was general except over the central and east of the Peninsula and North-Western India.

Monday, June 22nd.—Pressure was again changing by large amounts. In most places the barometer had risen, and the cyclonic storm had advanced westward to Jhansi. The winds were unaltered, except that the centre of the cyclonic circulation had moved westward. The area of excessive temperature had moved slightly westward, and a small area of relatively high temperature had appeared over North Bengal, but in other respects the distribution of temperature relatively to the normal was unaltered. The greatest abnormal excess was 12.4° at Peshawar, and the greatest abnormal deficiency, 10° at Chanda. Rain had again occurred in all regions except part of North-Western India and the centre and east of the Peninsula. The rainfall was less general, however, along the West Coast.

Tuesday, June 23rd.—Pressure was increasing rapidly to very rapidly over the central parts of the country, and falling slowly over North-East India and over the Western desert. The cyclonic storm had reached the neighbourhood of Jacobabad, and had filled up a good deal. The winds were cyclonic over North-Western India, westerly and south-westerly across the Peninsula and the Bay, and southerly in Burma. The mean temperature was excessive over Sind and the Punjab, over Madras, and over Bengal and Assam, and in defect elsewhere. The abnormal variations were smaller than on the 22nd. The rainfall had fallen off considerably both over North-Eastern India and Central India, but along the West Coast a heavy fall of rain was reported.

Wednesday, June 24th.—The depression had disappeared and a brisk to rapid recovery of pressure had occurred over a large part of North-Western and Central India. The most important change was, however, the fall over the head of the Bay, where a fresh storm was developing. The winds were westerly and south-westerly over the greater part of the country, but were southerly over part of North-Western India and of Burma and variable in Bengal. The mean temperature was excessive over the Punjab, the Carnatic, and Bengal and Assam, and was in defect elsewhere. Exceptionally heavy rain had fallen in Sind and Cutch, showers in the South-East Punjab and Upper India Hill districts, and moderate to heavy rain in Burma, South Bengal and Chota Nagpur; but the centre and east of the Peninsula, the central parts of India and a large part of North-Western India still reported little or no rain.

Thursday, June 25th.—Pressure had risen over the Bombay Presidency and fallen elsewhere. The fall had been rapid over the head of the Bay and the developing depression had increased in definiteness. The winds were southerly over the Western desert and in Burma, variable in Bengal, and generally westerly elsewhere. Northerly winds had appeared at Calcutta and Saugor Island. The mean temperature was lower than usual over West Bengal, the Bombay Deccan, and a large part of North-Western India, and was excessive elsewhere. Moderate to heavy rain had been received in Lower Burma, South Bengal, Orissa, Sikkim, and Assam, and showers along the West Coast and the submontane parts of Northern India, but there had again been very little rain over the eastern half of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Friday, June 26th.—Pressure had decreased everywhere, the change having been rapid in the north-west and over the head of the Bay. The depression at the head of the Bay had still further developed, and readings were nearly 0.40 inch below the normal height. The wind remained generally westerly, but was southerly over Burma and some stations in the extreme north-west, and was cyclonic around the north of the Bay. The mean temperature was excessive in North-East India, the north of the Punjab, and the Carnatic. Moderate to heavy rain was reported from the West Coast, from North-East India, as well as on and near the North-West Himalayas.

Saturday, June 27th.—Pressure had increased over Burma, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and along the foot of the North-West Himalayas;

elsewhere it had fallen. The depression over the head of the Bay had apparently moved slightly northward, but was unchanged in intensity. Easterly winds were blowing over the North Gangetic Plain, and the cyclonic circulation at the head of the Bay was better defined, but in other respects the winds were little changed. The variations of the mean temperature from the normal were generally moderate. There was some excess over Assam and Bengal, over the central parts of the country, and over the Punjab. The central parts of the Peninsula and of India and a considerable part of North-Western India were without rain, but elsewhere rain was fairly general and fairly heavy.

Temperature.—As mentioned above, the monsoon currents have never properly extended into the Punjab, while owing to the westerly course of the storms the current from the Bay has at no time been directed towards North Bengal and Assam; hence the extreme north-east of India and the extreme north-west of India have had little rain and an excessive temperature. The Carnatic also has received less rain than usual, and in that region also temperature has been high. In all other places the heat has been less than usual, the position of the area of greatest variation varying with the region of greatest precipitation of rain.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	June 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.9	-0.6	-1.2	-0.8	-0.5
Bengal and Assam	-2.6	-1.5	+0.5	+1.5	+0.8	+0.9	-0.3	-0.1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	-0.7	-4.1	-2.0	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-3.5	-1.7
Punjab	+8.5	+3.8	+1.2	+2.5	-0.9	-1.2	+1.3	+2.2
Bombay	-1.2	-1.1	-1.3	-0.9	+0.7	+0.3	0	-0.7
Central Provinces and Berar	-6.2	-7.8	-4.7	-2.2	-0.2	-0.6	+0.1	-3.1
Central India and Gujarat	+0.4	-2.4	-5.1	-6.2	-3.8	-2.8	-1.9	-3.1
Sind and Rajputana	+6.0	+3.8	-0.7	-4.4	-6.7	-5.1	-2.3	-1.3
Madras	-0.6	+0.5	+1.2	+2.1	+1.7	+0.9	-1.6	+0.6
Mean for whole of India	+0.4	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8

The table shows that on the 21st the mean temperature of the whole country was about normal, but that from the 22nd to the 27th there was a slight steady deficiency. The provincial variations show a moderate excess over the Punjab and a slight excess over Madras, and a slight to considerable deficiency in other parts of the country. The heat in the Punjab was very excessive on some days and the highest temperatures of the whole country were reported from this province.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day:

June 21st	118.5° at Jacobabad.
„ 22nd	119.5° „ „ and Mooltan.
„ 23rd	108.4° „ Jacobabad.
„ 24th	108.9° „ „ and Mooltan.
„ 25th	108.2° „ Dera Ismail Khan.
„ 26th	107.5° „ Peshawar.
„ 27th	112.2° „ Jacobabad.

Rain.—The week has been marked by a very strong monsoon over a large part of the country. On the whole, this burst of monsoon weather has been more remarkable for the strength of the wind than for the heaviness of the rainfall; but in several parts of the country, Darjeeling, for example, the fall of rain has been exceptionally heavy. The Bombay current has blown very strongly and steadily across the West Coast, penetrating well into the Peninsula and the Central Provinces as well as across the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts into Gujarat, Rajputana, and the Punjab. Most of the rainfall due to this current was deposited along the West Coast, and in places, as, for example, Kurrachee, the fall was very heavy; but a certain amount of rain from this source was received in the hill and submontane districts of Upper India, while on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, when a depression was passing through the central parts of the country, the Bombay current gave heavy rain to several central stations. The course of the Bay current was less well defined. The depression which formed at the head of the Bay last week passed westward or west-north-westward through West Bengal and the Central Provinces into Sind, and this depression drew the current from the Bay into circulation and prevented the full extension of monsoon winds from the Bay into Upper India. This depression had only just disappeared when a fresh storm commenced to develop over the head of the Bay, and this disturbance in its turn prevented a proper extension of the Bay current, so that the Gangetic Plain, which ordinarily receives its rainfall from the Bay current, was throughout the week unfavourably situated for receiving a proper supply of moisture. As regards the east of the Peninsula the strong westerly winds from the Arabian Sea rushed across the Peninsula uninterrupted by any pressure irregularity and failed to give any rain of importance after passing over the western districts. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. The first column shows that rain was received in every one of the rainfall divisions during the week under review, and that in every case, except the East Coast (South) and Hyderabad (South), the week's fall was effective,—that is, exceeded one-tenth of an inch. The heaviest average actual rainfall reported was 26·05 inches in Coorg, followed by 17·63 inches in Tenasserim, by 16·56 inches in Arakan, and by 12·22 inches in Malabar; while, as stated above, the lightest fall was less than one-tenth of an inch in Hyderabad (South) and the East Coast (South). The second column of the table exhibits the average normal rainfall for the week. This column shows that ordinarily the heaviest rainfall is Arakan, 9·53 inches; Konkan, 8·92 inches; Tenasserim, 8·88 inches; Assam (Hills), 8·08 inches; Bengal (Hills), 7·85 inches; Malabar, 6·93 inches; and Coorg, 6·23 inches: while the rainfall is ordinarily lightest in Sind. This comparison shows an abnormal distribution of rainfall for the week under review, in that the heaviest fall was reported from Coorg and the lightest fall from the East Coast (South), instead of from Arakan and Sind respectively. The third column gives the excess and defect of the week's rainfall as compared with the normal. In the case of thirty-three divisions the rainfall was in excess and in the case of twenty-three in defect of the average. The region of deficient rain included all the Assam divisions, North Bengal, Oudh (South), all the North-Western Provinces divisions, except the Submontane (West) and Hills, all the Punjab divisions, except the Submontane and Hills, Khandesh, Berar, Gujarat, Rajputana (East), and Central India (West), and all the central and east divisions of the Peninsula, except Madras (South). Within the exceptions noticed above and in all the other divisions the rainfall was excessive. In Coorg the excess was as much as 19·82 inches, in Tenasserim 8·75 inches, in Arakan 7·03 inches, in Malabar 5·29 inches, in the Punjab Hills 4·55 inches, in the Central Provinces (East) 3·67 inches, in Kathiawar 3·56 inches and in Sind 2·95 inches. The most important cases of deficiency were 4·36 inches in the Assam Hills and 3·98 inches in North Bengal. The abnormal excess in Burma was due to the fact that during the storm periods in Bengal a strong current from the Bay was determined to Burma resulting in heavy rain, while the excess over the south-west of the Peninsula was due to an unusually strong and steady monsoon beating on to the hills in the south of the Peninsula. The deficiency in Assam and North Bengal was attributable to the causes described last week—*vis.*, to the action and direction of movement of the storms originating over the Bay and passing westward through Bengal.

The three concluding columns of the table give the state of the seasonal rainfall. The total rainfall of the period May 31st to June 27th was in excess of the normal in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Orissa, the Submontane (West) and Hill divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the Hill division of the Punjab, Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, the Central Provinces (West and East), Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Rajputana (West), and Madras (South); it was normal in East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar (South), the North-Western Provinces (East), Oudh (North), the North-Western Provinces (Submontane East), Punjab (Submontane), Malabar, the Konkan, Berar, the Central Provinces (Central), the East Coast (North), Madras (Central), and the East Coast (Central), and was in defect in all the remaining divisions. The above shows that, except in parts of North-East and North-West India, of the Gangetic Plain, of the central parts of the country and of the east of the Peninsula, the seasonal rainfall has been up to or surpassed the normal average. In Sind and Baluchistan the excess is very considerable.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week under review:—Moulmein 20·13 inches, Akyab 19·57 inches, Cox's Bazar (Chittagong) 17·52 inches, Darjeeling 14·76 inches, Kangra 16·18 inches; Vayitri (Malabar) 31·50 inches, Karkal (Mangalore) 21·50 inches, Alleppy (Travancore) 15·15 inches, Devala (Coimbatore) 26·62 inches, Virajpet (Coorg) 30·36 inches, Nagar (Shimoga) 27·25 inches, Siddapur (Karwar) 27·73 inches, Panwell (Colaba) 19·70 inches; Chandgad (Belgaum) 19·53 inches, Bavda (Kolhapur) 15·31 inches. The very heavy fall at Darjeeling appears to have been local.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 27TH, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 31ST TO JUNE 27TH, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in Inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to June 27th.	Excess or de- fect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	17'63	8'88	+ 8'75	46'03	37'73	+ 22
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	7'41	5'08	+ 2'33	21'96	17'97	+ 22
	3. Central Burma	2'71	2'57	+ 0'14	7'74	11'25	- 31
	4. Upper Burma	1'73	?	?	9'82	?	?
	5. Arakan	16'56	9'53	+ 7'03	39'53	49'87	- 21
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	5'94	4'26	+ 1'68	17'39	19'45	- 11
	7. Assam (Surma)	4'17	5'19	- 1'02	17'53	23'91	- 27
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	3'72	8'08	- 4'36	14'52	31'50	- 54
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	3'84	3'95	- 0'11	9'05	15'97	- 43
	10. Deltaic Bengal	4'04	2'18	+ 1'86	11'69	10'11	+ 16
	11. Central Bengal	3'93	2'45	+ 1'48	10'97	9'81	+ 12
	12. North Bengal	1'55	5'53	- 3'98	8'31	22'75	- 63
	13. Bengal (Hills)	7'98	7'85	+ 0'13	15'47	28'08	- 45
	14. Orissa	4'18	3'21	+ 0'97	15'15	8'59	+ 76
	15. Chota Nagpur	2'72	2'46	+ 0'26	8'12	7'87	+ 3
	16. Bihar (South)	4'69	2'15	+ 2'54	5'97	5'76	+ 4
	17. Do. (North)	3'08	2'49	+ 0'59	5'52	8'40	- 34
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	2'17	1'9	+ 0'26	3'54	4'27	- 17
	19. Oudh (South)	1'16	2'13	- 0'97	2'62	4'34	- 40
	20. Do. (North)	2'51	2'22	+ 0'29	4'78	4'92	- 3
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0'63	1'42	- 0'79	2'17	3'33	- 35
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0'70	1'10	- 0'40	1'57	2'31	- 32
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	1'94	2'31	- 0'37	4'58	5'33	- 14
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	3'98	2'08	+ 1'90	6'10	4'59	+ 33
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	4'92	2'22	+ 2'70	10'89	6'03	+ 81
	26. Punjab (South-East)	0'72	1'23	- 0'51	1'29	2'52	- 49
	27. Do. (South)	0'22	0'54	- 0'32	0'37	1'57	- 77
PUNJAB	28. Do. (Central)	0'55	0'61	- 0'06	1'17	1'50	- 22
	29. Do. (Submontane)	1'80	1'11	+ 0'75	2'41	2'62	- 8
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	7'00	2'45	+ 4'55	8'51	5'44	+ 56
	31. Do. (North)	0'24	0'40	- 0'16	0'58	0'99	- 41
	32. Do. (West)	0'20	0'23	- 0'03	0'29	0'63	- 54
	33. Malabar (Coast)	12'22	6'93	+ 5'29	36'10	33'93	+ 6
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	34. Madras (South-Central)	3'38	0'83	+ 2'55	7'58	4'60	+ 65
	35. Coorg	26'05	6'23	+ 19'82	49'82	24'92	+ 100
	36. Mysore	3'65	1'17	+ 2'48	8'14	4'51	+ 80
	37. Konkan	9'80	8'92	+ 0'88	27'60	27'58	0
	38. Bombay Deccan	3'02	1'09	+ 1'93	9'02	4'93	+ 83
	39. Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0'99	1'11	- 0'12	7'89	4'61	+ 71
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0'76	1'83	- 1'07	6'30	6'39	- 1
	42. Central Provinces (West)	4'40	2'18	+ 2'22	8'86	7'10	+ 25
	43. Ditto (Central)	4'26	3'21	+ 1'05	8'62	7'98	+ 8
	44. Ditto (East)	6'83	3'16	+ 3'67	14'38	8'21	+ 75
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	2'70	2'82	- 0'12	7'85	5'58	+ 41
	46. Kathiawar	4'72	1'16	+ 3'56	6'80	2'71	+ 151
	47. Sind	3'12	0'17	+ 2'95	3'12	0'27	+ 1056
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0'89	0	+ 0'89	1'14	0'09	+ 1167
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	2'55	2'50	+ 0'05	4'80	6'76	- 29
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	1'21	1'81	- 0'60	2'43	4'10	- 41
	51. Rajputana (West)	1'19	0'55	+ 0'64	1'96	1'56	+ 26
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0'99	1'41	- 0'42	4'73	4'55	+ 4
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	2'40	3'81	- 1'41	6'80	10'15	- 33
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0'09	1'00	- 0'91	2'48	4'19	- 41
	54. Madras (Central)	0'25	0'58	- 0'33	2'33	2'46	- 5
	55. East Coast (Central)	0'28	0'63	- 0'35	2'49	2'64	- 6
	56. Ditto (South)	0'07	0'63	- 0'56	1'30	2'05	- 36
	57. Madras (South)	0'39	0'22	+ 0'17	1'06	1'04	+ 59

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 2nd July, 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th June.*—The rainfall was good in the Nilgiris and on the West Coast and moderate in the greater portion of the Circars; light or scattered showers have fallen elsewhere. The rainfall to date is below the average, except on the West Coast and in the Nilgiris, Anantapur and Tinnevely. The water-supply is insufficient in parts of several districts. Preparations for sowing are proceeding generally. Pasture is scarce, but is improving in parts, and fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are rising slightly in several districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st July.*—Rain fell throughout the Presidency; generally moderate, except in Sholapur and Bijapur, where the fall was slight; and more rain is urgently required for sowing. Preparations for the monsoon cultivation are progressing in seven districts. Sowing of the early crops is general, but is retarded in Bijapur for want of rain and in Dharwar by continuous rain. Transplanting has commenced in Karachi, Thana and Kolaba, but is retarded in Ratnagiri for want of sufficient rain. The young crops have been damaged by floods in one taluka of Shikarpur; elsewhere the crops are good. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Shikarpur and Baroda territory. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in Broach and Shikarpur. Prices are normal, except in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th June.*—There has been general and ample rain in all parts of the Province. Agricultural prospects are now everywhere favourable. The autumn rice, jute, indigo and sugarcane are promising. The autumn crops and winter rice are being sown and in some districts the transplanting of seedlings is going on. No more scarcity of water exists. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition. The price of rice continues very high, especially in the districts of East Bengal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st July.*—Good rain has fallen throughout the Provinces, but more is needed in a few districts. Ploughings for and sowings of the autumn crops are in active progress. The standing crops are doing well. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, June 27th, were—Banda 50,376, Hamirpur 5,527, Jhansi 6,138, Jalaun 3,740, Allahabad 5,652, Pilibhit 1,131, Garhwal 486, Hardoi 2,268—total 75,318; of this number 10,928 dependants were gratuitously relieved on the works, and excluding Jhansi for which figures are not reported, 6,807 persons received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were—Banda 935, Hamirpur 2,631, Jhansi 1,838, and Jalaun 245. Relief works have been closed in Pilibhit and Almora. Supplies are reported to be deficient in part of the Bulandshahr district and in the Kheri district. Fodder is still scarce in some places and dear. Prices generally are stationary, but with a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st July.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Mooltan and Peshawar. Ploughings for and sowings of the autumn crops are in progress. Cotton and bulrush millet are being sown in parts of the Rohtak district favoured with rain. Sowing of cotton and rice in parts of Gujranwalla and rice on well lands in Lahore is also in progress. More rain is urgently needed in most districts. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported to be good to average, but they are bad in Rawalpindi owing to drought. The recent rain has benefited the crops in some districts. The outturn of the extra spring crops is said to be good in Lahore. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in parts of Lahore and average in Peshawar. Cattle are in good condition in all districts, except Hissar, Rohtak and Gujranwalla. They are dying of starvation in the two first named districts, and 186 head of cattle are said to have died in Rohtak; their condition is improving in Karnal. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Prices are abnormal in Delhi, rising in Peshawar, and high elsewhere. The number of persons employed on relief works in Sharakpur Tahsil of the Lahore district is 241 and that of non-working children and dependants is 47.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st July.*—The weather is cloudy with good rain in the north and in parts of Chhattisgarh; the fall was light in other districts. Sowing operations are in full swing. Sowing of cotton has been completed in one tahsil of Wardha and has commenced in Jubbulpore. Scarcity of fodder is decreasing. Prices are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing and sowing have now commenced in Prome. Ploughing is now in progress in all districts, except Thongwa. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is completed in Mandalay and is progressing in Yamethin, where the crop is said to be poor. Reaping of the early wet-weather paddy has commenced in Mandalay. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy has commenced in Shwebo and the Lower Chindwin. No rain fell during the week in Kyaukse and Meiktila and very little in Mandalay, Shwebo and Yamethin. Good rain during the week enabled ploughing to be commenced in Thayetmyo. Some damage has been caused by floods to early wet-weather paddy in Shwebo and to sessamum in the Mintaingbin township of Lower Chindwin. More rain is wanted for the standing crops in Yamethin, and the dry-weather paddy crop in two townships of Minbu is poor for want of rain; but generally the standing crops are in good condition. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon and Thaton; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th June.*—The weather is hot. Rain is much wanted. Ploughing for late rice is progressing. Prospects of tea are fair. The appearance of the red spider is reported from Cachar. Fodder is sufficient, except in Sylhet. Scarcity of water is felt in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st July.*—**MYSORE.**—Good rain in Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga; slight rain elsewhere. Prospects are favourable. Prices have risen in Kadur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga, but have fallen in Kolar.

COORG.—Rainfall heavy. Ploughing of rice-fields is in progress. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) fields are being weeded. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st July.*—BERAR.—The weather is cloudy and warm. The cotton plants have sprung up in places and are thriving well. Preparation of land for the autumn crops continues. Sowings are in progress. Fodder and water are insufficient in parts of Basim, Buldana and Wun. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall moderate. Sowing of the autumn crops has begun. Scarcity of fodder still continues. The water-supply is also deficient. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st July.*—Rain has fallen throughout the Central India Agency during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress generally. Cattle are in fairly good condition, except in Bhopal and Bhopawar. Pasturage is good and sufficient, except in Goona and in a few districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Malwa, Goona and in five districts of Gwalior; elsewhere prices are normal. The numbers of persons employed on relief works were:—Gwalior 13,266, Bundelkhand 11,730, Baghelkhand 2,864. On gratuitous relief:—47 in Gwalior, 2,779 in Bundelkhand, and 2,403 in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st July.*—Rainfall good at Abu and in Sirohi, Kherwara, Pertabgurh, Ajmere-Merwara, and in four States; slight rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations have commenced or are in progress throughout. Agricultural stock generally are in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar and Jaisalmer for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are insufficient in Merwara and in five States. Fodder is failing in Dholepur, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in three States, but are steady elsewhere. The numbers employed on relief works were:—Marwar 4,754, Merwara 1,407, Ulwar 960, Bikanir 2,692 and Jaisalmer 357. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Marwar 424, Bikanir 439, and Jaisalmer 43. The figures for Shahpura have not been reported. The aggregate number on relief works and gratuitous relief in Sironj, Tonk State, was 1,250.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 30th June.*—The weather is fine. Harvesting of the spring crops is almost completed. Water is ample for irrigation. Sowings for the autumn crops are finished. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 1st July.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Light showers have fallen daily, but the weather is warm and close. Prospects continue good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. 1718-P
23-2

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Inventions and Designs),—dated Simla, the 29th June, 1896.

Read—

The appended Report by the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, on the working of his office during the calendar year 1895.

R E S O L U T I O N .

Ordered that the Report be published for general information in the *Supplement* to the *Gazette of India* and forwarded to the Legislative Department and to all Local Governments and Administrations.

(True extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Annual report on the working of the Office of Inventions and Designs during 1895.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the following report on the working of the office of inventions and designs during the calendar year 1895.

2. Mr. G. W. Forrest held charge of the office of Secretary under Act V of 1888 until the 20th March 1895; he then proceeded on furlough, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, discharged the duties of the appointment, as a temporary measure, until the 14th June 1895, when I relieved him.

3. The inventions for the use of which exclusive privileges were sought or acquired during the year under review were for the most part connected with railways, punkahs, tea and indigo, sugarcane mills, water-lifts and electricity. The statistics are in certain respects somewhat disappointing. At first sight the considerable increase in the number of applications, 417 against 375 in both of the two years preceding, might lead to the supposition that there was much greater activity on the part of inventors in this country, but a closer examination of the figures shows that the rise is almost wholly due to the desire of English and American patentees to acquire protection for their manufactures. Forty-two as against 32 natives of India were among the applicants, and the percentage of increase in that class since 1893 has been more than ninety; this by itself is satisfactory, but in the circumstances it of course points to a corresponding fall in the number of Anglo-Indians who have turned their attention towards improving the manufactures of the country in which they live. The number of specifications filed in any one year must always depend on a variety of causes, and the large increase on the present occasion, 320 against 294 in 1894 and 253 in 1893, may be ascribed in part to the accident that inventors whose applications were received in the course of 1895 filed the specifications well within the limit of time allowed to them, and in part to the fact that a large proportion of the applicants resided out of India; it is of course the exception for an English patentee to abandon his intention of protecting a manufacture when he has once taken the step of applying for leave to file a specification, while not a few Indian inventors stop short at that stage.

4. The issue of rules under sections 49 (1) and 63 of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, for the guidance of the public, had been suggested in the

report for 1894 and a draft was published in 1895 for preliminary criticism by patent agents and others interested in the subject. Useful suggestions were received from certain firms, and after these had received consideration from the Government of India, and the draft had been revised in some particulars, the rules were notified. They related to the mode of preparing applications under either part of the Act, specifications and drawings. Such documents are open for reference as soon as they have been filed in the Secretary's office, and any written on flimsy paper, or illegibly and untidily, or which in consequence of neglect to mark clearly all letters or figures of reference on the drawings attached to them, cannot be easily consulted, must obviously cause much annoyance to visitors who may desire to inspect them. There were many such documents on the records, and the new rules aim at minimising the public discomfort which such a state of things causes.

5. Rules in respect to inventions by private persons, which may be tried for the use of the Military or Marine services were also prescribed by the Government of India.

6. A Resolution published by the Military Department in 1894 had required that military officers, who wished to acquire exclusive privileges, should obtain sanction before applying for leave to file specifications. It was decided in the course of the year under review that this order did not affect military officers in civil employ.

7. A question having arisen as to the competence of local Governments to furnish copies of specifications supplied to them under section 11 (2) of the Act and charge the fees specified in the fourth schedule, a ruling was made to the following effect. If a specification has been signed and executed in the same way as an original filed in the Secretary's office, it may be regarded as a duplicate original, and consequently as a public document within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act; in such a case a certified copy may be furnished by a local Government on payment of the prescribed fee. If, however, a specification has not been so signed and executed, but is merely a copy of the original, it cannot be regarded as a public document, and a certified copy of it will not be admissible in evidence as proof of the original document. There is of course no objection to the grant of a copy of a copy of the specification filed at Calcutta, on payment of reasonable copying fees, but it should be certified as such.

8. Arrangements, the first, it is hoped, of many of the same kind, were made for the interchange of publications with the United States patent office at Washington.

9. The total number of applications under part I of the Act was 417. Of these 308 were granted, 30 refused, and 79 were pending at the close of the year. It may be observed that in order to give facilities to members of the public for lodging objections against the grant of leave to file the specification of any invention, the issue of orders under section 6 (1) of the Act is in every case deferred by the Government of India until at least one month has passed from the date on which the receipt of the application was published in the *Gazette of India*; the number of pending applications at any given time must therefore be large.

10. The number of references to experts fell from 131 in 1894 to 127; of these 15 were on payment of fees against 55 in the previous year, and of the remaining 112 as many as 63 were reported on by the Public Works Department. The increase (42) in the case of the class last named was due to the fact that a large percentage of the applications related to railway and other inventions in which the department in question was interested.

11. Out of the total number of applications filed, 179 were made by residents in India.

12. The specifications filed during the year showed an increase of 26 on the previous year and of 67 on the figures of 1893.

13. Forty applications, or two more than in 1894, for the registration of designs were received, and 23 were rejected. The notice which appears week by week in the *Gazette of India*, warning the public that copyright cannot be

given to trade-marks under the Inventions and Designs Act, appears to have little effect in removing the prevalent misapprehension, and the number of cases where copyright in a design was refused by the Government of India was swelled by applications of the class.

14. Five cases involving points of law were referred for the opinion of the Advocate-General.

15. Persons enjoying exclusive privileges kept these alive by payment of the prescribed fees in 172 cases against 133 in 1894. On the other hand, 197 allowed their rights to lapse; 171 failing to pay the fee necessary to preserve a privilege after the end of the fourth year from date of filing, while the later fees severally due under 4 (b), (c) and (d) of the fourth schedule of the Act were not tendered in 26 instances.

16. The gross income of the office rose from Rs. 21,931-6 in 1894 to Rs. 24,035-14. The statement appended to the report gives details of this amount. It will be seen that the principal items are on account of specifications filed (Rs. 9,600) and of receipts for the continuance of privileges (Rs. 8,600); the latter item is of course that in which the chief increase will in future be found.

CALCUTTA;

A. T. PRINGLE,

The 12th May 1896.

} *Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act.*

Statement showing the working of the office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, during the year 1895, as compared with the years 1893 and 1894.

		1895.	1894.	1893.
I. Applications under part I of the Act for leave to file a specification.	Number of applications received . " " granted . " " rejected . " " pending .	417 308 30 79	375 266 37 72	375 261 36 78
II. Applications from residents in India.	Number of applications from residents in India— (a) natives of India (b) others	179 42 137	175 32 143	193 22 177
III. References to experts	Number of applications referred to experts— (a) on payment of fees . . . (b) without payment of fee . .	127 15 112	131 55 76	156 61 95
IV. Specifications . . .	Number of specifications filed .	320	294	253
V. Applications under part II of the Act for copyright in a design	Number of applications for registration of designs. Number of designs registered . " " rejected . " " pending .	40 15 23 2	38 9 29 ...	37 26 11 ...
VI. Cases involving points of law.	Number of cases referred to the law officers.	5	4	2
VII. Privileges kept alive by payment of the prescribed fees.	Number of cases in which exclusive privilege was kept alive— (a) under clause 4 (a) of the fourth schedule. (b) for the fifth year (c) for the sixth year (d) for the seventh year . . . (e) for the eighth year . . .	75 42 41 14 ...	64 53 16	69 10 1
VIII. Privileges lapsed	Number of cases in which exclusive privileges ceased through non-payment of— (a) the fee prescribed in clause 4 (a) of the fourth schedule. (b) the fifth year's renewal fee (c) the sixth " " . . . (d) the seventh " " . . .	171 15 8 3	128 20	160 4
IX. Applications for extension of privileges.	Number of applications filed .	...	3	...
X. Income from fees	Applications Specifications Extension of time Continuance of exclusive privilege Inspection Copying Drawing Designs Amended specifications . . . Extension of term of exclusive privilege. Miscellaneous	R a. 4,170 0 9,600 0 455 0 8,600 0 76 0 413 14 261 0 400 0 60 0	R a. 3,750 0 8,820 0 680 0 6,650 0 116 0 530 6 710 0 380 0 40 0 250 0 5 0	R a. 3,750 0 7,590 0 335 0 4,000 0 82 0 343 2 202 0 370 0 80 0 ... 5 0
TOTAL		24,035 14	21,931 6	16,757 2
Refunds		60 0	60 12	5 0
NET TOTAL INCOME		23,975 14	21,820 10	16,907 2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{7}{76-2}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Land-Surveys),—dated Simla, the 3rd July, 1896.

Read—

The General Report on the operations of the Survey of India Department during the year 1894-95.

RESOLUTION.

The field operations during the year under review were carried on by 20 parties (of which two were double parties) and seven small detachments of the Imperial Survey Department and also by nine detachments of the Forest Survey Branch.

The various classes of work on which the Imperial Survey parties were engaged are shown below :

			Number of parties employed.	Number of detachments employed.
1. Trigonometrical	...	...	1	0
2. Topographical	...	...	5	3
3. Forests (excluding the Forest Survey Branch)	...	...	4	0
4. Cadastral	...	...	6 (two double)	0
5. Traverse	...	...	1	1
6. Scientific	...	...	3	0
7. Geographical	...	...	0	3
Total			20	7

Thus eleven parties and one detachment were engaged on remunerative operations connected with land or forest revenue, as compared with eleven parties and two detachments in 1893-94.

2. A comparative statement is given below of the aggregate areas surveyed during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 under each class of work :

Class of work.			Areas Surveyed in square miles.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.
Topographical	...	...	16,072	21,588
Forests Imperial Survey Department	...	...	2,522	2,612
Forest Survey Branch	...	...	1,433	1,616
Cadastral	...	...	8,280	6,934
Geographical	...	...	99,170	92,631
Total			1,27,477	1,25,381

The above figures do not include the traverse survey operations carried on for the purpose of furnishing a basis for field surveys under the Settlement Department, or the skeleton surveys of village boundaries, or the large scale surveys of cities.

3. The trigonometrical survey party carried the principal triangulation of Upper Burma northwards as well as westwards through Manipur and Assam. One section of this party extended the Mandalay Meridional series over a direct distance of twenty miles to the parallel of 25° N. latitude. A second portion of the

party started and carried as far as] Manipur a longitudinal series from the eastern stations of the Cachar Branch series, which will be carried eastwards till it connects with the Mandalay Meridional series. A third small section of the same party continued the secondary triangulation and finished the work of fixing beacons along the Indus delta.

4. Topographical surveys were continued by three parties in the Bombay Presidency, Baluchistan and the Himalyas; and two other parties, which had previously been employed exclusively upon the preliminary geographical survey of Upper Burma, were engaged during the year under report on the 1 inch survey of the province and are now classed as regular topographical parties. Of the three topographical detachments, one detachment finished the survey of the river Indus in Sind, the second was employed on the survey of the permanently settled portions of the Puri, Cuttack and Balasore districts in Bengal, and the third detachment accompanied the Waziristan Delimitation Commission. Some topographical surveying was also executed by the small survey parties which accompanied the Pamir Commission and the Chitral Relief Force, and by the cadastral parties in Burma and the Forest Survey Branch in the Punjab.

5. During the year under review four Imperial Survey parties were employed on forest surveys in the Central Provinces, in Lower Burma, and in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Of the Forest Survey Branch, four detachments were employed in the Central Provinces, one in the Punjab, two in the North-Western Provinces and one each in Upper and Lower Burma.

The work completed amounted to 2,612 square miles surveyed by Imperial parties and 1,616 square miles by the Forest Survey Branch. This outturn is in both instances in excess of that of any previous year, and brings up the total area covered to 31,084 square miles. An even more satisfactory feature, however, of the work done in 1894-95 is the reduction in the cost per square mile of forest area surveyed, whether by the Imperial Survey or by the Forest Survey Branch, which is apparent in every province save Burma, and is in most cases due to the gradual substitution of a cheaper agency, and the spreading of the cost of supervision over larger areas. In the Central Provinces, where the cost of forest surveys forms a heavy burden on the limited forest revenue, the rate was lowered from Rs. 89 per square mile in 1893-94 to Rs. 67; while considerable reductions have taken place in both Bombay and Madras. In the latter Presidency the outturn in square miles has steadily increased from 168 square miles in 1888-89 to 971 in the present year, with a rate which has gradually fallen from Rs. 162 to Rs. 67 per square mile.

6. Cadastral surveys were carried on by two double parties in Bengal, by three parties in Burma, and by one party in Assam. The aggregate area surveyed in all three provinces amounts to 6,934 square miles, exclusive of areas over which traverse surveys have been made in advance of the cadastral survey. This outturn is smaller than that of the year 1893-94, owing to a reduction in the survey establishment. The cost per acre varies greatly from district to district and from province to province, depending largely upon local conditions.

7. One party in the Central Provinces and a detachment in the North-Western Provinces were employed on traverse Surveys with the object of furnishing a skeleton basis for a cadastral Survey to be made by local agency. The aggregate area so traversed was 5,018 square miles.

8. Two astronomical parties were engaged in the determination, by the electro-telegraphic method, of the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Karachi. Arcs of longitude were successfully measured between Karachi, Jask and Bushire. The scene of operations was afterwards changed to Europe and the arc between Greenwich and Potsdam was completed. It is estimated that the whole series of observations will be completed this season.

9. Tidal and spirit levelling operations were continued by one party. Observations with self registering tide gauges were taken at thirteen stations in India, Burma, the Persian Gulf, Ceylon, the Andaman Islands and Minicoy; while the junction of all the tidal stations along the East Coast of India was completed by a line of levels carried from Cuttack to Vizagapatam.

10. Geographical surveys and reconnaissances were carried on in Persia, on the Perso-Baluch Frontier, and in Arabia; in Upper Burma, including the Northern Shan States and in Mekong; on the Pamirs, and in the Chitral country; as well as in the Kokang State, China, and on the Burma-Siam boundary. The aggregate area geographically surveyed was 92,600 sq. miles, and the operations have largely added to the information available concerning the geography of trans-frontier tracts. The Mekong triangulation was connected with that of Siam, while the Indian and Russian systems were brought into connection on the Pamirs with the most satisfactory results.

11. The work done in the various Head-Quarters Offices was satisfactory. In the Drawing Office a second edition of the map of Burma on the 16-mile scale and a map of the Punjab on the same scale were completed. The Engraving Office completed seven new plates for the Atlas of India and ten district maps for Administration Reports. Good progress was also made with the preparation of a large map of India without hills, a new railway map on the 80-mile scale, the Provincial maps of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, of Gujrat, the Punjab and Kashmir, and Mysore and Coorg, and of the map of the City of Calcutta.

The value of the extra-departmental work done in the Photographic and Lithographic Offices increased from Rs. 71,141 to Rs. 76,534. The Mathematical Instrument Department repaired more instruments than in any previous year. The number of instruments issued during the year 1894-95 was larger, though the value of the issues was smaller, than in the preceding year.

12. The Survey of India Department was reorganized in 1895 in order to carry out the general principles laid down by the Public Service Commission of 1886-87, and to provide a more satisfactory basis for a simple and uniform scheme of leave and pension rules. It was divided into three distinct services known respectively as (i) the Imperial Service, consisting of officers who will be either transferred from the army or recruited directly from England; (ii) the Provincial Service, to be recruited exclusively in India, and (iii) the Subordinate Service, which will remain in every respect on the same footing as before. The new scheme provides for the transfer of ten appointments from the old "Senior Division" to the Provincial Service, the remainder of that Division, together with the administrative appointments at the head of the Department, constituting the Imperial Service. The line between the Provincial and Subordinate Services has been drawn immediately below the old Junior Division, and the Provincial Service consists of the Junior Division together with the ten appointments transferred from the Senior Division.

13. Upon the retirement of Sir Henry Thuillier on the 26th March 1895, the value of whose services has already been acknowledged by the Government of India, Colonel C. Strahan, R.E., was appointed Surveyor-General. The Government of India desire to acknowledge his efficient administration of the Department, and also the excellent work done by Colonel J. E. Sandeman, Deputy Surveyor General in charge of the Revenue Branch, particularly in connection with the cadastral survey of Behar. They endorse the Surveyor General's opinion of the high character of the work done by the officers of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor General of India, the Inspector General of Forests, the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Foreign, Military and Public Works Departments.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2830-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th June, 1896.

Read—

Customs Circulars, Nos. X, XI, and XII of 1896.

Ordered, that the circulars be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular, No. X of 1896.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2555-S. R., dated the 16th June 1896,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 892-F., dated the 18th May 1896, referring for orders the question of the classification, for tariff purposes, of iron plates, iron angle, and iron rivets, imported as sections of iron tanks or drums.

2. I am to say that the Government of India agree in the opinion of the Board of Revenue and the Government of Bengal that plate and angle iron when made and intended for a special tank or drum, so as to be unfit for general use, are not the articles known in the trade as "plate" and "angle" iron, and should be assessed to duty at five per cent.; while rivets are chargeable at one per cent.

Customs Circular, No. XI of 1896.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2589-S. R., dated the 15th June 1896,

To—The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Following on the reduction of the import duty on cotton goods from the general rate of 5 per cent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, doubts have arisen in regard to the classification of certain articles which, though manufactured of cotton and thus capable of being classed as articles made of cotton (No. 44 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by Act III of 1896), might reasonably be classed under other heads of the tariff and, if so classed, assessed at 5 per cent instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

2. These articles are—

- (1) Hosiery, including undervests and drawers and combinations of both, socks, stockings, caps,
- (2) Quilts (known as Alhambras), blankets, and praying carpets,
- (3) Handkerchiefs, towels, shawls, imported either singly or in lengths,
- (4) Velvets and velveteens,
- (5) „ silk-faced or mixed with silk;

- (6) Muslins, embroidered with silk or wool,
- (7) Dhutis and saris, embroidered with silk,
- (8) Crochet thread,
- (9) Darning thread.

3. The subjoined instructions should be borne in mind in regard to these articles :

- (1) Hosiery may properly be classed as Apparel whenever the articles are made up, like those specified above, so that they can only be employed as apparel. Hosiery was, however, excluded from the head Apparel in the tariff of 1875, and the exclusion was continued in the tariff of 1894. The Governor General in Council therefore considers that all such articles, even if they are in fact Apparel, should be classed under cotton manufactures (Article 44) and assessed to duty at the lower rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This classification is expedient for the additional reason that similar articles are manufactured in the Indian mills and are, under the Cotton Duties Act, chargeable with a duty of only $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
- (2) Alhambras, blankets, and praying carpets were classed by orders issued by the Government of India in 1894 (No. 5210, dated the 18th October 1894) as Haberdashery under the main head Apparel. At that time cotton piece-goods were specifically exempted from duty under the tariff, and claims were made for the treatment of these articles as piece-goods. The claim was inadmissible, for, by the custom of the trade, these articles were not classed as piece-goods, and as the intention of the law was that only cotton piece-goods should be exempt, not any other descriptions of cotton manufactures which could reasonably be classed under any head of the tariff, the Government of India directed that—cotton manufactures not being mentioned in the tariff schedules—these articles should be classed under Apparel in the sub-head of Haberdashery which was always held to include Drapery. If the head "Cotton manufactures" had existed in the tariff schedule, these articles might with equal propriety have been so classed, and as that head now exists in the tariff, it is the most convenient place for these goods which should therefore henceforward be treated as cotton manufactures, other than piece-goods, for the purposes both of the tariff and of the statistics of trade.
- (3) Handkerchiefs, towels and shawls, whether imported singly or in lengths held together only by the warp, must be regarded as articles of apparel, which expression includes haberdashery and drapery. If imported in woven pieces they should be treated as piece-goods.
- (4) and (5) So far as velvets and velveteens are made of cotton unmixed they must be treated as cotton manufactures (piece-goods) ; but if silk-faced or mixed with silk section 21 of the Sea Customs Act requires that they should be regarded as made of the fabric to which the higher rate of duty applies.
- (6) and (7) Under the strict application of section 21 of the Sea Customs Act, muslins, dhutis and saris embroidered with silk or wool would be treated like those mentioned above, (5). But the Government of India are not desirous that goods which are in substance cotton goods should be assessed to a higher rate of duty merely because a narrow border or embroidery has been inserted for decorative effect. The Collectors of Customs may therefore pass as cotton goods these and any other such articles if they bear nothing but a narrow border of woven or embroidered silk or wool.

(8) Crochet thread is not included in the exemption of sewing thread : it is taxable as Cotton manufactures, other sorts.

(9) Darning thread, on the other hand, is in fact nothing but sewing thread, and should be held to be exempt as such.

4. I am to request that these instructions may be communicated to all officers in charge of Custom houses for their guidance in the application of Act III of 1896.

Customs Circular, No. XII of 1896.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2667-S. R., dated the 19th June 1896,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Burma.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 33—1C.-1, dated the 2nd June 1896, referring for orders a question raised by Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co, Rangoon, whether leather belting being exempt under the Tariff, leather lacing used for the connection of such belting should not also be exempt from duty on import.

2. I am to state in reply that the Government of India agree in your opinion that leather lacing should be taxed as leather under No. 70 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT

*Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and
30th April 1896, compared with the correspon*

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN APRIL.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON.												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	5,205	6,888	11,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,205	6,888	11,100
N.-W. P. & O.	28,588	60,373	21,638	8,622	21,186	30,000	...	...	...	37,210	81,559	60,373
Panjab	3,938	14,410	3,203	6,016	10,532	11,600	18,810	10,283	48,378	28,684	41,345	65,378
Cent. Provs.	1,037	1,303	1,280	14,002	14,002	20,275	...	...	...	15,729	16,295	27,000
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	3	428,812	467,174	462,917	...	...	...	428,812	467,174	462,917
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,274	47,897	27,011	44,274	47,897	27,011
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	246	1,501	1,120	...	...	...	246	1,501	1,120
Berar . . . . .	...	4,075	11,858	100,194	109,130	150,775	...	...	...	100,194	113,211	162,000
Assam	1,596	4,004	2,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,596	4,004	2,715
Raj & C. I.	4,958	4,425	1,164	84,634	138,071	112,373	...	...	...	80,592	142,496	113,000
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	216	204	...	...	...	...	216	264	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	45,222	95,578	53,141	643,452	762,906	800,289	63,084	64,180	75,389	751,758	922,724	934,000
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,322
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	6,987	...	...	16,714	...	...	...	...	...	23,000
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	45,737	...	...	...	...	...	45,737
Madras . . . . .	...	...	733	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	1,067	...	...	458	...	...	...	...	...	1,067
Non-British Ports in I. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	357,803	...	...	...	...	...	357,803
Countries outside I. . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	15,168	...	...	...	...	...	15,168
TOTAL	...	...	10,100	...	...	430,200	...	...	...	...	...	446,000
TOTAL OF IMPORTS.	45,222	95,578	63,241	643,452	762,906	1,242,489	63,084	64,180	75,389	751,758	922,724	1,380,000
WHEAT.												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	38,866	65,561	40,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,866	65,561	40,890
N.-W. P. & O.	90,223	84,422	105,354	...	1,997	...	...	...	...	90,223	90,410	105,354
Panjab	9,330	4,438	3,174	2,025	43,005	2,895	200,372	329,842	50,318	231,727	377,375	56,000
Cent. Provs.	277	775	10,899	120,400	100,206	198,013	...	...	...	120,767	107,071	208,000
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	100,509	154,078	219,955	...	...	...	100,509	154,078	219,955
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,099	49,680	47,563	108,099	49,680	47,563
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	262	8,816	11,779	12,881	...	...	...	8,816	11,779	13,000
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	23,230	23,631	110,132	...	...	...	23,230	23,631	110,132
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	144,696	159,196	169,588	347,073	340,876	549,936	308,471	379,522	97,881	800,240	879,594	817,000
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	129	...	...	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	48,492	...	...	...	...	...	48,492
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in I. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2,939	...	...	...	...	...	2,939
Countries outside I. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	10,595	...	...	1,340	...	...	11,000
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	62,174	...	...	1,478	...	...	63,000
TOTAL OF IMPORTS.	144,696	159,196	169,588	347,073	340,876	612,110	308,471	379,522	99,359	800,240	879,594	880,000

INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

C.S.

WHEAT, AND INDIGO.

by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi during the month of April 1896 and from 1st January to 31st March of the years 1894 and 1895.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO APRIL, INCLUSIVE.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
COTTON.												
By Rail and River—												
10,505	20,801	20,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,505	20,505	20,411	Bengal.
1,348	132,450	145,754	167,998	114,240	213,414	...	...	...	401,140	240,600	359,180	N.-W. P. & O.
6,177	32,400	17,207	45,329	33,413	60,077	106,229	81,901	222,033	181,735	147,764	300,277	Panjab.
5,719	4,598	6,565	76,325	74,194	172,941	...	...	...	82,044	78,902	170,500	Cent. Provs.
178	...	3	1,401,431	1,097,449	1,489,442	...	...	...	1,401,600	1,097,449	1,489,445	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	181,612	125,922	122,355	181,612	125,922	122,355	Sind.
...	...	...	1,869	2,507	1,278	...	...	...	1,869	2,507	1,278	Madras.
2,964	10,994	27,551	651,617	539,410	743,683	...	...	...	654,581	550,410	771,434	Behar.
4,669	7,110	8,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,669	7,110	8,274	Assam.
7,267	18,963	5,295	413,703	410,767	366,048	...	...	...	430,970	429,750	372,963	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	517	1,458	354	...	...	...	517	1,458	354	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	29	57	85	...	...	...	29	57	85	Mysore.
2,827	227,410	240,820	2,760,818	2,273,701	3,049,362	287,641	207,623	314,389	3,371,456	2,708,934	3,014,571	TOTAL.
By Sea—												
...	...	8,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,014	Bengal.
...	...	30,103	...	...	40,746	...	...	...	...	...	77,049	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	127,008	...	...	...	...	...	127,008	Sind.
...	...	812	...	...	2,122	...	...	...	...	...	3,134	Madras.
...	...	7,939	...	...	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	6,883	Burma.
...	...	...	...	...	822,999	...	...	...	...	...	85,009	Non-British Ports in I.
...	...	1,173	...	...	51,538	...	...	...	...	...	5,011	Countries outside I.
...	...	54,441	...	...	1,076,447	...	...	...	...	...	1,130,688	TOTAL.
2,827	227,410	295,201	2,760,818	2,273,701	4,125,909	287,641	207,623	344,389	3,371,480	2,708,934	4,765,459	TOTAL OF IMPORTS.
WHEAT.												
By Rail and River—												
8,652	75,385	90,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,652	75,385	90,183	Bengal.
7,598	450,130	401,499	822	4,700	...	...	...	...	388,120	401,499	401,499	N.-W. P. & O.
8,214	82,427	27,757	137,400	144,121	7,375	1,180,575	1,331,784	306,810	1,451,249	1,558,132	142,942	Panjab.
0,422	12,795	23,282	408,306	170,393	312,827	...	...	...	517,728	180,166	311,109	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	343,027	415,983	741,806	...	...	...	343,027	415,983	741,806	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	468,114	318,339	360,715	468,114	318,339	360,715	Sind.
...	...	...	66	103	...	...	...	...	66	103	...	Madras.
...	47	5,046	11,999	13,602	18,700	...	...	...	11,999	13,709	23,746	Behar.
...	...	...	181,240	55,799	140,287	...	...	...	181,240	55,799	140,287	Assam.
...	...	...	...	12	478	...	...	...	...	12	478	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	...	4,598	...	...	...	...	...	4,598	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
14,886	626,793	565,767	1,172,920	810,773	1,226,071	1,648,689	1,650,123	667,525	3,376,495	3,087,689	2,450,363	TOTAL.
By Sea—												
...	...	758	...	...	4,650	...	...	822	...	...	6,239	Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	415,112	...	...	137	...	...	415,249	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	46,553	...	...	...	...	...	46,553	Sind.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	139,717	...	...	22	...	...	139,719	Burma.
...	...	2	...	...	38,500	...	...	21,256	...	...	50,448	Non-British Ports in I.
...	...	...	...	...	10,595	...	...	1,349	...	...	11,944	Countries outside I.
...	...	760	...	...	657,226	...	...	23,586	...	...	681,572	TOTAL.
14,886	626,793	566,527	1,172,920	810,773	1,883,297	1,648,689	1,650,123	691,111	3,376,495	3,087,689	3,140,935	TOTAL OF IMPORTS.

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GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATISTICS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and 30th April 1896, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN APRIL.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED.												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	434,282	184,266	218,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	434,282	184,266	218,744
N.-W. P. & O.	246,519	60,371	40,831	96,325	11,322	733	...	...	...	342,844	77,693	4
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	...	...	...
Cent. Provs.	52,723	7,893	12,533	199,463	70,705	54,854	...	...	...	252,188	84,598	6
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	251,055	271,370	327,920	...	...	...	256,055	271,370	32
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	15,465	12,220	25,756	...	...	...	15,465	12,220	2
Berar	4,518	...	25,060	115,026	69,909	84,179	...	...	...	119,544	69,909	10
Assam	2,030	245	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,030	245	...
Raj. & C. I.	26,678	...	...	342,476	34,225	42,024	...	...	...	360,154	34,225	4
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	66,825	55,484	81,310	...	...	...	66,825	55,484	8
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	93	257	121	...	...	...	93	257	...
TOTAL	767,356	258,775	307,506	1,091,730	531,492	616,903	...	...	1,289	1,859,086	790,267	92
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	698	*	*	...	*	*	...
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	130	*	*	...	*	*	...
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-British Ports in I.	*	*	...	*	*	3,082	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL	*	*	...	*	*	3,910	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL OF IMPORTS.	†767,356	†258,775	307,506	†1,091,730	†531,492	620,813	† ...	† ...	1,289	†1,859,086	†790,267	92
INDIGO.												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	10	55	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	55	...
N.-W. P. & O. . . . .	...	1,010	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	1,010	...
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	407	1,095	280	407	1,098
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	13	9	56	...	...	...	13	9	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	225	832	392	225	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10	1,065	12	41	12	70	799	1,320	1,112	850	2,397	...
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	344	*	*	...	*	*	...
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-British Ports in I.	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL	*	*	...	*	*	344	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL OF IMPORTS.	† 10	† 1,065	12	† 41	† 12	414	† 799	† 1,320	1,112	† 850	† 2,397	...

Simla, the 2nd July 1896.

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

ICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi during the month of April 1896 and from 1st January to periods of the years 1894 and 1895—contd.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO APRIL, INCLUSIVE.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26
												LINSEED.
												By Rail and River—
939,039	410,910	519,903	..	...	...	...	...	...	930,039	410,910	510,901	Bengal.
380,351	86,148	85,031	124,086	14,940	1,288	...	...	...	504,437	101,088	86,319	N.-W. P. & O.
504	...	409	...	...	...	449	60	1,405	953	60	1,874	Panjab.
222,684	16,664	80,175	630,804	218,702	150,754	...	...	...	853,488	235,366	230,020	Cent. Provs.
...	...	194	910,910	838,098	958,330	...	...	...	910,910	838,098	958,524	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	404	...	215	404	...	215	Sind.
7,846	...	...	85,951	49,140	74,043	...	...	...	65,951	49,140	74,043	Madras.
3,304	2,085	63,755	799,243	340,963	499,864	...	...	...	807,089	340,963	503,619	Berar.
70,887	3,277	3,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,304	2,085	3,401	Assam.
...	...	...	528,966	62,421	61,511	...	...	...	999,853	64,608	63,551	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	326,230	287,260	343,283	...	...	...	326,230	287,260	343,283	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	150	410	122	...	...	...	150	410	122	Mysore.
1,624,615	519,984	753,388	3,386,155	1,811,940	2,141,235	853	60	1,620	5,011,823	2,331,984	2,896,243	TOTAL.
												By Sea—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	1,025	...	...	63	...	...	1,088	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	242	...	...	...	...	...	242	Sind.
...	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burma.
...	...	...	...	...	19,299	...	...	...	...	...	19,299	Non-British Ports in I.
...	...	...	...	...	686	...	...	...	...	...	686	Countries outside I.
...	...	208	...	...	21,252	...	...	63	...	...	21,523	TOTAL.
1,624,615	519,984	753,596	3,386,355	1,811,940	2,162,487	853	60	1,683	5,011,823	2,331,984	2,917,766	TOTAL OF IMPORTS.
												INDIGO.
												By Rail and River—
4,830	16,035	13,159	...	3	...	...	...	...	4,830	16,038	13,159	Bengal.
2,310	5,273	2,015	104	2	6	...	...	...	2,414	5,275	2,021	N.-W. P. & O.
182	1,427	...	1	4	3	1,169	2,373	3,083	1,352	3,804	3,086	Panjab.
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	285	295	1,356	...	...	...	285	205	1,356	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,648	1,898	2,679	1,648	1,898	2,679	Sind.
...	...	...	567	399	257	...	...	...	567	399	257	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raj. & C. I.
...	17	...	455	260	142	...	...	...	455	277	142	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL.
7,322	22,752	15,176	1,419	966	1,764	2,817	4,271	5,762	11,558	27,989	22,702	
												By Sea—
...	...	11	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	19	Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	1,911	...	...	...	...	...	1,911	Sind.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burma.
...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	3	Non-British Ports in I.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	Countries outside I.
...	...	14	...	...	2,159	...	...	45	...	...	2,218	TOTAL.
7,322	22,752	15,190	1,419	966	3,923	2,817	4,271	5,807	11,558	27,989	24,920	TOTAL OF IMPORTS.

of available.
effective.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 22ND JUNE 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 20TH JUNE 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1896, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895.	WEEK ENDING 22ND JUNE 1895.				WEEK ENDING 20TH JUNE 1896.				Earnings from 1st January to 22nd June 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 20th June 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	644	1,722	10,70,872	622	1,733	9,17,000	529	2,78,90,106	2,69,65,000	...	9,25,106		
Bengal-Nagpur	199	862	99,784	116	862	80,000	93	43,53,759	35,47,000	...	8,00,759		
Indian Midland (a)	137	752	96,816	129	752	92,200	123	20,36,182	20,80,000	43,88	...		
East Coast (state) (Berwada extn.)	161	21	4,264	203	21	2,600	124	80,243	87,000	6,757	...		
Berwada-Madras (Madras-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,400	155	...	(b) 21,900	21,900	...
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	313	1,790	5,59,889	313	1,815	3,73,000	206	1,39,41,198	1,15,51,000	...	23,90,198		
Patanpur-Deesa	51	17	669	39	17	800	47	22,108	20,300	...	1,808		
South Indian	164	1,042	1,82,875	176	1,044	1,83,000	176	42,01,850	42,84,000	82,141	...		
Mayavaram-Mutpet	84	54	5,730	106	54	5,900	109	1,07,425	1,13,000	5,575	...		
Southern Mahratta (d)	121	1,105	1,30,054	112	1,105	1,21,000	104	34,83,332	30,45,000	1,61,408	...		
Bengal and North-Western (e)	160	756	1,00,207	141	756	1,08,000	143	31,35,506	31,81,000	45,494	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	200	14,547	73	200	12,700	64	4,77,012	4,68,000	...	9,012		
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,300	72	...	3,17,000	3,37,000	...
TOTAL	285	8,381	22,72,913	271	8,583	19,08,900	222	1,03,28,030	5,60,00,200	...	34,28,730		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (f)	300	2,511	9,03,732	360	2,617	5,05,000	191	1,85,82,086	1,50,06,000	...	35,76,086		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	293	797	2,25,875	284	797	1,40,000	183	57,80,920	47,21,000	...	10,59,920		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	208	813	2,09,524	258	813	2,15,000	264	60,41,409	57,33,000	...	3,08,409		
Bengal Central (g)	133	125	15,142	121	125	19,200	154	4,14,704	3,94,000	...	20,704		
East Coast (state)	103	397	27,898	70	488	31,800	65	9,17,739	11,04,000	2,46,261	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	203	746	90,641	122	886	1,17,000	132	38,12,213	41,41,000	3,28,787	...		
Special gauges—													
Joihat (state provincial)	53	25	2,172	87	28	1,800	64	35,485	20,400	...	6,085		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	200	30	8	500	63	12,044	13,100	1,076	...		
TOTAL	266	5,422	14,75,274	272	5,762	10,36,300	180	5,55,96,581	3,12,01,500	...	43,95,080		
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	507	1,400	5,32,215	357	1,400	5,03,000	318	1,90,30,036	2,02,47,000	12,16,964	...		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	993	461	3,56,011	774	461	2,50,000	512	1,04,01,254	93,39,000	...	10,62,254		
Mudra	202	840	2,25,162	269	840	2,07,000	246	54,16,153	51,53,000	...	2,63,153		
TOTAL	499	2,791	11,15,108	400	2,791	9,60,000	347	3,48,47,441	3,47,39,000	...	1,08,441		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	10,594	48,03,295	293	17,136	39,14,200	228	13,07,72,951	12,28,40,700	...	79,32,251		
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Munbatta-Kalka	186	161	29,043	180	161	24,500	152	7,45,305	6,40,000	...	1,05,305		
Tarkessur	304	22	5,204	239	22	6,100	277	1,68,812	1,62,000	...	6,812		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	7,306	111	66	7,000	106	1,90,962	1,82,000	...	8,962		
Bengal Doons	102	30	7,009	214	30	5,200	144	82,122	1,00,000	7,878	...		
Dibru Sadhya	149	78	11,031	150	78	10,300	132	2,86,845	3,00,000	13,155	...		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	14,121	283	51	16,000	314	3,51,608	3,67,000	10,392	...		
TOTAL	180	414	75,414	182	414	69,100	167	18,25,654	17,36,000	...	89,654		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guana	8	73	1,338	18	73	1,400	25	(i) 4,615	38,100	33,485	...		
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	6,600	58	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	331	62,814	180	331	57,000	171	16,81,882	10,48,000	...	35,882		
The Guelwar's Petlad	121	13	1,274	95	13	1,700	131	39,944	43,900	3,958	...		
Rajputana-Bhatinda	287	104	38,203	354	108	25,500	230	7,82,701	5,45,000	...	2,37,701		
Kolar Gold-fields	208	10	2,000	290	10	2,100	210	65,867	60,300	433	...		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (j)	92	362	32,228	89	362	38,500	106	8,25,217	8,88,000	62,783	...		
The Guelwar's Mohana	85	93	6,435	64	93	8,400	90	1,90,204	1,87,000	...	9,204		
Kolhapur	80	29	2,503	86	29	2,800	97	62,556	62,000	...	556		
Special gauges—													
The Guelwar's Dabhoi	77	72	3,709	53	72	3,400	47	1,39,939	1,62,000	22,061	...		
Cooch Behar	49	22	787	36	22	1,000	45	27,439	35,700	8,261	...		
TOTAL	147	1,115	1,52,281	137	1,229	1,48,800	121	38,28,422	37,76,000	...	52,422		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	141	334	31,235	94	334	24,800	74	11,88,155	12,14,000	25,845	...		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	32	46	2,990	65	46	2,700	59	93,987	1,01,000	7,013	...		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	63	364	20,578	57	364	19,900	55	5,72,563	6,73,000	1,00,437	...		
Oodeypore-Chitor (k)	...	...	...	...	60	2,200	37	...	65,500	65,500	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	85	94	7,685	82	94	6,000	64	1,99,336	2,04,000	4,664	...		
TOTAL	98	838	62,488	75	898	55,600	62	20,54,041	22,57,500	2,03,459	...		
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,961	51,53,478	272	19,677	41,87,700	213	13,84,81,008	13,06,10,200	...	78,70,808		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Total earnings from 22nd February to 20th June 1896.

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.

(g) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(h) Includes the Vaidha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(i) Total earnings from 1st May to 22nd June 1895.

(j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yeavantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(k) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

NO. XI OF 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	WEEK ENDING 22ND JUNE 1895.				WEEK ENDING 20TH JUNE 1896.				Earnings from 1st April to 22nd June 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 20th June 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
Lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	600	1,722	10,70,872	622	1,713	9,17,000	520	1,15,20,068	1,21,08,000	...	14,12,068		
Bengal-Nagpur	146	862	99,784	116	862	80,000	93	18,70,058	13,90,000	...	4,80,058		
Indian Midland (a)	126	752	50,816	129	752	92,200	123	12,04,713	12,84,000	79,287	...		
East Coast (state) (Berwada extn.)	194	21	4,204	203	21	2,600	124	39,429	35,000	...	4,429		
Berwada-Madras (Madras-Ennur section)	158	...	...	...	9	1,400	155	...	14,100	14,100	...	
<i>Narrow gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	253	1,790	5,59,889	313	1,815	3,73,000	206	67,82,410	53,57,000	...	14,25,410		
Palampur-Deesa	42	17	669	39	17	800	47	10,905	9,700	...	1,205		
South Indian	167	1,042	1,82,875	176	1,042	1,83,000	170	21,54,859	21,22,000	...	32,859		
Máyavaram-Mutpet	88	54	5,730	100	54	5,900	109	59,825	60,100	275	...		
Southern Mahratta (c)	117	1,165	1,30,054	112	1,165	1,21,000	104	18,08,243	18,04,000	...	4,243		
Bengal and North-Western (d)	144	750	1,06,807	141	750	1,08,000	143	15,18,107	15,37,000	18,893	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	200	14,547	73	200	12,700	64	2,05,003	2,09,000	3,997	...		
Assam-Bengal	76	...	...	...	157	11,300	72	...	1,31,000	1,31,000	...	
TOTAL	256	8,381	22,72,913	271	8,583	19,08,900	222	2,91,80,520	2,60,60,900	...	31,13,620		
Lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (e)	255	2,511	9,03,732	360	2,617	5,05,000	191	94,88,921	68,29,000	...	26,59,921		
Judh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	2,25,875	284	797	1,40,000	183	25,97,309	21,20,000	...	4,77,309		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	2,09,524	258	813	2,15,000	264	25,39,500	25,10,000	...	29,500		
Bengal Central (f)	144	125	15,142	121	125	19,200	154	1,91,967	1,82,000	...	9,967		
East Coast (state)	94	397	27,898	70	488	31,800	65	4,71,792	5,68,000	96,208	...		
<i>Narrow gauge—</i>													
Jumna (state)	169	746	90,641	122	886	1,17,000	132	16,05,531	17,02,000	96,469	...		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Orhât (state provincial)	58	25	2,172	87	28	1,800	64	19,220	17,500	...	1,720		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	290	30	8	500	63	4,064	6,100	1,926	...		
TOTAL	236	5,422	14,75,474	272	5,762	10,36,300	180	1,69,18,304	1,39,34,500	...	29,83,804		
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	448	1,490	5,32,215	357	1,490	5,03,000	338	87,90,414	91,03,000	3,12,586	...		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	3,59,931	774	461	2,59,100	562	58,44,030	40,54,000	...	17,90,030		
Madras	253	840	2,25,962	269	840	2,07,000	246	26,11,115	25,11,000	...	1,00,115		
TOTAL	417	2,791	11,15,108	400	2,791	9,69,000	147	1,72,40,589	1,62,68,000	...	9,82,589		
AL (GUARANTEED AND STATE). Assisted companies.	279	16,594	48,63,295	293	17,130	39,14,200	228	6,33,49,413	5,62,60,400	...	70,89,013		
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	29,043	180	161	24,500	152	3,69,097	3,10,000	...	59,097		
Parkessur	265	22	5,264	239	22	0,100	277	82,342	78,200	...	4,142		
<i>Narrow gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec)	117	66	7,306	111	66	7,000	106	1,11,633	1,05,000	...	6,633		
Bengal Doonars	139	36	7,699	214	36	5,200	141	41,819	40,900	...	919		
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	11,681	150	78	10,300	132	1,28,969	1,42,000	13,091	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	14,421	283	51	16,000	314	1,93,150	2,12,000	16,844	...		
TOTAL	173	414	75,414	182	414	69,100	167	9,28,950	8,88,100	...	40,850		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Gooma	19	73	1,338	18	73	1,800	25	(h) 4,615	21,600	16,985	...		
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	...	...	114	6,000	58	...	85,100	85,100	...	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	62,814	189	333	57,000	171	7,87,073	7,34,000	...	49,073		
The Gaekwar's Pottlâd	110	13	1,274	98	13	1,700	131	22,308	2,77,000	1,332	...		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	195	108	38,203	354	108	25,500	230	2,79,376	2,63,000	...	16,376		
Colar Gold-fields	301	10	2,900	2,0	10	2,100	210	33,664	30,500	...	3,164		
<i>Narrow gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (i)	98	362	32,278	89	362	38,500	106	4,08,387	4,35,000	26,613	...		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	6,135	69	93	8,400	90	97,007	97,300	...	707		
Colhâpur	82	29	2,503	80	29	2,000	97	31,485	30,000	...	3,085		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	3,799	53	72	3,100	47	87,752	76,800	...	10,952		
Jooh Behar	48	22	757	26	22	1,000	45	10,077	10,200	6,121	...		
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,52,281	137	1,229	1,48,500	121	17,50,400	18,16,200	55,800	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Narrow gauge—</i>													
Bhâvnagar-Gondal-Junâgarh-Porbandar	121	334	31,235	94	334	24,800	74	6,77,105	5,60,000	...	1,17,105		
Jalsar-Râjkot	80	46	2,990	65	46	2,700	59	48,879	46,400	...	2,479		
odhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	20,578	57	364	19,900	55	2,71,351	2,93,000	21,649	...		
Jodeypore-Chitor (j)	42	...	...	...	60	2,200	37	...	30,600	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
norvi	78	94	7,685	82	94	6,000	61	1,14,528	1,09,000	...	5,528		
TOTAL	85	838	62,488	75	898	55,600	62	11,11,953	10,19,000	...	72,953		
GRAND TOTAL	259	18,961	51,53,478	272	19,677	41,87,700	213	6,71,50,722	6,00,27,700	...	71,38,022		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khâmgan, and the Amrâoti railways.

(h) Total earnings from 1st May to 22nd June 1895.

(i) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Ysvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(j) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Off. Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Official Publishing Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R. a. p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15 0 0
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For a single copy of the Weather and Crop Report

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office, not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 3rd July, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1742 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 27th June 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888,—

No. 208 of 1896.—Preston Davies, tyre manufacturer, of Spencer House, West Hill Road, Southfields, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in ball bearings.

No. 209 of 1896.—Edward Thunderbolt, engineer, of Drummond Street, Carlton, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in governors for regulating the speed of machinery.

No. 210 of 1896.—George Jones Atkins, metallurgist, 35, East Bank, Stamford Hill, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improved compounds or products applicable to the separation of metals from their ores and other material with which they may be combined.

No. 211 of 1896.—Edward Brooke Anderson, lieutenant-colonel, commanding 24th regiment, Madras infantry, at present stationed at Bangalore, for improved commode pans to admit of the dry-earth system of conservancy being practised.

No. 212 of 1896.—Frederick Elijah Blaisdell, gentleman, of Wayne Junction, in the city and county of

Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for method of and machine for manufacturing pencils and the like.

No. 213 of 1896.—Granger Farwell, of 215, Dearborn Street, Chicago, in the county of Cook and state of Illinois, in the United States of America, for improvements in type-writing machines.

No. 214 of 1896.—Reuben Thomas Preston, of the firm of J. Stone & Co., engineers, of Deptford, in the county of Kent, England, and James Holden, engineer of Hermon House, Wanstead, in the county of Essex, England, for improved stays for steam and other boilers.

No. 215 of 1896.—Tom Drewet, junior, and Patonji Dada bhoj Chowna, both partners in the firm of Drewet, Chowna & Co., engineers and contractors, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, for a gland to prevent any leakage of water from an inverted hydraulic cylinder on to the work beneath it, to be styled the "invincible gland." "Drewet and Chowna's patent."

No. 1743 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under

the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 252 of 1893.—Richard Johnson, coach-builder and government contractor, Simla, and formerly of Allahabad, for a bivouac shelter suitable for military, *shikari* or other purposes. (Specification filed as of the 17th November 1893.)

No. 273 of 1895.—Harry Heatly, civil engineer, of the firm of Heatly and Gresham, Limited, 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, India, for improvements in or applicable to hot-air engines for actuating punkahs and therm-antidotes and for other purposes. (Specification filed 19th June 1896.)

No. 355 of 1895.—James Buchanan, junior, engineer, of Brasenose Road, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in brick-making machines. (Specification filed 19th June 1896.)

No. 356 of 1895.—Peter Cameron Douglas Castle, secretary and manager, Gum Tragasol Supply Co., of 7, Temple Street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in or appertaining to the utilisation of a waste or nearly waste product, and the manufacture of a useful gum or gummy compound therefrom. (Specification filed 19th June 1896.)

No. 357 of 1895.—Nathaniel Barrett Powter, gentleman, of 104, West

61st Street, in the city, county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in the method of utilizing garbage and other waste products. (Specification filed 19th June 1896.)

No. 42 of 1896.—Charles Bristow, engineer, of 42, Lambton Quay, in the city of Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved raisin seeding machine. (Specification filed 18th June 1896.)

No. 102 of 1896.—Arthur Barker, engineer, of No. 13a, Malta Street, Clerkenwell, in the county of London, for improvements in or connected with vaporisers for oil engines. (Specification filed 18th June 1896.)

No. 109 of 1896.—Richard Stephens and William Charles Stephens, engineers, both of Carn Brea, in the county of Cornwall, England, for improvements in apparatus or machinery for drilling rocks and other hard substances. (Specification filed 18th June 1896.)

No. 113 of 1896.—Richard Stephens and William Charles Stephens, engineers, both of Carn Brea, in the county of Cornwall, England, for improvements in apparatus or machinery for drilling rocks and other hard substances. (Specification filed 18th June 1896.)

for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

- No. 34 of 1888.—J. F. Regan, Superintendent, Government printing, residing at Merchant Street, Rangoon, Burma, for making indelible seals and stamps and pads. (From 29th July 1896 to 28th July 1898.)
- No. 147 of 1889.—George Westinghouse, junior, and Frank Moore,

engineers, both of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, for improvements in drivers' valves for controlling pneumatic brakes in railway trains. (From 7th August 1896 to 6th August 1897.)

No. 1745 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>No. 202 of 1890.—Charles John Galloway and John Henry Beckwith's invention for improvements in water tube boilers. (Specification filed 25th March 1892.)</p> <p>No. 240 of 1890.—Paul de Susini's invention for improvements in motor engines worked by the vapour of ether and other volatile liquids. (Specification filed 25th March 1892.)</p> <p>No. 251 of 1890.—Reuben Hallestein's invention for apparatus for working fireproof doors for closing lift openings and other apertures in floors of buildings. (Specification filed 25th March 1892.)</p> <p>No. 122 of 1891.—Harry Ernest Page's invention for improvements in advertising. (Specification filed 24th March 1892.)</p> | <p>No. 237 of 1891.—Stephen Straight and Richard Charles Holland's invention for improvements in bangles. (Specification filed 25th March 1892.)</p> <p>No. 261 of 1891.—James Bernard Dowdall's invention for improvements in automatic safety or other extinguishers for lamps. (Specification filed 24th March 1892.)</p> <p>No. 333 of 1891.—Samuel van Buren Essick's invention for improvements in telegraphic apparatus. (Specification filed 24th March 1892.)</p> <p>No. 51 of 1892.—Edward Garlick's invention for an improved asphalte, to be called "Garlick's patent asphalte." (Specification filed 24th March 1892.)</p> |
|---|---|

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
*Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following eight Natural Orders in Botany have been prescribed for the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. and M.B. Examinations in 1897:—

Tiliaceæ.
Myrtaceæ.
Rubiaceæ.
Solanaceæ.

Amarantaceæ.
Urticaceæ.
Scitamineæ.
Palmeæ.

A. PEDLER,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 1st July, 1896.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed, in the month of August, 1897, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st November, 1897.

The salary of the Professor is Rs. 9,000 payable in twelve equal monthly instalments and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

- (1) The Law of Perpetuities in British India.
- (2) The Interpretation of Deeds, Wills and Statutes in British India.
- (3) The Law of Easements in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar, on or before the 1st May, 1897, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed lectures, and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his introductory lecture.

The Professor will be expected to commence his lectures in November 1897, to complete the delivery thereof in the following January, and to hold an examination of the students who have attended his lectures. He will be further required to send to the Registrar a complete manuscript copy of his lectures within five months from the commencement of the delivery thereof.

It is notified for general information that the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust have given notice to each of the Indian Universities that the Gilchrist Scholarships will be withdrawn after the present year. The Scholars already appointed and the Scholar to be appointed by the University of Madras in October next will of course receive their full payments, but no further appointments will be made.

A. PEDLER,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 1st July, 1896.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Calcutta, the 26th June, 1896.*

Mr. W. R. Fink, 1st Assistant or Deputy Registrar, is allowed privilege leave under Articles 307 and 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and not under Article 306 (b) as notified in the *India Gazette* of 27th June, 1896, Part II, page 676.

The 27th June, 1896.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. H. Wilson, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Receiver of the High Court during the absence of Mr. J. C. Macgregor, or until further orders.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

*Registrar.***TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 30th June, 1896.*

No. 11.—Mr. R. O. Lees, Superintendent class V, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for one year, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th May, 1896.

C. H. REYNOLDS,

*Director-General of Telegraphs.***SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 25th June, 1896.*

No. 140.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Wahab, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th June, 1896, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 1375—91-2, dated 4th June, 1896, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.,**Surveyor-General of India.***SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.****NOTIFICATION.***Dehra Dun, the 23rd June, 1896.*

No. 35.—Mr. W. M. Gorman, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th July, 1896, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

S. G. BURRARD, *Captain, R.E.,**Offg. Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.***SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE BRANCH.****NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 30th June, 1896.*

No. 5-R.—Mr. G. E. Parker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations in extension of privilege leave granted in Notification No. 4-R., dated 4th June, 1896.

J. E. SANDEMAN, *Colonel,**Deputy Surveyor-General,**In charge Revenue Branch.***AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.****NOTIFICATIONS***Abu, the 22nd June, 1896.*

No. 2543—137.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 804-G., dated the 14th ultimo, Surgeon-Captain E. W. Hore, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps on the 5th instant.

No. 2546—220-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, is granted two months and thirteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd July, 1896, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 26th June, 1896.

No. 2592—157-G.—Colonel V. E. Law, Resident, Jeypore, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 14th instant, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2339—157-G., dated the 8th idem, making over charge of the current duties of the office of the Jeypore Residency to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, and Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana.

No. 2596—39-G.—The services of third class Hospital Assistant Ranchodlal Viswanath, attached to the Abu Road Dispensary were dispensed with from the 1st December, 1895.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

*First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 25th June, 1896.

No. 4653.—Under section 136 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act (XVII of 1887), as applied to the tahsil of Quetta by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 977-E., dated the 17th May, 1895, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to confer —

- (a) upon Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner for Settlement, the powers of the Court of the Political Agent, and
- (b) upon the Revenue Commissioner the powers of the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General,

for the purpose of trying all suits or appeals relating to title to land, and arising in the tahsil of Quetta.

Notification by the Agent to the Governor-General, No. 3577, dated the 5th June, 1895, is hereby cancelled.

No. 4654.—Under section 136 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act (XVII of 1887), as applied to the tahsil of Quetta by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 977-E., dated the 17th May, 1895, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Ghulam Rasul, Superintendent of the Quetta Settlement, the powers of the Court of the Tahsildar, for the purpose of trying such original suits, of value not exceeding one hundred rupees, and relating to title to land in the tahsil of Quetta, as may, from time to time, be made over to him for trial by Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner for Settlement, who has been invested with the powers of the Court of the Political Agent in respect of similar cases.

Notification by the Agent to the Governor-General, No. 5497, dated the 26th August, 1895, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

*First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General
in Baluchistan.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1896.

No. 46.—Second-Lieutenant W. H. Chaldecott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway Survey to the Rae Bareilly-Benares Railway.

No. 47.—Mr. H. Humfress, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Kotri Rohri Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on 25th April, 1896, treasure consisting of Rs 38 in whole rupees and Rs 2-8-0 in half rupees in Baroda silver coin, valued at about Rs 32-6-6, was found by Gosai Dhirgar Dharn gar from the wall of his house in the village of Alarsa, Taluka Borsad in the Kaira District, while repairing it.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the undersigned at Borsad, on the 26th of November, 1896, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

KIRPASHANKER B,

Mamlatdar.

The 16th June, 1896.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 11 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Karachi, this 25th day of June, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 91661, Gunner W. F. Johnston.	Parish and County in which born,—Saint Andrews, Bristol, Gloucester.
Age,—23 years.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—21st June, 1896.
Height,—5 feet 10 inches.	Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—Karachi.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	Marks,—Bracelet W. T. on left wrist.
Trade,—Baker.	Under 5 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—27th August, 1892.	
Place of Enlistment,— Bristol.	

F. B. LECKY, *Major, R.A.,*

Comdg. No. 11 Company, Western Division, R. A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 11 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Karachi, this 25th day of June, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 91769, Gunner William Wathen.	Parish and County in which born,—Frompton- on-Severn, Gloster.
Age,—27 years.	Marks,—Scar under left breast.
Size,—5 feet 11 inches.	Trade,—Mariner.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.	Coat or Jacket,—Khaki jacket.
Date of Desertion,—20th June, 1896.	Waistcoat,—None.
Place of Desertion,—Kara- chi.	Breeches or Trousers,— Khaki Trousers.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd August, 1892.	Remarks,—None.
At what place Enlisted,— Cardiff.	Under 5 years' service.

F. B. LECKY, Major, R.A.,

Comdg. No. 11 Company, Western Division, R. A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 23rd day of June, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 3824, Private James Holmes.	Date of Desertion or Ab- sence,—13th June, 1896.
Age,—27 years 1 month.	Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—Bangalore, when on furlough.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.	Marks,—“I love Carry”; heart and anchor on both forearms.
Colour of— Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.	Left Bangalore for Madras on 13th June, 1896, dressed in plain clothes.
Trade,—Labourer.	Furlough expires 19th July, 1896.
Date of Enlistment,—25th October, 1889.	Under 7 years' service.
Place of Enlistment,—King- ston-on-Thames.	
Parish and County in which born,—Richmond, Surrey.	

* Supposed to have deserted, as he bought a suit of light coloured tweed cloth, straw hat, and silk necktie before departure from Bangalore.

F. H. WHITBY, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding and Durham Light Infantry.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkhee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, Major, S.E.,

Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 30th June, 1896.

Bendley, E. C., Dr.	Fallofield, J. O.	Scallan & Co.
Braze, F. J.	Hoche & Co.	Smiths & Co., A. N.
Erwin & Co.	Jackson, W. H.	Williams & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs. J.	Foster, H. F.	Pitman, J. D.
Anderson, A. G.	Fouthson, Mrs. M.	Pryce, A. E.
Archer, F. J.	Gisellere, A.	Queen, A.
Armitage, Lt. W. S.	Gordon, S. C.	Raisard, E. M.
Baker, C. A.	Greenwood, Mrs.	Rankin, J. R. L.
Baker, C. A.	Grove, F.	Ray, Mrs. L.
Barrett, G. A., Mrs.	Haly, J. J.	Rayner, T. W.
Bennett, A. E.	Hamilton, Mrs.	Rammington, F. A., Capt.
Berowich, J.	Hanbury, Miss.	Reynolds, J. C.
Blackett, W. S.	Hawkins, A. B.	Richards, Mrs. A.
Browne, L. G.	Heastoy, C. R.	Rickmers, Peter.
Browning, H. E.	Jones, Mrs.	Risch, Ulrich.
Callie, R.	Jones, Mrs. J.	Rlamahl, A.
Campanett, A.	Goldsmith.	Roberts, H. V. H., Mrs.
Carilale, C. M.	Jones, Miss L.	Robertson, A. B.
Carroll, Chas.	Jordon, H. S., Mrs.	Smith, A. Mervyn.
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NH.

The 4th July, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	7th July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	4th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
* Australasian Colonies	4th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	11th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	11th "	Per French Str. <i>Bridan</i> .
Colombo	6th "	Per P. & O. Str. <i>Simla</i> .
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	7th "	Per Steamer <i>Chelydra</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	4th "	Per Steamer <i>Palamcottla</i> .
Ditto ditto	10th "	Per Steamer <i>Pontakota</i> .
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	7th "	Per Steamer <i>Madura</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	8th "	Per Steamer <i>Kasara</i> .
Port Blair	8th "	Via Madras.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	13th "	Per A. Lloyd's Str. <i>Daphne</i> .

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East via Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs. 8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs. 5*; per pound tin, *Rs. 10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *Rs. 3*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs. 6*; per pound tin, *Rs. 12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

সিন্ধুনা ফেব্রি ফিউজ ইমেং টপ বেগানে
ৱাল্বে সিন্ধুনা *

সিন্ধুনা ফেব্রি ফিউজ কলকাতা ৬ ব্রিগ্যান্ডল গার্ডস ইমেং
কম্পনি বাগ ৬ স্পেরিফিক সাল্ফ ৬ হারিক মলার
সরকারি অর ইলেক সশত চেষ্টা পুন্ড নক লিখে ৱালা হার অমি
হসব নরখ ডিল খরিদ কرسকতা হি— ইমেং চার অরনস
ৱালা ঠিকি বকিমত দর রুপিয়ে আঁহে আঁহে! আঁহে অরনস ৱালা
ঠিকি বকিমত পান্চ রুপিয়ে! ঐক পুন্ড ৱালা ঠিকি বকিমত
দস রুপিয়ে *

এম অমিও ক্রিখে দর ব্রিগ্যান্ডল গার্ডস ইমেং কম্পনি
বাগ ৬ স্পেরিফিক সাল্ফ ৬ বকিমত নক হসব নরখ
ডিল মল স্কতি হি— ইমেং চার অরনস ৱালা ঠিকি বকিমত
তিন রুপিয়ে! আঁহে অরনস ৱালা ঠিকি বকিমত চেষ্টা রুপিয়ে!
ঐক পুন্ড ৱালা ঠিকি বকিমত বারে রুপিয়ে *

যে দর কলকাতা ৬ ব্রিগ্যান্ডল গার্ডস ইমেং কম্পনি
হালাখান মিন বেই বকতি হি— মাসো বকিমত
মডকর ৱালা ৬ মসকর ডাক চার অরনস ৱালা ঠিকি
চার আঁহে! আঁহে অরনস ৱালা ঠিকি আঁহে আঁহে! অর ঐক
পুন্ড ৱালা ঠিকি আঁহে আঁহে *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, *Rs. 18*, or, post free, *Rs. 18-12*. $\frac{1}{2}$ " *Rs. 9*, " *Rs. 9-8*. $\frac{1}{4}$ " *Rs. 4-8*, " *Rs. 5*.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিন্ধুনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত
বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের বিক্রয়িত হুলা
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১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৮ বা ডাকমাওল বিনা ১৮-১২

১ আন " " ৯ " ৯-৮

১ পিকি " " ৪-৮ " ৫

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ এবং
প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এক ইহা যে সিন্ধুকোবাইন ও সিন্ধুকোবাই-
ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট কারের সহিত ইহা পূরক মিশান হয় বাই
তাহার গারান্টি দেওয়া বাইতেছে। ইহা নগর হুলা ফেলন গবর্ণমেন্টের
কর্পোরেশনের নিকট বিক্রয় করা হইবে, এবং কমিকাতার নিকট
সিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাবাদের হুপারিফেব্রিফের নিকট কাওরা
বাইতে পারিবে।

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Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8a. (1a.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6a.)

The Civil Engineering College Calendar, 1891. R2 (2a.)

Ditto ditto, 1892. Price R2 (2a.)

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By Colonel EDWARD TUITZ DALTON—

Bound copies . R45 (R1-4).

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.). R5 (6a.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.). R2 (5a.)

Report on the Tolls of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May, 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, Mislaid or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 062275, of the reduced three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1865, for Rupees two thousand and five hundred, standing in the name of and belonging to Venubai Kshirsagar, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, has been lost.

Payment of the above Note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Ahmednagar Treasury Office, and application is about to be

made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor Venubai Kshirsagar.

VENUBAI KSHIRSAGAR,
Proprietor.

Ahmednagar, 11th May, 1896.

NOTICE.

Any person giving information to the Magistrate of Basti, North-Western Provinces, of the past or present holders of currency Note V—18 43722 may hear of something to his advantage.

F. MOLONY,
Magistrate of Basti, N.-W. P.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 28. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 28.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th July, 1896.

No. 16.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 30th July, 1896, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 9th July, 1896.

No 564.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:

- (1) Surgeon-Captain J. G. Jordan, M.B., C.M.
- (2) Surgeon-Captain A. H. Nott, M.B.
- (3) Surgeon-Captain J. T. Calvert, M.B.

The 10th July, 1896.

No. 566.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Colonel J. H. Newman, M.D., or until further orders.

JAILS.

The 10th July, 1896.

No. 399.—The services of Surgeon-Captain E. Hudson, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

POLICE.

The 6th July, 1896.

No. 358.—The services of Lieutenant W. C. Palcologus, 28th Punjab Infantry, an Assistant Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st August 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 8th July, 1896.

No. 597—58-21-F.—Mr. A. H. M. Lawson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Assam, is transferred to Burma in the interests of the public service.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th July, 1896.

No. 1110-G.—Brigade - Surgeon - Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.B.E., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, and Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, is appointed to hold charge of the current

duties of the office of Resident at Jaipur, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 15th June, 1896, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law, or until further orders.

No. 1114-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain G. G. J. S. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, Second-in-Command and Squadron Commander, Deoli Irregular Force, for four months. Pension service—17th year, commenced on the 13th April, 1896.

No. 1117-G.—The following appointments are made in and to the Deoli Irregular Force, consequent on the grant of leave to Captain G. G. J. S. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, Second-in-Command and Squadron Commander:

Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Second-in-Command and Squadron Commander, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

Lieutenant H. P. Bell, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Merwara Battalion, to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the date of joining, *vice* Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, and until further orders.

The 9th July, 1896.

No. 1139-G.—The services of Lieutenant E. H. Boome, Indian Staff Corps, Commanding the 1st Battalion Nayar Brigade, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 31st March, 1896.

The 10th July, 1896.

No. 1144-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th July, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

No. 2946-A.*Simla, the 7th July, 1896.*

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read again—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2270-A., dated the 18th May 1895, prescribing Revised Rules for the guidance of Depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following alteration in the Rules:

For Rule 41, clause (b), the following shall be substituted :

“ District Superintendents of Police, and Officers in Command or charge of any Police Force, may open similar accounts on account of the men of the Police Force under their command or charge.”

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of the Post Office; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to the Comptroller, Post Office.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

No. 2997-P.

The 9th July, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2959-P., dated 22nd June 1895.

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4702-P., dated 2nd October 1895.

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2507-P., dated 10th June 1896.

Read also—

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 9, dated 9th January 1895.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 59, dated 11th April 1895.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 283, dated 9th October 1895.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 209, dated 28th November 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to the list appended to the three Resolutions quoted in the preamble, enumerating the officers of the several Branches and Departments of the Public Service to whom the leave rules contained in Chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations have been extended :

Berar Commission.

Assistant Commissioners and Officers of higher rank appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, or with his particular sanction.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th July, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 785.—The appointment of Second-Lieutenant G. S. Palmer to the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, notified in G. G. O. No. 775 of 1896, will have effect from the 16th June 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 786.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 16th June 1896, page 3515.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 16th June, 1896.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Joshua Waddington Swifte is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 2nd June 1896.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Frank William Chatterton, C.I.E., Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st June 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 787.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 6th July 1896.

Ernest Armond Barclay.

Charles Oldfield Nicholetts.

James Hayes Sadler.

John Edmund Mein.

No. 788.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Major William Walter Lean. Dated 15th April 1896.

Major Alfred William Lambart Bayly, D.S.O. Dated 18th April 1896.

Major Charles Reginald Phillips. Dated 10th May 1896.

No. 789.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain Hugh David McIntyre. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain Henry Wood Priestly. Dated 31st May 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 790.—Colonel Henry Honeywood Hughes Hallett, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th July 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 791.—Sergeant James Day, Store-keeper, Army Clothing Factory, Bengal, is promoted to the grade of Sub-Conductor and is graded next above Sub-Conductor William Adolphus Armstrong of the Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 792.—Sub-Conductors John Morehead and George Kent to be Conductors, *seconded*, and Sub-Conductor Robert Mullane to be Conductor, with effect from the 2nd June 1896, to complete the establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 793.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Alfred Algar, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Richard Burton, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to be Assistant Commissary, *supernumerary*;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Robert Read, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor James Donnovan, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab Irrigation, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Arthur Malpass, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor;

Sergeant John Watt Brown, Supervisor, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Conductor.—

with effect from the 1st November 1895, to fill vacancies consequent on the adjustment of the warrant scales under Public Works Department Resolution No. 586-E, of 6th March 1896.

No. 794.—Sergeant Francis Sheridan, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st November 1895, *vice* Sub-Conductor, Clarke Houston Allen, deceased.

No. 795.—Sergeant James Henry Collins, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 29th March 1896, *vice* Sub-Conductor George Lane, remanded.

No. 796.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary James Fairley, 1st Assistant Master, Thomason Civil Engineering College, to be Deputy Commissary, *supernumerary* , and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Alfred Baker, Registrar, Bengal Public Works Department Secretariat, to be Deputy Commissary, *supernumerary* , and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Thomas Chapman, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Michael Heenan, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Edward Highway, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Charles Perry, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Charles Gibson, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 11th May 1896, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Alfred Algar, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 797.—*20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Arjun Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Asa Singh, deceased, with effect from the 29th April 1896.

No. 798.—*21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Durga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bela Singh, promoted, with effect from the 25th November 1895.

Havildar Mobin Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Yasin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 799.—*29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Baluch Battalion)*—

Jemadar Mukarrab Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Ghulam Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Karam Dad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1896.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 800.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 460 of 1896, it is notified that the undermentioned additional non-commissioned officers and

men of the Native Army of the Bengal Command are granted meritorious service medals with annuity, and long service and good conduct medals, with and without gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1897, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II :

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 1442, Color-Havildar Hemkaran Thapa, 42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Tikadhar Chaube, pensioned, from 3rd January 1891.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 113, Sepoy Thakurdin Pande, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 114, Sepoy Ramautar Singh, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 120, Sepoy Attar Singh, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 801.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 463 of 1896, it is notified that the undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Native Army of the Bombay Command is granted the medal for meritorious service with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II :

No. 949, Quarter Master Havildar Gangnak Ramnak, 19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Abraham Samson, pensioned.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 802.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Julius Preston Mackeson to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 803.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Bannatyne Macleod to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 804.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenants Edward Charles Vernon Driver, James Punter, Stephen Wright, Robert George Bamford, and James Thomas Davies to be Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 805.—*Oudh Light Horse*—

Surgeon-Captain W. G. P. Alpin, Indian Medical Service, resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th July 1896.

No. 806.—*2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant A. R. Lamb resigns his commission.

No. 807.—Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant A. W. Slater, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th July 1896.

No. 808.—Coorg and Mysore Rifles—

Lieutenant C. G. Maclean resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.**APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 809.—Lieutenant W. Robertson, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Military Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 10th June 1896, in terms of clause 16, paragraph 5, India Army Circulars, 1890.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

No. 43.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty, till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Engineer A. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 10th July, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 4th and the 10th July 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
2nd Battalion, The Border Regiment.	Major J. Langton	15th June 1896	Quetta.		
2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.	Lieutenant H. S. Sutherland	9th June 1896	Mandalay.		
2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment.	Second-Lieutenant G. J. Wolseley.	24th June 1896	Ranikhet.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 4th July, 1896.

No. 298.—Lalla Rulla Ram, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, under Article 369, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th May 1896.

No. 299.—Mr. T. Siddle, Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), with effect from the 11th May 1896, and until further orders.

The 6th July, 1896.

No. 300.—Mr. C. T. B. Baxendale, Traffic Inspector, Burma State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

The 9th July, 1896.

No. 302.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April, 1896:

Names.	From	To
Boyce, W. C.	Class II, Grade 2	Class II, Grade 1.
Wood, S. C. G.	Class II, Grade 4	Class II, Grade 3.
Kiernander, F. D.	Class II, Grade 4	Class II, Grade 3.
Bean, L. C. D.	Class II, Grade 4	Class II, Grade 3.
Bashashur Nath	Class II, Grade 4, temporary rank	Class II, Grade 4, permanent.
Taylor, C. L.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Jacobson, A. R.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Jordan, P. A.	Class III, Grade 3	Class III, Grade 2.

The 10th July, 1896.

No. 303.—Mr. D. R. White, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 305.—The leave on medical certificate for one year and three months granted to Mr. J. Lightfoot, Examiner of Accounts, *vide* Notifications Nos. 171, dated 1st May 1895, and 153, dated the 17th March 1896, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India into ordinary furlough for eighteen months.

The 9th July, 1896.

No. 301.—The following is published for general information:

No. 515 R. T., dated Simla, the 6th July, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Modification of Rule IV (8) (b) of Appendix A.

Read—

Section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India Circular No. 6 Ry., dated 12th March 1895, promulgating general rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Public Works Department Notification No. 118, dated 21st March 1895, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895 the Circular and the general rules read above.

Government of India Circular No. 3 Ry., dated 22nd May 1896, promulgating certain modifications of the general rules of 1895.

Public Works Department Notification No. 257, dated 28th May 1896, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 the circular and the modifications read above.

Read also—

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 309 T., dated 23rd June 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—It has been represented that there is no danger in carrying by railway turpentine packed in sound iron or steel drums, and that wooden cases are not necessary for its safe conveyance when so packed.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased, under section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the following modification of Rule IV (8) (b) of Appendix A to the general rules referred to above being applied to the open lines of all State railways directly administered by Government.

For Rule IV (8) (b) of Appendix A, substitute—“*Turpentine may be carried either in sound iron or steel drums or tins properly soldered, or in corked and capsuled bottles, the bottles or tins being securely packed in wooden cases.*”

ORDER.—Ordered, that the general rules which have already been published in the *Gazettes of India* of the 23rd March 1895 and 30th May 1896 be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as herein modified, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the Station Master of every station on the railways concerned.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam and to the Director General of Railways for information and guidance, and that it be published under a Notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 10th July, 1896.

No. 304.—The following is published for general information :

No. 127 I., dated Simla, the 3rd July, 1896.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for the year 1894-95.

Read—

Letter No. 99 I., dated the 1st February 1896, from the Government of Bombay forwarding the above Report and the Resolution of the Local Government reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was 36 as in the previous year.

The capital outlay incurred on these works during and up to the end of 1894-95 was as follows :

	Number of works.	DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.								Total direct and indirect to end of 1894-95.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	Deduct receipts on capital account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Major Works.</i>										
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35).	2	91,634	20,028	-1,200	1,10,462	53	1,10,409	1,36,116	2,46,525	76,41,862
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	7	68,364	13,587	-701	81,250	57	81,193	3,197	84,390	1,08,36,333
<i>Minor Works.</i>										
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) —										
Imperial ...	26	9,668	1,704	174	11,546	...	11,546	13,677	25,223	61,50,840
Provincial ...	1	3,550	767	205	4,522	...	4,522	13,873	18,395	11,94,876
Total	36	1,73,216	36,086	-1,522	2,07,780	110	2,07,670	1,66,863	3,74,533	2,58,23,911

2. Of the total of Rs. 3,74,533, Rs. 1,66,863 were on account of indirect charges, of which Rs. 1,33,312 were on account of capitalization of assessment on land for the Nira canal.

The direct charges were incurred almost wholly on the Nira and Mutha canals.

On the Nira canal, the capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 2,42,892, and was incurred principally on the Bhatghar reservoir. The masonry was practically finished and progress was made with the erection of the gates of the waste weirs. Some protective works were also carried out at Vir.

On the Mutha canals, the capital outlay during the year was Rs. 81,793 and was expended principally on works connected with alterations and improvements to the Poona water-supply.

3. The financial results for the year under review of the works in operation are shown in the following statement :

Canal.	Total direct and indirect capital outlay to end of year.	GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
		Irrigation revenue,*	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Major Works.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Protective Irrigation Works—</i>									
Nira canal	55,95,977	80,005	1,825	81,830	50,550	3,038	53,588	28,242	0'50
Mhāsvad tank	20,45,885	10,452	2,266	12,718	27,132	1,328	28,460	—15,742	...
<i>Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—</i>									
Hathmati canal	5,18,395	9,883	1,196	11,079	5,933	154	6,087	4,992	0'66
Lower Panjhra river works	4,61,864	16,026	529	16,555	6,400	386	6,686	9,869	2'14
Kādva river works	7,22,416	11,496	383	11,879	15,012	1,514	16,526	—4,647	...
Pravara river works—Lākh canal	3,71,891	1,416	232	1,648	11,970	1,349	13,319	—11,671	...
Mutha canals	65,56,489	1,24,872	1,08,514	2,33,386	75,622	4,687	79,709	1,53,677	2'34
Ekruk tank	13,40,386	12,537	16,334	28,871	11,403	647	12,050	16,821	1'25
Krishna canal	8,64,892	51,385	4,664	56,049	13,834	432	14,266	41,783	4'83
Total Major Works, 1894-95	1,84,78,195	3,18,072	1,35,943	4,54,015	2,17,756	12,935	2,30,691	2,23,324	1'21
Total for 1893-94	1,81,47,280	3,27,377	1,23,722	4,51,099	2,01,890	11,142	2,13,032	2,38,067	1'31
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>									
<i>Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—</i>									
<i>Imperial.</i>									
Khari Cut	1,81,848	9,035	646	9,681	5,902	205	6,107	3,574	1'97
Hartāla tank	73,382	282	429	711	952	78	1,030	—319	...
Mhasva "	1,38,956	601	642	1,243	1,132	91	1,223	20	0'01
Jāmda canals	10,40,446	8,527	2,734	11,261	8,970	738	9,708	1,553	0'15
Parsul tank	2,19,419	1,887	10	1,897	1,257	102	1,359	538	0'25
Pravara river works—Ojhar canal	3,30,249	7,284	454	7,738	25,857	2,909	28,766	—21,028	...
Bhatodi tank	3,79,707	4,226	543	4,769	11,050	1,231	12,281	—7,512	...
Mātoba "	2,01,422	9,663	143	9,806	4,048	209	4,257	5,549	2'75
Kāsurdi "	45,590	216	301	517	340	20	360	148	0'32
Shirsuphal "	2,23,703	2,356	225	2,581	3,016	180	3,196	—615	...
Bhūdalvādi "	2,27,414	779	71	850	1,595	92	1,687	—837	...
Koregaon "	39,189	1,003	25	1,028	687	43	730	298	0'76
Ashti "	8,31,103	3,969	419	4,388	3,749	204	3,953	435	0'05
Revāri canal	59,429	6,790	126	6,916	1,870	68	1,938	4,978	8'38
Upper Mān river works	4,29,562	5,936	100	6,036	4,071	168	4,239	1,797	0'42
Yerla river irrigation works	6,86,244	6,593	986	7,579	23,040	712	23,752	—16,173	...
Chikhli canal	57,442	1,379	63	1,442	840	34	874	568	0'99
Maini tank	3,89,910	3,473	515	3,988	3,644	183	3,827	161	0'04
Muchkundi tank	1,58,707	89	200	289	551	15	566	—277	...
Nilgund "	9,027	...	...	...	24	1	25	—25	...
Gadikeri "	9,279	1,987	...	1,987	215	1	216	1,751	18'87
Dāmbal "	63,980	1,579	525	2,104	862	56	918	1,186	1'85
Medleri "	81,392	489	16	505	773	62	835	—330	...
Madag "	1,67,598	2,713	307	3,020	1,556	111	1,667	1,333	0'80
Asundi "	74,095	1,357	1	1,358	847	62	909	449	0'60
Mavinkop "	30,847	1,012	5	1,017	101	...	101	916	2'97
<i>Provincial.</i>									
Gokāk canal, first section, and storage works	11,94,876	11,604	5,152	16,756	5,402	260	5,662	11,094	0'93
Total of Minor Works, 1894-95	73,45,716	94,829	14,638	1,09,467	1,12,400	7,835	1,20,235	—10,768	...
Total for 1893-94	73,02,098	92,456	30,191	1,22,647	70,887	3,499	74,386	48,261	0'66
<i>Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1894-95</i> ... ..	...	5,44,429	2,996	5,47,425	2,78,906	...	2,78,906	2,68,519	...
<i>Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1893-94</i> ... ..	...	5,43,031	3,302	5,46,333	2,80,571	...	2,80,571	2,65,762	...

* Refunds deducted from revenue.

4. The net revenue derived from the Major Works was Rs. 14,743 less than during the previous year, the gross revenue collected and the working expenses being greater by Rs. 2,916 and Rs. 17,659, respectively. On three Major Works, *vis.*, Mhasvad Tank, Kadva River Works and Pravara River Works, the working expenses exceeded the gross revenue collected.

On the nine Major Works as a whole the percentage of net revenue on capital outlay was 1'21 as compared with 1'31 for the previous year.

The balance of interest charges on the Major Works amounted to Rs. 4,78,120 during the year under review and to Rs. 1,00,90,200 up to the end of the year.

The working expenses of nine of the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept exceeded the gross revenue collected from them, and the working expenses of these works as a whole exceeded the gross revenue by Rs. 10,768 as against a net revenue of Rs. 48,261, realized from these works during the previous year.

There was a decrease of Rs. 13,180 in the gross revenue collected, and also an increase of Rs. 45,849 in the working expenses as compared with the previous year.

In paragraph 16 of the Resolution by the Local Government it is stated that the question of handing over some of these works to the Revenue Department has now been fully considered. A reference on this subject is under consideration by the Government of India.

The net revenue derived from Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept was Rs. 2,68,519 as against Rs. 2,65,762 during the previous year.

The expenditure on extensions and improvements and maintenance and repairs continues to increase—a fact which is quoted in paragraph 17 of the Local Government's Resolution as showing that the necessity for the efficient maintenance and improvement of these works is fully recognised.

5. The details of Irrigation Revenue for the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are as follows :

					Rs.
Water-rates directly paid	...	...	...	...	4,03,720
Share of enhanced land revenue	...	...	...	...	13,611
					<hr/>
					4,17,331
<i>Deduct</i> —Refunds	...	...	...	...	4,430
					<hr/>
					4,12,901
					<hr/>

6. The miscellaneous receipts from the same works were :

					Rs.
Plantations	...	...	...	...	4,024
Water-power	...	...	...	...	10,920
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,35,637
					<hr/>
					1,50,581
					<hr/>

The miscellaneous receipts include a sum of Rs. 94,900 derived from the water supplied from the Mutha canals to the city, cantonment and Civil Station of Poona.

7. The following table compares the areas irrigated by Major and Minor Works during 1894-95 and 1893-94 with the assessments for those years :

Irrigation Works.	AREA IRRIGATED.		ASSESSMENT, 1894-95.			Assessment, 1893-94.	RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	Occupier's rates.	Share of land revenue.	Total assessment, excluding miscellaneous.		1894-95.	1893-94.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Major Works.</i>								
Nira canal ...	28,370	24,503	90,864	...	90,864	83,703	3'20	3'41
Mhasvad tank ...	4,226	5,283	13,869	...	13,869	21,492	3'28	4'06
Hathmati canal ...	4,199	3,701	10,537	...	10,537	9,088	2'50	2'45
Lower Pánjhra river works ...	2,790	3,000	10,442	6,788	17,230	17,345	6'17	5'78
Kádva river works ...	2,767	3,027	10,505	594	11,099	11,068	4'01	3'65
Pravara river works—Lakh canal ...	310	343	1,065	147	1,212	1,225	3'91	3'57
Mutha canals ...	10,082	8,259	1,39,252	42	1,39,294	1,35,004	13'82	16'83
Ekrak tank ...	3,292	2,889	13,463	...	13,463	14,364	4'09	4'97
Krishna canal ...	4,671	4,742	44,377	...	44,377	42,083	9'50	8'87
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS ...	60,707	55,747	3,34,374	7,571	3,41,945	3,39,372	5'63	6'08
<i>Minor Works.</i>								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	*23,530	†24,203	95,395	6,040	1,01,435	99,034	4'31	4'09
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...	143,907	147,393	5,41,852	2,70,135	8,11,987	8,07,797	5'64	5'48
GRAND TOTAL ...	228,144	227,343	9,71,621	2,83,746	12,55,367	12,46,203	5'50	5'48

* Does not include 1,157 acres on which consolidated assessment is levied.

† Does not include 1,050 acres on which consolidated assessment was levied.

8. Including areas on which consolidated assessment is levied, the area irrigated was greater by 5,394 acres than in the previous year. The increase occurs entirely under the Major Works, there being a slight falling off under Minor Works.

In paragraph 6 of the Resolution by the Local Government reference is made to a difficulty experienced in compiling Statement IV E according to the instructions of the Government of India. The Local Government will be addressed separately on this subject.

9. The balance of unrealized demands was Rs. 33,277 at the beginning and Rs. 40,417 at the close of the year. Of the amount remaining unrealized at the end of the year more than half was on the Mutha canals. Of this Rs. 9,564 represents bills for water-rates for March 1895 which are prepared at the end of the month; of the remainder which represents outstanding irrigation rates it is stated that the greater portion has since been realized.

Rs. 8,051 were outstanding at the end of the year on the Khari Cut, of which Rs. 3,635 have since been realized, and it is stated that steps are in progress for the recovery of the remainder.

The remaining outstanding balances are for smaller amounts distributed over various works.

*10. The areas of the principal crops irrigated from Major Works and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept were as follows :

	Acres				
Jowár	19,955
Ground-nut	9,084
Wheat	8,833
Sugarcane	14,634
Bajri	6,722

The total estimated value of the crops irrigated from these works amounted to 56½ lakhs of rupees.

11 The working expenses of the canals in operation are shown in the following table :

Irrigation Works.	1894-95.					1893-94.
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Major Works.</i>						
Protective Irrigation Works—						
Nira canal	24,240	25,702	608	3,038	53,588	62,047
Mhasvad tank	17,090	10,017	25	1,328	28,460	22,060
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Hathmati canal	4,331	1,596	6	154	6,087	6,025
Lower Panjhra river works	1,898	4,302	100	386	6,686	4,952
Kadva river works	3,506	11,362	144	1,514	16,526	7,897
Pravara river works—Lakh canal	2,142	9,712	116	1,349	13,319	3,426
Mutha canals	33,736	35,523	6,363	4,087	79,709	67,211
Ekrak tank	6,059	5,249	95	647	12,050	26,411
Krishna canal	7,064	6,670	100	432	14,266	13,003
Total Major Works	1,00,066	1,10,133	7,557	12,935	2,30,691	2,13,032
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	3'80	3'82
<i>Minor Works.</i>						
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Imperial	47,267	58,582	1,149	7,575	1,14,573	68,334
Provincial	2,416	2,686	300	260	5,662	6,032
Total Minor Works	49,683	61,268	1,449	7,835	1,20,235	74,386
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	5'11	3'07
Total Major and Minor Works	1,49,749	1,71,401	9,006	20,770	3,50,926	2,87,418
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	4'16	3'59
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept						
	1,30,819	1,44,940	3,147	...	2,78,906	2,80,571
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1'94	1'91

The total of the working expenses of the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was Rs. 63,508 greater than during the previous year, and the rate per acre irrigated from these works was Rs. 4.16 against Rs. 3.59 in 1893-94. The increase in working expenses is chiefly under Minor Works and Navigation, and it is explained that this is principally due to the introduction of the new rule, whereby a less percentage of establishment charges than formerly is charged to Capital.

12. Details of the establishment charges on works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are given in the following table:

					Revenue Manage- ment.	Maintenance.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	...	15,127	7,177	22,304
Executive	...	...	...	...	95,822	29,891	1,25,713
Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	23,039	.....	23,039
Medical	...	...	...	...	.....	345	345
Total					1,33,981	37,413	1,71,401

The charges for Revenue management amount to 23.7 per cent. of the gross revenue realized. The rate for Revenue management per acre irrigated was Rs. 1.59 as against Rs. 1.17 in the previous year.

13. The working expenses of the works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept were less by Rs. 1,665 than during the previous year.

There was an increase under Extensions and Improvements, Maintenance and Repairs, and Tools and Plant which, as mentioned in paragraph 4 above, is attributed to more extensive operation on this class of works. The decrease under establishment charges is said to be the result of the new apportionment of these charges referred to in paragraph 11.

14. The Revenue Report was received by the Government of India on the 4th February. It has been well prepared and is illustrated as usual by a series of maps.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this review and of the report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Coorg.

The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Ordered further, that this review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 4th, 1896.

The principal feature in the weather during the week under review has been the storm which passed from Bengal west-north-westward into Upper India. The storm on the first day of the week was of considerable intensity, the reading of the barometer at 8 A.M. at Burdwan on Sunday having been 28·97 inches and 0·59 inch below the normal. The centre advanced west-north-westward through West Bengal, Bundelkhand, and the west of the North-Western Provinces to the neighbourhood of Jeypore. As it advanced it steadily filled up, but during its existence it occasioned a strong monsoon current on both sides of India, which gave moderate to heavy rain over the West Coast districts, the central parts of India, the Gangetic Plain and North-Eastern India. The extreme north-west of India lay outside the influence of the storm and of the monsoon currents, and showers only were received over that portion of the country. The storm filled up during the 1st of July, and its disappearance was followed by a weakening of the monsoon currents, which remained feeble till the close of the week. The rainfall at the same time fell off very generally and the weather became showery. On occasions and in some places these showers were heavy. Thus, on the Kumaun Himalayas on the 2nd heavy rain was reported. The mean temperature of the whole country, though very nearly normal throughout, exhibited a slight gradual rise as the rainfall decreased, so that while on the 28th of June there was an average deficiency of 0·5°, on the 4th of July there was a general excess of 1·2°.

Daily Summary.—Sunday, June 28th.—Pressure had decreased over South and West Bengal, and the cyclonic storm from the Bay had reached Burdwan, where the barometer read 28·97 inches. In all other parts of the country pressure had increased, the change in the north-west and north-east having been rapid to very rapid. Gradients were very steep, and strong cyclonic winds were blowing in South Bengal. Calms and light easterly winds prevailed along the foot of the hills, southerly winds in Burma, and westerly (north-west—south-west) winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive over the Western Desert, over the greater part of the Peninsula and in Assam and North Bengal, and in defect elsewhere. Moderate to heavy rain was reported from North-Eastern India, light to moderate rain in Upper India, and showers on the West Coast.

Monday, June 29th.—Pressure had decreased slightly in Chota Nagpore and the neighbouring parts of the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, and had increased elsewhere. The recovery had been abnormally rapid in South Bengal. The storm had advanced a little to the west of Hazaribagh and had filled up very considerably. Cyclonic winds prevailed around the centre, calms and easterly winds in Upper India, southerly winds in Burma, and westerly winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was slightly to largely below the normal over Bengal and the Gangetic Plain, and generally in excess elsewhere. Moderate to heavy rain had fallen over North-Eastern India, the Gangetic Plain, and part of Upper India, and showers over the West Coast districts.

Tuesday, June 30th.—Pressure had increased over West Bengal, Orissa, Ganjam, and the east of the Central Provinces and North-Western Provinces, and had decreased elsewhere. The change had been rapid in Bundelkhand, and the centre of the storm had advanced to this region. The storm was of about

the same intensity. The winds were unchanged, except that the centre of the cyclonic circulation had moved westward. Low temperatures were recorded over West Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, Rajputana, and the north of the Central Provinces, and excessive temperatures elsewhere. Heavy rainfall had been received within the storm area and light general rain over Burma, Bengal, and the West Coast districts.

Wednesday, July 1st.—Pressure had increased over the Gangetic Plain and the central parts of India and of the Peninsula, and had decreased elsewhere. The fall had been greatest over Eastern Rajputana, and the storm lay between Agra and Jeypore. The storm was filling up considerably. There existed a fairly well marked cyclonic circulation around the storm, while rather variable winds prevailed in North-Eastern India, southerly to easterly winds in the Punjab, and south-westerly to westerly winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was in slight to very large defect in the neighbourhood of the storm and in slight to moderate defect over Lower Burma, and was in excess elsewhere. Moderately heavy rain was reported from the neighbourhood of the storm, heavy local rain in North Bengal, and light to moderate showers in Lower Burma, Arakan, the West Coast districts, and the Central Provinces.

Thursday, July 2nd.—Pressure had risen over by far the greater part of the country and the storm had practically disappeared. Readings were highest in Malabar, lowest in Sind, and gradients were slight. There were some instances of easterly winds in Northern India, but in general the direction was between south-west and north-west. The mean temperature remained low over the more central parts of the country—more particularly in Gujarat—and was generally high elsewhere. Heavy rain had been received over the Simla and Mussooree Hills, moderate to heavy rain in Bengal, light to moderate rain in the West Coast districts, and showers in Burma, the North Punjab, Central India, and the Central Provinces.

Friday, July 3rd.—The barometer had fallen in the north and risen in the south. Readings were lowest in the Punjab and highest in Malabar; but gradients were not steep, and the trough of low pressure over Northern India was abnormally far north. The winds were variable in the extreme north-west and north-east of India, westerly in other parts of India, and southerly in Burma. The mean temperature was generally excessive, except over Rajputana and the neighbouring districts, where it was in slight to very large defect. Light showers had fallen in Burma, Central India, Rajputana, and parts of the Central Provinces; light to moderate rain in Bengal and North Bihar; and fairly heavy rain along the West Coast.

Saturday, July 4th.—Pressure had decreased everywhere, but the general distribution was unchanged and the general circulation of the winds unaltered. The mean temperature was low over the Assam Valley and North Bengal, as well as over Eastern Rajputana and that neighbourhood, but elsewhere the heat was generally greater than usual. Light to moderate rain had been received over North-Eastern India and along the West Coast, and thunderstorms had given moderate rain to several stations in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

Temperature.—The variations of the mean temperature from the normal have agreed closely with the incidence of rainfall. Along the path of the storm from South Bengal to the neighbourhood of Jeypore the weather has been cloudy and the rainfall heavy, and along this path throughout the week there has been a steady deficiency of temperature, which on some days and in some places amounted to as much as 9° or 10°. In all the surrounding regions the mean temperature was generally excessive, but the heavy rainfall in the east of the Punjab and in Orissa, reported on the 28th, and in Northern Bengal on the 1st and 2nd. resulted in the establishment of local areas of considerable deficiency over those regions also.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	June 1896.			July 1896.				Mean variation of week.
	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	-0.4	+1.4	+1.0	-0.4	+1.4	+1.7	+1.9	+0.9
Bengal and Assam	-0.2	-1.9	-0.2	+2.0	+1.5	+1.6	+0.6	+0.5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	-3.9	-1.7	-1.4	-1.7	-0.4	+0.7	+2.3	-0.9
Punjab	-1.4	-1.4	+2.2	+3.5	-0.1	+1.7	+1.5	+0.9
Bombay	+1.7	+1.5	+2.2	+1.7	+1.8	+1.9	+1.3	+1.7
Central Provinces and Berar	+0.4	-0.2	-1.3	-0.7	+1.7	+3.0	+2.5	+0.8
Central India and Gujarat	-1.9	-2.0	-2.4	-4.5	-3.9	-1.8	-0.4	-2.4
Sind and Rajputana	-0.5	+0.3	-2.5	-1.4	-3.9	-4.9	-1.4	-2.0
Madras	+1.6	+2.0	+2.8	+3.4	+4.2	+3.6	+2.7	+2.9
Mean for whole of India	-0.5	-0.2	0	+0.2	+0.3	+0.8	+1.2	+0.3

The mean temperature of the whole country averaged 0.5° below the normal on the 28th. This deficiency subsequently disappeared, and the mean was exactly normal on the 30th, and after that date the mean gradually rose above the normal, and on the last day of the week exceeded it by 1.2° . The provincial variations, however, show much larger departures from the average. In Burma, Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces the mean for the week was about normal; but in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat the mean temperature was in moderate defect, and in Bombay and Madras it was in moderate excess. Over the Peninsula the heat was steadily excessive throughout the week, and in Central India and Gujarat it was equally steadily in defect, but in other parts of the country there were large variations from day to day. Thus, in the North-Western Provinces there was a deficiency of 3.9° on the 28th and an excess of 2.3° on the 4th, in the Punjab an excess of 3.5° on the 1st and a deficiency of 1.4° on the 28th and 29th, and in Sind and Rajputana a deficiency of 4.9° on the 3rd and an excess of 0.3° on the 29th.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day :

June 28th	116.1° at Jacobabad.
„ 29th	109.3° „ „
„ 30th	113.2° „ „
July 1st	115.1° „ „
„ 2nd	113.7° „ „
„ 3rd	108.4° „ „
„ 4th	112.2° „ „

Rainfall.—The present week has been marked by a steady falling off in the strength of the monsoon current and by a steady decrease in the amount and extent of the monsoon rainfall. During the first three days of the week June 28th to 30th, when the storm from the Bay was in existence strong monsoon winds were blowing on either side of India and heavyish rain was received over North-East and Central India and to a certain extent in Upper India, while on the West Coast, though the rainfall was partial and confined mainly to the West Coast districts, the amounts received were fairly heavy in places. On July 1st, when the storm filled up, the monsoon currents were only of moderate strength and the rainfall had become slighter and more scattered, and these conditions were maintained until the close of the week, so that by July 4th the Bay current had fallen below its normal strength and the Bombay current was not more than normal.

Rain was reported on this day from a large number of stations, but the fall had occurred during showers in nearly all parts of the country, and there was no steady or continuous rain reported anywhere. Series of thunderstorms have occurred in Upper India during the week, which have given more or less rain to several districts. Of these bursts of rain the most important was that reported on the morning of the 2nd of July, when Mussooree received over six, Chakrata over four and Simla over two inches of rain. The driest district of India relatively to the normal has been the centre and east of the Peninsula, where strong dry westerly winds have prevailed throughout the week. Uniform and rather steep barometric gradients have prevailed steadily over the Peninsula, and the strong westerly winds which have swept across the Western Ghâts have blown as a slightly descending current across the centre and east of the Peninsula, occasioning very considerable heat and giving practically no rain. The storm from the Bay noticed above broke up over Eastern Rajputana without travelling westward into Sind, as was the case with the storms of the preceding week; hence Kathiawar, Sind and Baluchistan experienced ordinary undisturbed weather with the usual high temperatures and with no rain. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. The first column shows that throughout the week there was absolutely no rain in Sind and Baluchistan, and that in Kathiawar, Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central and South), and the East Coast (Central and South) less than one-tenth of an inch of rain was received during the week. In all other parts of the Indian region effective rainfall was received. The average actual amount was greatest—11·75 inches—in the Bengal Hills; this was followed by 10·58 inches in Coorg, by 9·04 inches in Tenasserim, by 8·78 inches in Malabar, by 6·37 inches in the Assam Hills, and by over four inches in North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab Hills, and the Konkan; while the lightest effective rainfall was 0·17 inch in Berar. The second column of the table shows that, with the ordinary distribution of rainfall, the heaviest rain (about 11 inches) is usually received in Tenasserim, Arakan, and the Konkan, and the lightest rainfall (about 0·30 inch) in the West Punjab and Sind, (0·19 inch) in Madras (South), and (0·11 inch) in Baluchistan.

The actual average and normal average distribution hence agree fairly well, except for the abnormal lightness of the rainfall in Arakan and the Konkan. The third column of the table, giving the difference between the actual and normal rainfall for the week, exhibits a deficient fall over the greater part of the country; thirty-nine of the rainfall divisions show a deficient fall, sixteen an excessive fall, and one a normal fall. The excess is reported from Central Burma, from Deltaic and Central Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east of the North-Western Provinces, the centre, north and west of the Punjab, the Malabar Coast, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, Central India and Rajputana, while the division with an exactly normal fall is the East Coast (North). In all other parts of the country the rainfall has been light. The abnormal deficiency was large in Arakan and the Konkan, and considerable in parts of Burma, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, the Central parts of the country, Gujarat, and Kathiawar. The only regions where the excess was at all considerable were West Bengal and Central India.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the rainfall from May 31st to date. In the majority of the divisions the rainfall is below the normal average, but the deficiency is not generally large. The largest deficiency is in the Punjab (South), where only 0·80 inch has been received instead of the normal 2·61 inches. In Assam, North Bengal, the south-east of the Punjab, Hyderabad (South), and the East Coast (South) only about half the normal amount has been received up to date. In Baluchistan, Sind, the south-west of the Peninsula, and South-Western Bengal the average has been largely exceeded.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week under review:—Thaton 13·84 inches; Minbya (Akyab) 11·23 inches; Sunamgunj (Sylhet) 11·75 inches; Cherra Poonjee (Khasia Hills) 17·56 inches; Kurseong (Darjeeling) 14·68 inches; Vayitri (Malabar) 23·16 inches; Karkal (Mangalore) 18·25 inches; Devala (Nilgiris) 12·22 inches; Mercara 11·09 inches; Hatta (Damoh) 11·54 inches; Sawar (Ajmere) 14·69 inches.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 1896.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 4TH, 1896.			RAINFALL JULY 1ST TO 4TH.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall May 1st to July 4th.	Per cent.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	9'04	11'21	— 2'17	55'06	48'94	+ 13
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	3'71	4'02	— 1'21	25'07	22'80	+ 12
	3. Central Burma	3'53	3'04	+ 0'49	11'27	14'28	— 21
	4. Upper Burma	0'88	?	?	11'30	?	?
	5. Arakan	2'50	11'11	— 8'61	42'03	60'98	— 31
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	2'75	4'12	— 1'37	20'14	23'57	— 15
	7. Assam (Surma)	3'34	5'71	— 2'37	20'87	20'61	— 30
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	0'37	9'74	— 3'37	20'80	41'23	— 49
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	3'51	4'26	— 0'75	11'04	18'96	— 42
	10. Deltaic Bengal	3'43	2'55	+ 0'88	15'12	12'66	+ 19
	11. Central Bengal	3'12	2'98	+ 0'14	13'23	13'90	+ 2
	12. North Bengal	4'17	5'46	— 1'29	12'48	28'21	— 56
	13. Bengal (Hills)	11'75	10'17	+ 1'58	27'22	38'25	— 29
	14. Orissa	4'48	2'46	+ 2'02	10'63	11'05	+ 78
	15. Chota Nagpur	4'01	2'58	+ 1'43	12'13	10'46	+ 16
	16. Bihar (South)	2'40	3'01	— 0'61	9'15	8'08	+ 2
	17. Do. (North)	2'68	3'75	— 1'07	7'80	12'36	— 37
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	2'51	2'17	+ 0'34	6'06	6'43	— 6
	19. Oudh (South)	1'90	2'36	— 0'46	4'52	6'70	— 33
	20. Do. (North)	2'30	3'16	— 0'86	7'08	8'07	— 12
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	2'08	2'15	— 0'07	4'26	5'48	— 22
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	1'14	1'76	— 0'62	2'90	4'07	— 29
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	1'27	2'84	— 1'57	5'84	8'16	— 28
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	1'48	3'14	— 1'66	7'57	7'73	— 2
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	1'10	3'55	— 2'45	11'98	9'57	+ 25
	26. Punjab (South-East)	0'80	1'96	— 1'07	2'17	4'48	— 52
	27. Do. (South)	0'43	1'04	— 0'61	0'80	2'61	— 69
PUNJAB	28. Do. (Central)	1'11	0'76	+ 0'35	2'28	2'26	+ 1
	29. Do. (Submontane)	1'40	1'88	— 0'42	3'86	4'49	— 14
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	4'38	4'57	— 0'19	12'89	10'01	+ 29
	31. Do. (North)	0'73	0'56	+ 0'17	1'31	1'55	— 15
	32. Do. (West)	0'49	0'34	+ 0'15	0'70	0'95	— 26
	33. Malabar (Coast)	8'78	7'46	+ 1'32	44'88	41'40	+ 8
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	34. Madras (South-Central)	1'40	1'17	+ 0'23	8'98	5'77	+ 56
	35. Coorg	10'58	9'59	+ 0'99	60'40	34'51	+ 75
	36. Mysore	0'97	1'48	— 0'51	9'10	5'99	+ 52
	37. Konkan	4'59	11'10	— 6'51	32'19	38'67	— 17
	38. Bombay Deccan	0'76	1'66	— 0'90	9'78	6'59	+ 3
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0'24	1'30	— 1'06	8'13	5'92	+ 37
	41. Berar	0'17	2'26	— 2'09	6'47	8'64	— 25
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	42. Central Provinces (West)	0'59	2'34	— 1'75	9'45	9'44	0
	43. Ditto (Central)	2'77	3'46	— 0'69	11'80	11'62	+ 2
	44. Ditto (East)	3'19	3'49	— 0'30	17'56	11'70	+ 50
	45. Gujarat	1'31	4'03	— 2'72	9'16	9'61	— 5
BOMBAY (NORTH)	46. Kathiawar	0'03	1'98	— 1'95	6'82	4'68	+ 46
	47. Sind	0	0'36	— 0'36	3'12	0'62	+ 403
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0'11	— 0'11	1'14	0'20	+ 470
	49. Central India (East)	3'52	2'51	+ 1'01	8'29	9'27	— 11
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	3'16	2'03	+ 1'13	5'60	6'13	— 9
	51. Rajputana (West)	1'22	0'73	+ 0'49	3'18	2'29	+ 34
	52. East Coast (North)	1'59	1'59	0	6'32	6'14	+ 3
MADRAS	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	1'40	2'48	— 1'08	8'20	12'63	— 35
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0'03	1'22	— 1'19	2'51	5'41	— 54
	54. Madras (Central)	0'07	0'71	— 0'64	2'39	3'16	— 24
	55. East Coast (Central)	0'08	0'88	— 0'80	2'57	3'52	— 27
	56. Ditto (South)	0'08	0'65	— 0'57	1'38	2'69	— 49
	57. Madras (South)	0'07	0'19	— 0'12	1'73	1'23	+ 40

W. L. DALLAS,

*Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 9th July, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th July.*—Rainfall good in two Northern districts, the Nilgiris and on the West Coast; light or scattered showers elsewhere. Rain is much needed in Kurnool and parts of the Carnatic and Central districts. Agricultural operations are proceeding generally. The standing crops are good, but are suffering from want of rain in Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot. Pasture is generally scarce, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are rising slightly in several districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th July.*—Rain fell throughout the Presidency; the fall was moderate in the Konkan and generally slight elsewhere. More rain is required in Khandesh, Sholapur, Bijapur, Nasik, Poona and in Baroda territory. Preparations for the monsoon cultivation are progressing in seven districts. Sowing of the early crops is general, but is retarded in four districts for want of sufficient rain. Transplantation continues in the Konkan districts, but more rain is wanted for it in Thana and Ratnagiri. The young crops have been damaged by locusts or caterpillars in Thar and Parkar and Kaira; elsewhere they are in good condition. Fodder is insufficient in Karachi and Shikarpur. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in four districts. Prices are normal, except in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th July.*—There has been seasonable rain in all parts of the Province during the week. The general agricultural prospects continue favourable. All standing crops are flourishing, and the cultivation of the autumn crops and winter rice is generally making good progress. In Bhagalpur and Purnea more rain is needed. The supply of fodder and water is generally ample. Cattle are in good condition, except in parts of Bhagalpur. The price of common rice continues high, and in some of the districts of Central and Eastern Bengal it is said to be still rising.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th July.*—Rain has been general throughout the Provinces, but more is needed in several districts to admit of the autumn crops sowings being completed and to assist the germination of the crops already sown. Agricultural operations are in active progress everywhere. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, July 4th, were—Banda 30,642, Hamirpur 3,238, Jhansi 1,109, Jalaun 1,780, Allahabad 3,260, Garhwal 309, Hardoi 8,214—total 48,552; of this number 6,239 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 7,464 persons received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were—Hamirpur 174 and Jhansi 316. Relief works in Jalaun have been closed. Supplies continue to be deficient in part of the Bulandshahr district and in the Kheri district. Fodder is becoming sufficient, though it is still scarce and dear in a few places. Prices continue high, but are generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th July.*—Rain has fallen all over the Province. Ploughings for and sowings of the autumn crops are in progress. Sowing of rice is retarded in Umballa for want of sufficient rain. More rain is badly wanted in some districts. The standing extra spring crops have benefited by the recent rain in Dera Ismail Khan. The outturn of this crop is said to be good in Lahore. The condition and prospects of the standing autumn crops are fair in Jullundur, Sialkot and Gujranwala; good in Amritsar and Rohtak; and average in Lahore and Peshawar. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in parts of Lahore and Shahpur and average in Peshawar. Another good shower will improve the condition of the crops in Shahpur. Cattle are reported to be in poor condition in Hissar, Lahore, Rohtak and Gujranwala; they are dying of starvation in parts of these districts. Fodder is scarce in all but five districts. The number of persons employed on relief works in the Sharakpur tahsil of the Lahore district is 359. Prices are normal in Amritsar, but are rising in Peshawar, and are high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th July.*—The weather is cloudy with general rain. Sowings for the autumn crops are in progress and are approaching completion in some districts. More rain is wanted for the sowings of cotton and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in two tahsils of Wardha. Prices are rising in Damoh, but are stationary elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th July.*—In Lower Burma ploughing has not yet commenced in Thongwa, but in other districts ploughing and sowing are progressing. In Amherst transplanting has begun. Some damage has been caused by insects to plants in nurseries in Amherst. In Upper Burma very little rain has fallen during the week in the districts of the dry-zone. Cultivation of the wet-weather crops is progressing in most districts, but operations are at a standstill in Meiktila for want of rain. More rain is required for the standing crops of paddy and sessamum in Shwebo, Minbu, Meiktila, Yamethin and Myingyan, but the standing crops are generally in good condition. The price of paddy has decreased slightly in Myaungmya and Pakokku; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th July.*—The weather is hot. The prospects of the crops are not good owing to insufficient rainfall. Tea is doing well. The red spider is disappearing in Cachar. Fodder is sufficient, except in Sylhet. Scarcity of water is felt in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th July.*—**MYSORE.**—Good rain fell in parts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga. Paddy has been sown in five districts. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga, but have fallen in Mysore and Kadur.

COORG.—Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice and weeding of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) fields continue. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th July.*—**BERAR.**—Rainfall moderate during the week and the weather continues warm. The cotton plants are thriving, except in parts of Akola and Basim. Preparation of the land for the autumn crops is nearing completion. Sowings are well advanced and weeding

operations have commenced in four districts. Insufficiency of fodder and water prevails in parts of the Province. Prices have fallen in Buldana, but are stationary elsewhere.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall moderate. Sowing of the autumn crops is delayed for want of rain. The water-supply is deficient. Scarcity of fodder still continues. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th July.*—Rain has fallen in all Agencies during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress generally. Cattle are in indifferent condition in Baghelkhand, Goona and in some districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is good in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, but is indifferent in Gwalior and Goona. Prices are above normal in Malwa, Baghelkhand and Goona and in five districts of Gwalior, but are normal elsewhere. The numbers of persons employed on relief works were:—Gwalior 5,973, Baghelkhand 2,555 and Bundelkhand 10,181; and on gratuitous relief:—49 in Gwalior, 1,681 in Baghelkhand and 2,682 in Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th July.*—The rainfall was good at Abu, Ajmere-Merwara and in almost all States, except Jhallawar, Bhurtpore, Bikanir and Jaisalmer, where the falls were slight. Agricultural operations have commenced or are in progress throughout. Agricultural stock generally are in good condition, but are suffering in Jaisalmer for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in four States. Fodder is scarce in Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in two States, fluctuating in two and falling in another; elsewhere prices are steady. The numbers employed on relief works were:—Marwar 4,239, Shahpura 50, Merwara 1,277, Bikanir 2,476 and Jaisalmer 429. On gratuitous relief the numbers were:—Marwar 315, Bikanir 407 and Jaisalmer 43. Reports from Ulwar and Sironj, Tonk State, have not been received.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 7th July.*—Slight rain has fallen. Water is ample for irrigation. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 8th July.*—Rainfall good. Cultivation of the autumn crops continues. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th July.*—Some heavy seasonable showers have fallen during the week. Prospects continue good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th July, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1766 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 4th July 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 216 of 1896.—Govinda Chandra Sen, taluqdar, village Narayanpur, district Bakerganj, province Bengal, for twisting and cleansing threads of silk, wool, cotton and the like.

No. 217 of 1896.—Haji Muhammad Ibrahim, lantern maker, bazar Fath Puri, Delhi, and Qamr-ud-din, merchant, Ajmere Gate, Delhi, for drawing water from wells.

No. 218 of 1896.—Thomas Cooper John Thomas, engineer, of 93, Manor Park Road, Harlesden, in the county of Middlesex, England, and William Mudd Still, manufacturer, of 24, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, in the city of London, for improvements in gas lamps.

No. 219 of 1896.—Alonzo Leonidas Brumfield, sign painter, and William Hose, gentleman, both of the Howard Hotel, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, for improvements in illuminating signs.

No. 220 of 1896.—Arthur George Brown, engineer, of 38, Victoria Buildings, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in and connected with moulds for casting metals.

No. 221 of 1896.—Alexander Karyscheff, Imperial State councillor, and Sergei Demmenie, Imperial College assessor, both of St. Petersburg, Russia, for a new pyrochemical process and apparatus for the direct production of iron and other metals from their ores.

No. 222 of 1896.—Arthur George Brown, engineer, of 38, Victoria Buildings, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in cycles.

No. 223 of 1896.—Arthur George Brown, engineer, of 38, Victoria Buildings, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improved means for the production of metal castings.

No. 224 of 1896.—Messrs. Leopold Cassella & Co., of 19, Liebigstrasse, Frankfort-on-Main, in the empire of Germany, for new processes for producing polyazo dyestuffs from amidonaphtholsulpho acids.

No. 225 of 1896.—Henry Joseph Kersting Green, engineer, of 29 and 30, Clive Street, in the city of Calcutta, British India, for improvements in fire-proof doors.

No. 1767 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under

the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 347 of 1895.—Andrew Erskine Muirhead, forgerman, cart forge, Crossmyloof, near Glasgow, for improvements in the manufacture of railway chairs. (Specification filed 1st July 1896.)

No. 120 of 1896.—Nundo Lal Haldar, sanitary inspector of the port of Calcutta, 25, Anund Khan's Lane, Baniatolla Street, Calcutta, for a sulphur incinerator or fumigator. (Specification filed 26th June 1896.)

No. 1768 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 97 of 1888.—William Alfred Gibbs, of Gilwell Park, Sewardstone, in the county of Essex, England, for improvements in and connected with furnaces and apparatus for the production of hot air for drying and other purposes. (From 11th July 1896 to 10th July 1897.)

No. 139 of 1890.—Charles Cheers Wakefield, manager, of 51, Russian Drive, Stoneycroft, near Liverpool, in the county

of Lancaster, England, for improvements in sight feed lubricators. (From 10th July 1896 to 9th July 1897.)

No. 204 of 1891.—The Sampan patent railway sleeper and steel plant syndicate, limited, manufacturers, of Stalybridge, in the county of Chester, England, for improvements in the permanent way of railways. (From 2nd June 1896 to 1st June 1897.)

No. 1769 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 107 of 1890.—Kenneth Thomas Sutherland's invention for improvements in the treatment of fibres and fibrous materials, made of China grass, flax, hemp and like fibres by which means such can be more easily cleansed and bleached. (Specification filed 30th March 1892.)

No. 3 of 1891.—George Ross McKenzie's

invention for improvements in the manufacture of cement, for joining wood, stone and other materials. (Specification filed 29th March 1892.)

No. 194 of 1891.—Frank Joseph Agabeg's invention of an improved portable or fixed rotary electric fan. (Specification filed 29th March 1892.)

No. 340 of 1891.—Carl Vogel's invention for improvements in and connected with automatically indicating or recording targets. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

No. 343 of 1891.—Messrs. E. O. Moser & Co.'s invention for improvements in and connected with the process of extracting cocoa or rendering it soluble for the preparation of soluble cocoa or the manufacture of cocoa powder, chocolate and the like preparations. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

No. 1 of 1892.—Siegmond Orbach's invention for improvements in velocipedes. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

No. 16 of 1892.—Peter Gendron's invention of a tire-punching machine. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

No. 22 of 1892.—John Dennis Young and Henry Burgess Young's invention for improvements in oil lamps. (Specification filed 29th March 1892.)

No. 24 of 1892.—William Walker Fyfe's invention for improvements in amalgamating apparatus for crushed ores and like reduced bodies. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

No. 45 of 1892.—Jean Baptiste Jeansoulin and Gustave Oser's invention for improvements in treating or decortivating ramie and similar fibres and in machines therefor. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

No. 53 of 1892.—Samuel Herbert Brooks and George Shaw's invention for improvements in the arrangement and combination of gearing which is applicable to slubbing, intermediate and roving frames for preparing fibrous materials. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

No. 58 of 1892.—Charles William Pinkney's invention for improvements in and connected with engines operating by gas generated from petroleum or other liquid hydrocarbon. (Specification filed 28th March 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
*Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 29th June, 1896.

No. 42.—Mr. W. F. Hicks, Superintendent, Darbhanga Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted six months' furlough out of India, under Article 371, Section ii, Chapter XIV, of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of that sanctioned in order No. 229, dated 3rd March, 1896.

TRANSFERS.

The 30th June, 1896.

No. 43.—The following transfers of officers are ordered :—

Mr. J. J. Durham, Superintendent, from the Gudha Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division, to Didwana.

Mr. C. S. Haygarth, Assistant Superintendent, from Didwana to the Gudha Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division.

The 1st July, 1896.

No. 45.—The following transfers of officers in the Punjab Mines Division are ordered :—

Mr. W. N. Chill, Superintendent, from the Warcha to the Sardi Beat.

Mr. G. St. A. Sylvester, Superintendent, from the Warthganj Depôt to the Warcha Beat.

Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, from the Sardi Beat to the Warthganj Depôt.

PROMOTION.

The 1st July, 1896.

No. 44.—Mr. C. R. Hunter, Assistant Superintendent, Gazi Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade, with effect from the 1st June, 1896.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th July, 1896.

No. 30-A.—Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 22nd June, 1896.

No. 31-A.—Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 22nd June, (forenoon), 1896.

W. L. GREENSTREET, Colonel, R.E.,
Officiating Director General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1896.

No. 48.—Lieutenant H. E. C. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional examination, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, and the Colloquial examination, prescribed in paragraph 28 of the same chapter, on the 14th June, 1896.

No. 49.—Mr. E. A. C. Lister, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 14th June, 1895.

T. GRACEY, Colonel, R.E.,

Director General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment of Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 9th day of July, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 3728, Private Thomas Burgess.	Parish and County in which born,—Liverpool, Lancashire.
Age,—25 years 4 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—3rd July, 1896.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.	Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—Dinapore.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, blue.	Marks,—Tattooed star and bracelet left forearm and wrist; limbs slightly.
Trade,—Baker.	Under 4 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—13th September, 1892.	
Place of Enlistment,— Liverpool.	

C. P. RIDLEY, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th July, 1896.

No. 2569.—Mr. F. O'Byrne, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 24th June, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Kshetra Pada Banerji is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. O'Byrne, or until further orders.

The 9th July, 1896.

No. 2676.—Mr. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 7th June, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders :—

Mr. M. R. Muthusawmy Naidu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbiah to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 10th July, 1896.

No. 2716.—Mr. F. W. Tytler, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 25 days, with effect from the 26th June, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

2. The following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders :—

Mr P. Gorman, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. H. J. Hehberd to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 7th July, 1896.

Abbott & Co. (Horse Dealers).	Hoche & Co. Jackson, W. H.	Smith, O. E. Williams & Co.
Erwin & Co.	Smiths & Co., A. N.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs. J.	Dettman, H. H.	Pinder, C. H. S.
Alkin, E. W., Mrs.	Edwards, J. T.	Pryce, A. E.
Anderson, A. G.	Ferrell, J. B.	Queen, A.
Archer, F. J.	Finckenstein, W.	Rainard, E. M.
Baker, C. A.	Foster, H. F.	Ray, Mrs. L.
Barnett, Rev. T. H.	Fouthson, Mrs. M.	Rommington, F. A.,
Bel, F. M.	Galand, Jules.	Capt.
Bennett, A. E.	Gordon, S. C.	Reynolds, J. C.
Bercowich, J.	Grove, F.	Richards, Mrs. A.
Bride, Mrs. C.	Haly, J. J.	Rickmers, Peter.
Brown, L. G.	Hamilton, Mrs.	Risch, Ulrich.
Browning, H. E.	Hanbury, Miss.	Rismehl, A.
Buck, Mrs.	Hawkins, A. B.	Roberts, H. V. H.,
Bulma, Mrs. G.	Heatey, C. R.	Mrs.
Callie, K.	Jones, Mrs.	Robertson, A. B.
Campanett, A.	Jones, Mrs. J.	Smith, A. Mervyn.
Carlisle, C. M.	Goldsmith.	Smyth, R. S.
Carroll, Chas.	Jordon, H. S., Mrs.	Stewart, Mrs. J. M.
Carvalho, R.	Labolovect, Julia.	Talbot, A.
Celine, J.	Laurie, F.	Tavner, G. O.
Clement, W. S.	Leonard, C. J.	Tedman, A.
Coast, A.	Lindquist, Mrs.	Townsend, R. A.
Constable, A.	Lyall, J.	Tripe, J. T.
Constant, M.	Lyons, Benard.	Vangulin, A. H. E.
Critchley, D. B.	Macfarquhar, Miss A.	Weiss, Madame J.
Crostah, Mrs.	Mackay, Ida.	Wickershaw, W. C.
Dagmar, Miss V.	Macaggart, Alex.	Wilkinson, E. A.
Dalben, Joseph.	Masters, F.	Willard, Clifford.
David, Isiah.	McGrath, Joseph.	Woodburn, A.
Davis, J. E.	McMaster, Thos.	Woods, W. C.
DeGenevo, A. M.	Noakes, S. N.	Yorke Master.
Delwood, Mr.	Parvin, Mrs. T. H.	
Dempster, James.	Paul, D.	

Registered Letters.

deVine, C. Leslie,	Pigott, A. E.	Schwartz, Julius.
Dr.	Richard, Miss O.	Skorszewski, Comte
Martuz, Professor.	Rosenthal, A.	V.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Angel, Ida.	Hinter, W. Y. (1st	Pullar, H.
Aronovic, Burih.	Battu., King's	Percival, Lione.
Ardandin, Madame.	Regt.)	Price, F. G. S.
Alderson, Mrs.	Howell, H. W.	Pillai, A. Vadiwala
Arthur, G.	Herrenkotel, Otto	Avergal.
Allen, Captain.	Von.	Pillan, V. M. John.
Bercovich, F.	Hill, W. H., Capt.	Phelys, E. L.
Bluckett, Waller S.	Harman, Lucy,	Ramachary, T.
Burgess, H. of	Mrs.	Rankin, T. R. L.
Broxted.	Hagart, Mrs.	Rama Bud.
Bronover, Louisa.	Ilbery, Capt.	Rabatink, Solomon.
Brockman, E., Mrs.	Ishwari Persad.	Swann, R. L.
Carpenter, J. K.	Johnson, C., 1st	Sealay, Emerich.
Chusel, Gust.	B. C.	Sloane, William.
Campbell, J. E., Col.	Joel, Stefie, Miss.	Sloane, G., Mrs.
Canroy, J. T. C.,	Joe, Ahmed.	Shamafield, Albert.
Dr.	Jenkinson, C. O.,	Stanly, W.
Dawidoh, M.	Mrs.	Sylvester, E.
Dudelsak, Bruche,	King, J. G.	Slarbey, A.
Madame.	Kelly, E. S., Miss.	Scott, B.
Douglas, S. W., Lt.	Koch, Helene.	Sheriff, F.
Duck, Mr.	Krishna Pillay.	Sanders, H.
Esposito, Genoro.	Krishnaaswami,	Sylvester, C. F.
Edwards, C. W.	Brtler.	Scott, H. H., Lieut.
Edwards, Mrs.	Kroo, Irma.	Sylkies, Henry.
Elliott, Jessie, Mrs.	Kintzig, Joh.	Scharffer, A.
Farrell, T. P., Mrs.	Kinsbrunner, M.	Schultz, E.
Fortune, Runal,	Lidstone, C. A.	Sukerman, A.
Monsieur.	Lobo, H. N.	Tipaki, Ramacharia.
Florence, Madame.	Lubbert, H. L.	Thompson, Jas.
Fernandez, Andrew	Leslie, C. D., Mr.	Taylor, J. Warsbey.
Carlos (Goa).	Lewis, John.	Vaughan, R. E.,
Grandies, Georges,	Milbu, A.	Lieut.
Mons.	Moore, D.	Walley, T. St. Geo.
Gantona, G. F. M.	Marco, Jaen.	Wendt, R.
Grinstein, Elli.	Mirza Guffer Beg.	Warkentein, Wm.
Groves, Y. W., Mrs.	Manjuk, M.	Welkins, W., Mrs.
Gorbolofsky, Fruda,	Nicho, Mrs. (Surgn-)	Wakefield, W. B.
Miss.	Maj. Nichol.)	Walmsky, Johnnie.
Green, Rebecca.	Nevell, Charles R.	Welson, Mrs.
Guriba, B. B.	Nicolas, Peirrolle.	Whitlaw, A. W.
Hill, E. C.	Nishigawa, Mr.	Wesetnevsky, Boris.
Harding, Charles.	Nicelaro, Calandri-	Wickershane, W. C.
Headon, W.	cion.	Wood, Cecil.
Howes, F.	O'Connor, T.	
Haiman, Alexis.	Prentice, R. W.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 6th July, 1896.

Clifford, W.	Frushard, P. F.	Purdy, Mrs.
D'Cunha, M. J.	Lall, L. G.	Seaward, F. J.
DeGurnier.	Moran, W.	Stewart, E.
Forbes, J. S.	Munro, James.	Strachan, W.

The 11th July, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta. 1896.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	14th July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	18th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
* Australasian Colonies	18th "	Iditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	11th "	Per French Str. Eridan.
Colombo	20th "	Per P. & O. Str. Rengal.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	14th "	Per Steamer Lightning.
Rangoon and Moulmein	17th "	Per Steamer Goalpara.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	14th "	Per Steamer Nerbudda.
Akyao, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	15th "	Per Steamer Kistna.
Port Blair	14th "	Via Rangoon.
South African Ports	12th "	Per Steamer Pangola.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nosé Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	17th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	11th "	Per A. Lloyd's Str. Daphne.

* Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by

any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

* On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Be it known to all whom it may concern that the old and dilapidated tombs noted below in the cemetery at Chinsurah would be made level with the ground unless restored and properly repaired within six months by the parties to whom they pertain :—

No.	Names.
1	John Parrot, died 1872, H. M. 16th Foot.
2	John Bayley, died 1837.
3	Mary, wife of Colonel-Sergeant Wanna, 1857.
4	J. Johnstone, died 1819.
5	Richard Ross, Post Master, died 1847.
6	John R. Ross, died 1831.
7	E. G. McCalley, died 1838.
8	Catherine Gertrude Bryne, died 1845.
9	Samuel Grose, Apothecary, died 1831.
10	Constans Ross, died in 1855.
11	Eliza W. Herrold, died in 1835.
12	Lieutenant Charles Johnstone, 46th Regiment, 1836.
13	Catherine Shelb Cooke, 1852.
14	George Wood Beam, 1852.
15	Edward W. Corker, 1836.
16	Revd. Hessing, 1806.
17	Martha, wife of Revd. Gellundy, 1824.
18	Louisa, wife of Revd. Gillundy, 1842.
19	J. W. Uthemus, son of Revd. Morton, 1834.
20	Heans Schiru Berch, 1800.
21	Brevet-Captain Brown, 31st Foot, 1840.
22	Margaret Park, 1847.
23	William Rewer, Quarter Master, 1832.
24	Revd. N. Forsejite, 1816.
25	N. W. Jeffery, 10th Regiment, 1832.
26	Catherine Pengelly, 1848.
27	Mrs Sarat Rea, 1851.
28	Revd. E. Muller, 1850.
29	Revd. C. T. Kransa, 1849.
30	Unintelligible, as the stone is worn out.
31	Anne Jones, wife of Surgeon Jones, H. M. 38th Regiment, 1835.
32	Charlotte Holland, 1835.
33	Charlotte Dexon, daughter of Private Dexon, 1835.
34	Mrs. Ann Bolets, 1821.
35	Unintelligible.
36	Mary, wife of I. Richardson, 1830.
37	Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. C. Robertson, 1833.
38	Catherine Paulussa Leusson, died 1824.
39	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cameron, died 1827.
40	E. Henry Hard Well, son of Colonel Dagrola 1834.
41	Mrs. Alder, wife of H. Alder, 1826.
42	M. Sherman, Esq., 1833.
43	M. Sherman, Esq., 1833.

No.	Names.
44	M. Sherman, Esq., 1833.
45	T. Gauls, Surgeon, 1829.
46	Algemar Lydur, son of Major Lydur, 1840.
47	Lieutenant W. Fench, 9th Regiment, 1838.
48	Elizabeth, daughter of Buggs, H. M. 9th Regiment, 1837.
49	Colonel White, 1836.
50	Ellen, daughter of Pt. Cocker, 1845.
51	Whatken Fench Little Endigur, 1849.
52	Elizabeth, daughter of Rt. Clive, 1849.
53	Elexa June, wife of Colonel-Sergeant A. Doward, 1855.
54	John McLarbne, 1858.
55	Sergeant Heggem Bollin, 35th Regiment, 1858.
56	Calturem Marley, 1833.
57	William Cown, 1842.
58	Unintelligible, as stone worn out.
59	May Couch, wife of Sergeant Couch, 1856.
60	Unintelligible.
61	James Butter, 1842.
62	} Unintelligible.
63	
64	
65	Anne Roylote, wife of James Hay, 1834.
66	James Donoughe, 1850.
67	Unintelligible.
68	Elizabeth Conray, 1834.
69	} Unintelligible.
70	
71	William Grunstone, 1849.
72	Unintelligible, 1849.
73	Sergeant Roach, 1835.
74	Lieutenant-Adjutant Firnace, 21st R. Scotch Fusiliers, 1810.
75	Lieutenant G. G. Lonsdale, 1835.
76	Lieutenant Spring, 1836.
77	Lydea Rachail, daughter of Robert Scott, 1869.
78	Mrs. Clamase Grant, 1860.
79	Sophia, Sergeant Coble, R.A., 1860.
80	Alice Sarot, daughter of Sergeant Darius, 1860.
81	Marea June, wife of Sergeant Major W. L. Ireland, 1860.
82	Unintelligible.
83	} No name.
84	
85	
86	} Unintelligible—daughter of Growed, 1869.
87	
88	
89	} Without name.
90	
91	} Without name.
92	
93	} Without name.
94	
95	} Without name.
96	
97	} Without name.
98	
99	} Without name.
100	
101	} Without name.
102	
103	} Without name.
104	
105	} Without name.
106	
107	} Without name.
108	
109	} Without name.
110	
1	Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Sophia Tarletoi.
2	Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Carolenic Baker.
3	Sacred to the memory of Eleanor Georgiana, the beloved wife of George Bright, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.
4	Sacred to the memory of John Forsyth.
5	Ditto ditto William Weolly, Esq.
6	Ditto ditto James McLachlan.
7	Ditto ditto Lewin Chrestan.
8	Ditto ditto Samuel Gray, of Calcutta.
9	Ditto ditto Maclichian Censern.
10	Rectangular monument—no inscription.
11	Ditto ditto.
12	Sacred to the memory of John Carolier.
13	Rectangular monument—no inscription.
15	Sacred to the memory of M. C. Broadley.

KALI PROSONNO MUKERJEE,

Distric Engineer.

HOOGLY,

The 8th July, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, Major, S.E.,

Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

جنکونا فبري فيوج يعنه تپ بهگانے والہ سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکتہ کے ہوائی گارڈن سے
کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم
سرکاری اور ایک مشیت چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی
حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتا ہے۔ یعنی چار اونس
والا تین بقیست در روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس والا
تین بقیست پانچ روپیہ؛ ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیست
دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہ در ہوائی گارڈن سے کمپنی
باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیست نقد حسب نرخ
ذیل مل سکتی ہے۔ یعنی چار اونس والا تین بقیست
تین روپیہ؛ آٹھ اونس والا تین بقیست چھہ روپیہ؛
ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیست بارہ روپیہ *

یہ در کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دکانیوں اور دھڑوں
میں بھی ملتی ہے۔ ماسوائے قیمت
مذکورہ بالا کے محض ڈاک چار اونس والا تین کا
چار آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس والا تین کا آٹھ آنہ؛ اور ایک
پونڈ والا تین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government
Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, Rs. 8, or, post free, Rs. 18-12.

1/2 " " Rs. 9, " " Rs. 8.

1/4 " " Rs. 4-8, " " Rs. 3.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের বিক্রয়িত মূল্য
হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১৮ বা তাকমাওল দিয়া ১৮-১২

১ আধ " " ৯ " " ৮

১ চিকি " " ৪-৮ " " ৩

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ এবং
প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনি-
ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট কারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূরক বিশাল হর হাই
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Nomenclature and Classification of State Railway Stores, 3rd Edition, 1895. F'cap., boards. Rs (6s.)

Copies of the Book of Bridge and Culvert Tables, prepared under the orders of the Government of India, by Mr. E. HEASLER STONE, M.I.C.E., are now available for sale, to the public in *book form* and in *loose sheets*, at the prices named below:—

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Drawings of Girders, Permanent-way, Station Machinery, etc., are obtainable on payment from the officer in charge Technical Section of the Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the Committee of Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents, Vol. III. F'cap., half calf. Rs-8 (Rs-2).

Ditto, Vol. V. " Rs-8 (9s.)

Ditto, Vol. VI. " Rs-8 (13s.)

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Railways in India. Administration Report on the, for 1893-94, Part II, Rs (10s.) For 1894-95, Part II, Rs (11s.) Part I, for 1895-96, Rs (9s.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December 1894, and 31st December 1895, Vol. I, Rs-8 (5s.) Vol. II, Rs-8 (5s.) Complete Rs (8s.) each.

System of recruitment and examination for appointment and confirmation of candidates to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department. Reprint of Rules regarding the, 8vo., paper cover. 4s. (1s.)

Rules for the examination for appointment to and confirmation in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. Paper cover, 8vo. 4s. (1s.)

General Directory and Railway List. Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents for India, corrected up to 1st January, 1895, 1896. Paper cover, F'cap. Rs (3s.) each.

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap., paper. 8s. (3s.) each.

Ditto Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap., paper. 8s. (1s. 6p.) each.

Budget Estimate, Imperial Civil Works, for 1895-96. Rs (7s.)

Ditto, Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, 1895-96. Rs (10s.)

Ditto, Irrigation Branch, 1895-96. Rs (6s.)

Ditto, State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1894-95 and 1895-96. Rs (8s.) each.

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

- Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1894-95. R2 (4a.)
 Bengal Administration Report for 1894-95. R6 (R1-4a.)
 Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1894. R1 (2a.)
 Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, for 1894. 12a. (1a. 6p.)
 Rules by the Government of Bengal under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1 of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893. R1 (3a.)
 Introduction to the Kharia Language, by GAGAN CHANDRA BANERJEE, B.A. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

- Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.)
 Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 31st December, 1895. 8a. (2a.)
 Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-8 (5a.)
 Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan for 1894-95. R1 (2a. 6p.)
 Report on the River borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1894-95. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

- Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's Classic Capital of Pataliputra. The *Pali Bothra* of the Greeks and description of the superficial remains, by L. A. WADDELL, M.B. R1 (2a.)
 A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. KING, 1895. 8a. (1a.)

JUDICIAL.

- Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act in English. 6s. (2a.)
 Question Papers set at the Pleaders' and Mooktears' Examinations—
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 Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1894. R2 (4a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for the year 1893. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for the year 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1893-94. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto during 1895. 4a. (1a.)

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Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1 (3a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1 (4a. 6p.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1895. 2a. (1a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st March, 1896. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Schedule of Contract Rates for Work of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1893. R5-8 (8a.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1894-95. R5 (4a.)

Lecture on Irrigation Canals in Bengal, by C. W. ODLING, M.E., M. INST. C.E., delivered at the Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 23rd February, 1893. 8a. (1a.)

A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)

A Report on the Drainage and Sewerage System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)

Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the Subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4a. (2a.)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4a. (3a.)

Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq. R3-8 (4a.)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BASTIC, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., and by G. C. MACONCHY, Esq. 4a. (2a.)

Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April 1895 at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

Steam Locomotive Construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2a.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10s.)

Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3s.)

Ditto ditto Burdwan Division. R1 (2s.).

Ditto ditto Patna " R4 (3s.)

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Ditto ditto Chittagong " 4s. (1s.)

Ditto ditto Orissa " R1-8 (2s.)

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MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1s.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4s. (1s.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10s. (2s.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12s. (2s.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 31st March, 1896. R3 (4s.)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6s.)

The Opium Manual, 1893 (Behar), Part IV. R2-8 (6s.)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2s.)

Registration Manual, 1895. R2 (3s.)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1s. 6d. (6d.)

Tausi Manual, 1895. 8s. (2s.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3s.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3s.)

Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6s.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6s.)

Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. R13 (6s.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4s.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5s.)

Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6s.)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17-2 (6s.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R21-4 (6s.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R21-4 (6s.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. R1-8 (3s.)

Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1895. R1-8 (3s.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4s. (1s.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889-95. R2-10 (5s.)

Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. (Edition of 1894.) 2s. (1s.)

Gazetteer of Sikkim. R8 (12s.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2s. (1s.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2s. (1s.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2s. (1s.)

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Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2s.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2s.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1s. per copy.

Ditto in Kaithi. 1s. per copy.

Note.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, Misaid or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 062275, of the reduced three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1865, for Rupees two thousand and five hundred, standing in the name of and belonging to Venubai Kshirsagar, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, has been lost.

Payment of the above Note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Ahmednagar Treasury Office, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor Venubai Kshirsagar,

VENUBAI KSHIRSAGAR,
Proprietor.

Ahmednagar, 11th May, 1896.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 173080, of the four per cent. loan of 1865, for rupees five hundred, standing in the name of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and last endorsed to P. R. Cadell, Esquire, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

P. R. CADELL,
Sind Province.

Lost or stolen.

The following Government Promissory Notes:—

No. 009951, 3½ per cent., 1893-94,	R2,000,	originally standing in the name of Shamapodo Sreemany,	
" 020112, 3½ "	1893-94, R100, }	" " " "	H. W. Barber,
" 020113, 3½ "	1893-94, R100, }	" " " "	
" 029045, 3½ "	1865, R100, }	" " " "	Debendro Nath Ghose,
" 029046, 3½ "	1865, R100, }	" " " "	

of which the first three were last endorsed to Gosto Behary Gossami and the last two to Jogendra Nath Ghose, the proprietors by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the Bank of Bengal.

BANK OF BENGAL,



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 28.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MAY 1896—continued. (The figures represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.		JAWAR OR GHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)	BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	MARUA OR RAGI (Eleo- sthis cor- cana)	KANGNI OR KAKUM, MILLET (Setaria italica)	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arabianum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays).	ARAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PRA (Crotalaria indica)	PIREWHEAT.		SALT.	
	Half- month of report.	Previous half- month.	Half- month of report.	Previous half- month.	Half- month of report.	Previous half- month.					Half- month of report.	Previous half- month.			Half- month of report.	Previous half- month.	Half- month of report.	Previous half- month.
	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.
Punjab—																		
Southern—																		
Hissar	14	15	18	18	10	10	14	13	14	12	20	21	21	11	100	100	11	11
Ferozepur	15	14	22	22	9	9	17	12	12	12	21	21	21	11	110	110	12	12
Central—																		
Lahore	16	17	22	24	10	10	16	13	13	13	19	19	18	11	87	87	12	12
Gujranwala	17	16	23	23	11	11	16	14	14	14	19	18	18	11	95	95	13	13
Gujrat	16	16	23	23	11	11	18	10	10	10	19	19	18	11	110	110	14	14
Jhelum	14	14	21	21	11	11	12	15	15	15	19	19	18	11	120	120	14	14
South-western—																		
Gurgaon	14	14	17	17	9	9	14	14	14	14	17	17	14	20	100	100	11	11
Delhi	14	14	17	17	12	12	13	12	12	12	17	17	20	20	90	90	11	11
Rohilk	14	14	19	17	12	12	14	14	14	14	19	18	20	20	120	120	11	11
Karnal	14	14	18	18	12	12	15	12	12	12	17	18	15	15	160	160	10	10
Sub-mountain—																		
Ambala	15	15	17	18	10	8	16	14	14	14	18	18	20	21	130	130	12	12
Ludhiana	17	16	22	22	11	11	16	14	14	14	20	20	21	21	110	110	13	13
Jalandhar	18	18	20	20	10	10	16	12	12	12	19	19	21	21	100	100	13	13
Hoshiarpur	17	18	24	23	9	10	14	16	16	16	20	20	20	20	120	120	12	12
Gurdaspur	18	18	24	24	14	14	16	18	18	18	20	20	20	20	120	120	12	12
Amritsar	16	16	21	24	10	10	13	11	11	11	19	19	20	20	100	100	13	13
Sialkot	15	16	22	22	12	12	16	13	13	13	18	18	17	17	120	120	13	13
Hills—																		
Simla	12	10	14	15	7	7	14	8	14	8	13	12	14	14	90	90	8	8
Kangra	13	14	23	24	11	11	14	14	20	14	16	16	16	11	120	120	11	11
Northern—																		
Rajmudi	14	14	18	20	8	8	16	16	16	14	17	17	19	19	75	75	13	13
Haryana	15	15	22	22	11	11	18	14	14	14	15	15	20	20	80	80	11	11
Punjab	14	14	21	23	10	10	19	17	17	13	17	17	19	19	80	80	11	11
Kohat	15	15	21	20	13	13	15	17	17	13	22	22	20	20	138	138	34	34
Banna	15	15	21	20	13	13	15	18	18	8	22	22	23	23	90	90	45	45
Western—																		
Shahpur	16	16	20	21	9	9	13	14	24	20	19	20	14	14	160	160	13	13
Bang	15	16	20	20	9	9	12	11	18	13	17	17	15	15	100	100	12	12
Muz	13	13	16	18	12	12	14	15	17	11	16	16	18	18	80	80	12	12
Montgomery	13	13	17	18	9	11	14	17	17	11	17	18	18	18	230	230	12	12
Dera Ismail Khan	18	17	16	19	8	8	16	16	17	4	19	19	16	16	135	135	29	29
Munshergah	16	16	20	22	12	12	16	16	16	4	17	17	16	16	140	140	17	17
Dera Ghazi Khan	15	15	16	17	8	8	15	18	18	13	15	15	13	13	135	135	17	17
Sind and Beluchistan—																		
Karachi	12	12	12	12	10	10	15	13	15	15	14	15	15	11	91	91	14	14
Hyderabad	11	11	11	11	10	10	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	9	116	116	12	12
Tatta and Pakhan (Unmarket)	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	9	213	213	12	12
Sukkur (Sukkur)	13	13	13	13	10	10	16	17	17	17	15	15	15	11	144	144	12	12
Upper Sind Frontier	12	12	12	12	9	9	17	17	17	17	15	15	15	10	160	160	11	11
Dera	12	12	12	12	7	7	15	14	14	8	12	12	12	10	85	85	11	11

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 29.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th July, 1896.

No. 17.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared to be from the 1st March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 13th day of July, 1896;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION NO. IV OF 1896.

A Regulation to amend the Upper Burma Village Regulation, 1887, the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, and the Upper Burma Towns Regulation, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Upper Burma Village Regulation, 1887, the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, and the Upper Burma Towns Regulation, 1891; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Upper Burma Village Regulation, 1887.

1. (1) In section 5 of the Upper Burma Village Regulation, 1887, for Amendment of section 5, Regulation XIV, 1887, clause (g) the following shall be substituted, namely:

“(g) to collect and furnish, upon receipt of payment for the same in advance at such rates as the Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of the Commissioner, may from time to time fix, guides, supplies of food, carriage and means of transport for any troops or police posted in or near or marching through the

village, or for any servant of the Government travelling on duty, and on the written order of the Deputy Commissioner, for any traveller :

Provided that no headman shall be bound to collect supplies beyond the limits of the village of which he is headman, or to furnish carriage or means of transport for more than twelve hours' journey from such village :

Provided also that no headman shall requisition for personal service any resident of such village who is not of the labouring class and accustomed to do such work as may be required.

Explanation.—A servant of the Government proceeding on or returning from authorized leave shall be deemed to be on duty for the purposes of this clause."

(2) In clause (j) of the said section the words "cultivation or" shall be omitted.

2. After section 8A of the said Regulation the following section shall be inserted, namely :

"8B. The Local Government may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, confer on headmen any powers or privileges which may be exercised, or are enjoyed, by police-officers under any enactment for the time being in force."

3. After section 16 of the said Regulation the following sections shall be inserted, namely :

"16A. A Civil Court shall not have jurisdiction over any claim to the office of headman or other village-officer, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from such office, or power to compel the performance of the duties, or a division of the emoluments, thereof.

16B. (1) The emoluments of a headman shall not be liable to attachment in execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court.

(2) An assignment of, or charge on, or an agreement to assign or charge, any such emoluments shall be void.

(3) Where the emoluments of a headman consist wholly or in part of a grant of land, the title shall pass with the office of headman, and the Deputy Commissioner may, upon such terms, if any, as to compensation for improvements or otherwise as he thinks fit, enforce the surrender of the land to the person for the time being holding that office.

16C. The Local Government may authorize any Assistant Commissioner, by name or by virtue of his office, to exercise in any district or part of a district all or any of the powers of the Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation."

Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889.

Repeal of sub-clause (iv), clause (2), section 53, Regulation III, 1889.

4. Sub-clause (iv) of clause (2) of section 53 of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, is hereby repealed.

Upper Burma Towns Regulation, 1891.

5. In sections 6 and 7 of the Upper Burma Towns Regulation, 1891, after the word "liable" in each section the words "on conviction by a Magistrate" shall be inserted.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th July, 1896.

No. 545.—The services of Mr. W. S. Meyer, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

No. 547.—Messrs. G. C. B. Stirling and H. N. Tuck are appointed to be Assistant Commissioners of the 4th grade in Burma.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th July, 1896.

No. 555.—Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 557.—Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., or until further orders.

L. M. THORNTON,

Depty. Secy. to the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

The 17th July, 1896.

No. 619.—The services of Surgeon-Captain D. W. Scotland, M.B., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st October 1895.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th July, 1896.

No. 982.—Mr. W. K. Eddis, Solicitor to Government, is granted an extension of leave from the 12th to the 23rd June last, under Article 727 A of the Civil Service Regulations.

POLICE.

The 17th July, 1896.

No. 378.—The services of Mr. L. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th July, 1896.

No. 197.—The Reverend A. Ferrier, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 5th August 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 16th July, 1896.

No. 670—161-4-F.—Mr. F. B. Bryant, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, with effect from the 1st July 1896, *vice* Mr. J. L. Pigot, granted furlough.

From the same date Mr. Pigot reverted to the Assam Forest List.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1896.

No. 1149-G.—Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, has passed in the subjects prescribed under rule II, clause A, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

The 15th July, 1896.

No. 1161-G.—The following promotions are made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st May, 1896:

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Ghulam Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Abdur Rahman Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

Ressaidar W. Turner to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Ghulam Muhammad Khan, promoted.

Jemadar Mumtaz Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* W. Turner, promoted.

Dafadar Abdul Ghafur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mumtaz Ali Khan, promoted.

No. 1165-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. D. Advocaat as Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta, *vice* Mr. J. C. T. Reelfs.

No. 1168-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. H. Taylor as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. T. W. Cuffe.

No. 1894-F.—Mr. W. S. Davis, Assistant Political Officer, Dir and Swat, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd June, 1896, or from such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of the leave.

The 16th July, 1896.

No. 1177-G.—Captain P. Z. Cox, Indian Staff Corps, officiating First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli, or until further orders.

No. 2279-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause (4) of Part II of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896, for the last ten words, the following be substituted, namely:

"power to take cognizance of offences on complaint and with summary powers, as described in section 191, clause (a), and Chapter XXII, respectively, of the Code of Criminal Procedure (X of 1882)."

The 17th July, 1896.

No. 1180-G.—Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and officiating Deputy Secretary, is appointed to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 14th June, 1896, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. C. Talbot, K.C.I.E., appointed a Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Kashmir.

No. 1181-G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the

appointment of Mr. Samuel Comfort as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

No. 1182-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles F. Meyer as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 11th July, 1896.

No. 3050-Gl.—Mr. J. A. Robertson, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days, with effect from 15th July 1896.

Mr. D. J. Burbridge is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. Robertson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 16th July, 1896.

No. 3085-Gl.—Mr. M. K. Ghatak, Probationer, is posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 26th June 1896.

The 17th July, 1896.

No. 3102-Gl.—Mr. A. B. Patterson, C.I.E., Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th July 1896.

Mr. R. M. Dane, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Patterson, or until further orders.

Mr. W. S. Meyer, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, *vice* Mr. R. M. Dane.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th July, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 810.—Major F. T. T. Fowle, Royal Artillery, ordnance officer, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, to be ordnance officer, 1st class ;

Captain M. S. C. Campbell, Royal Artillery, ordnance officer, 3rd class, officiating 2nd class, to be ordnance officer, 2nd class ;

Captain St. J. A. D. Muter, Royal Artillery, ordnance officer, 4th class, officiating 3rd class, to be ordnance officer, 3rd class,—

with effect from the 2nd July 1896, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Empson, Royal Artillery, ordnance officer, 1st class, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 811.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain M. H. K. Pechell, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Dated 22nd June 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 812.—Lieutenant Frank Hay Norie, Hampshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 26th May 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 813.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd June 1896, pages 3643 and 3644.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pal Mall, 23rd June, 1896.

Staff.—

* * * * *

Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, to command a second class district in India, and to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Colonel M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, Indian Staff Corps, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 1st April 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel A. McC. Bruce, Bengal Infantry, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel A. G. Handcock, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 23rd March 1896.

* * * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Lloyd Reilly Richardson, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 23rd March 1896.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants, Bengal Establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Captain :

John Leahy. Dated 6th March 1896.

Henry Myland. Dated 28th March 1896.

The undermentioned Deputy-Assistant Commissaries, Bengal Establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant:

John Proudfoot Bennie. Dated 6th March 1896.

Samuel Durrell. Dated 28th March 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary List. Dated 12th June 1896:

Matthew Morton Bowie.

Montagu Maxwell Carpendale.

David Thompson Hatchell.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 814.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain William Eden Evans-Gordon,—15th July 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 815.—*2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers—*

Jemadar Nuther Beg to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Ghaus Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Muzaffar Husain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th June 1896.

Havildar Sayyid Abdul Kadir to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Halim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th June 1896.

No. 816.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—*

Havildar Kasi Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Suraj-Bali Téwari, promoted, with effect from the 18th April 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 817.—*(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry—*

Jemadar Wariam Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sohan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Attar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th February 1896.

No. 818.—*2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry—*

Havildar Harjalu to be Jemadar, *vice* Bungar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 819.—Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Cuthbert Bigg-Wither, General List, Infantry, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st July 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 820.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Alexander Atkinson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th July 1896, *vice* Sinclair, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 821.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Charles Napier Clifton, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Corke, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 822.—*Surma Valley Light Horse—*

Major Alfred Allen to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 10th May 1895, to complete the establishment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 44.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, with effect from the date specified:

Commander St. L. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, for six months,—21st March 1896.

No. 45.—The undermentioned officers have been granted leave in England on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, with effect from the dates specified:

Chief Engineer T. Walmsley, Royal Indian Marine, for one year,—24th May 1896.

Engineer H. Johnston, Royal Indian Marine, for one year,—27th May 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1896.

No. 306.—Mr. G. Hales, Station Master, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is appointed, on probation, to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in Class III, Grade 4 of that establishment, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North-Western Railway.

No. 307.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Sutherland, J. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	.....	3rd January 1896.
Gabbett, E. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	.....	4th January 1896.
Morley, G. S. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	14th January 1896.
Bolinarayan Borah . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	14th January 1896.
Sham Nath	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	14th January 1896.
Jones, H. C. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	14th January 1896.
Wickham, P. F. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	14th January 1896.
Gabbett, E. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	2nd February 1896.
Sutherland, J. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	12th February 1896.
Prasad, Ishwari . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	14th February 1896.
Anthony, A. D. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	7th March 1896.

The 14th July, 1896.

No. 308.—Mr. Frederick Lovelace Biggwith is appointed to the Public Works Department on probation in Class III, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, and his services placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on the Burma State Railway.

No. 309.—Mr. Hugh Andrew Kelso is appointed to the Public Works Department on probation in Class III, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, and his services placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on the Burma State Railway.

The 16th July, 1896.

No. 311.—Mr. Mallasamudram Ramayya, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade (old classification), Hyderabad, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade (new classification), with effect from the 29th April 1896.

No. 312.—Mr. H. Marsh, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th July 1896, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. A. Cordner, or until further orders.

The 17th July, 1896.

No. 313.—The services of Colonel J. W. Ottley, C.I.E., R.E., Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd July 1896, under Article 684, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 314.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 313 of this date, Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, Punjab, is appointed Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd July 1896.

No. 315.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 314, dated the 17th July 1896, Mr. J. S. Beresford, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, Central Provinces, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, *vice* Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E.

No. 316.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 111, dated the 28th February 1896, and in continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 315 of this date, Mr. E. E. Oliver, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, is confirmed in his appointment as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department.

No. 317.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J. Miller, I.S.C., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, *vice* Mr. J. S. Beresford, on furlough.

No. 318.—Mr. J. J. Mullaly, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J. Miller, I.S.C.

No. 319.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bigg-Wither, General List, Infantry, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th July 1896.

No. 321.—*Corrigendum.*—In paragraph 6 of Government of India Review No. 105-I., dated 29th May 1896, on the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1894-95, published under Public Works Department Notification No. 262, dated 4th June 1896, against "Swat River" in column "Area irrigated 1894-95" for 9,892 acres read 91,892 acres.

No. 322.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tempore*, State Railways, is *temporarily* promoted to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, with effect from the 14th April 1896.

TELEGRAPH.

The 17th July, 1896.

No. 320.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the temporary promotion of Mr. W. P. Henderson, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 24th May 1896.

No. 323.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified:

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. N. U. K. Leslie	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	18th June 1896.

The 15th July, 1896.

No. 310.—The following is published for general information :

No. 528 R. T., dated Simla, the 10th July, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Addition to Appendix A, Rule I (1).

Read—

Section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated 12th March 1895, promulgating general rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Public Works Department Notification No. 118, dated 21st March 1895, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895 the circular and the general rules read above.

Government of India Circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, promulgating certain modifications of the general rules of 1895.

Public Works Department Notification No. 257, dated 28th May 1896, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 the circular and the modifications read above.

Read also—

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 2687, dated 17th August 1895.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 308 T., dated 23rd June 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—It has been represented that there is no danger in carrying, by railway, kerosine oil in tins without outer wooden cases provided the tins are protected by a layer of durma matting placed between each tier of tins as well as on the floor of the wagon.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased under section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the following addition to rule I (1) of Appendix A to the General Rules referred to above being applied to the open lines of all State railways directly administered by Government.

Appendix A, rule I (1).—*After the word "drums" in the last line add the words "or in tins without wooden cases, provided that in the latter case a layer of durma matting or other suitable dunnage is placed on the floor of the wagon and between each tier of tins."*

ORDER.—Ordered, that the general rules which have already been published in the *Gazettes of India* of the 23rd March 1895 and 30th May 1896 be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as herein modified, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the railways concerned.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam, and the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance, also to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, July 11th, 1896.

The past week has been one of feeble monsoon currents, of light rainfall and of high temperature. Throughout the week the trough of low pressure which ordinarily lies over the South Gangetic Plain was pushed up close against the range of the Himalayas, and owing to this distribution there occurred no flow of air from the Bay into Upper India. In place of the damp south-easterly winds from the Bay, southerly to westerly winds prevailed over the whole of Northern India, and these winds having crossed a large part of the plains of Northern and Central India arrived in Upper India as more or less dry winds. In addition to these abnormal conditions of wind directions the charts showed that the monsoon currents were generally below their normal strength, both on the Bombay and the Bengal side of India. As a result of these conditions, *vis.*, the abnormal circulation and the abnormal lightness of the monsoon currents, there occurred a steady falling off in the amount and extent of the rainfall during the week, so that near the close the charts showed a patch of moderate to heavy rainfall over Burma, Assam, and Bengal, due to the influence of the southerly winds from the Bay, and a second patch of light rainfall along the West Coast of the Peninsula. These were the only regions reporting any general rainfall, and over the greater part of the country there was absolutely no rain. Accompanying this steady decrease in the rainfall there occurred a steady increase in the mean temperature. On the 6th, when rain, though nowhere very heavy, was falling over a large part of the country, except the east of the Peninsula, the mean temperature was only 0.4° above the normal average, while, on the contrary, on the 11th, when the rainfall was confined to Burma, Bengal, and the West Coast, the mean temperature exceeded the normal average in all provinces and for the whole country by as much as 2.9° .

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, July 5th.*—Pressure had increased everywhere. Readings were lowest in Upper Sind and highest in Malabar and Ceylon and gradients were somewhat slighter than usual. There were a few cases of easterly winds over North Bengal, and up the north side of the Gangetic Plain as far as the Punjab, but the principal wind was a massive westerly current which blew from the Arabian Sea right across the country. The mean temperature was below the normal average over the Punjab, Rajputana, and along the foot of the Himalayas, and was excessive elsewhere. The representative variations were $+6.0^{\circ}$ at Kurnool and -5.6° at Sirsa. Fair to moderate showers of rain were reported from most parts of the country except the centre and east of the Peninsula and the extreme north-west of India.

Monday, July 6th.—Pressure had continued to increase over the greater part of the country. There was no important change in the distribution, readings ranging from 29.870 inches at Calicut to 29.514 inches at Peshawar and to 29.515 inches at Patna. Gradients were slighter than usual over Western India. Southerly

winds were blowing over Burma and Lower Bengal and some easterly winds were reported in North Bengal and North Bihar, but in general a broad south-westerly to westerly current of air prevailed. The mean temperature was low over North-Western India and over the North Gangetic Plain and excessive elsewhere. Rawalpindi reported a variation of -8.2° , Sialkot of -8.7° , Allahabad of -4.5° , and Vizagapatam of $+7.3^{\circ}$.

Tuesday, July 7th.—Pressure changes had been irregular and were not important except in the extreme north-west, where a brisk fall had occurred. The lowest pressures were reported from the extreme north of the Punjab and the highest from Malabar, the pressure difference being about 0.40 inch. Westerly winds continued to prevail except over the north-east, where southerly winds were reported over Burma and Lower Bengal and easterly winds over Assam and North Bengal. The mean temperature was low in Sind and Baluchistan, over some central districts and in Assam, and was high elsewhere. Light to moderate rain fell over the West Coast districts, Central Provinces, and Baghelkhand, and showers in Rajputana and Central India, while Burma, Arakan and East Bengal and Bihar reported moderately heavy rain. Practically no rain fell in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

Wednesday, July 8th.—Pressure had risen briskly over the central parts of the country, but the general conditions of pressure were not much changed. Readings remained highest in Malabar and lowest in the North Punjab, and the pressure difference was about 0.42 inch. The winds were also practically unchanged. The mean temperature was in defect of the normal over the Indus Valley and part of the Gangetic Plain and of the Central Provinces, but was generally in excess elsewhere. There was again practically no rain over North-Western India and only showers in the West Coast districts and the central parts of the country. The Bay current was, however, giving moderate rain to North-Eastern India and Burma.

Thursday, July 9th.—The barometer had fallen briskly in part of North-Eastern India, but had changed slightly and irregularly elsewhere. The general distribution was little changed, but the pressure difference between the Punjab and Malabar had decreased slightly to 0.40 inch. The general wind directions were hardly changed. The monsoon currents on both sides of India were light. The mean temperature was low over North Bihar and part of the Western desert, but was excessive elsewhere—largely so in some places; thus, Coconada reported $+9.4^{\circ}$, Salem $+6.6^{\circ}$, and Sirsa $+6.3^{\circ}$. The rainfall had been small in amount, and there had been practically none over Upper and Central India. The West Coast districts, the Deccan and Southern India had received moderate showers, and Lower Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Bihar had received moderate and fairly general rain. Local dust and thunder storms gave some rain to a few places in Upper India.

Friday, July 10th.—Pressure had decreased everywhere, but the general features of the pressure distribution were unaltered. The winds also were practically unchanged, the only important alteration having been a slight increase of strength in Ceylon. The mean temperature was almost everywhere excessive, the principal variations having been $+7.6^{\circ}$ at Rawalpindi, $+6.8^{\circ}$ at Jhansi, and $+8.9^{\circ}$ at Coconada. The reported rainfall was again small. Practically

no rain had fallen over North-Western and Central India, and only light showers in the Deccan. Assam and Eastern Bengal had received moderate rain, Burma and Southern Bengal light rain, and Chota Nagpur heavy rain.

Saturday, July 11th.—Pressure had hardly changed, but there had occurred a slight and irregular decrease at some of the Bay stations. A slight shallow depression of no consequence had appeared over Lower Bengal, but in other respects conditions were unaltered. The winds were feebly cyclonic over Bengal, south-west to south-east over Burma and westerly elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over West Bengal and the Assam Valley, and was generally excessive in other places. Rawalpindi reported an excess of 8.5° , Delhi of 8.1° , and Masulipatam of 6.9° .

Temperature.—The most marked feature in the temperature has been the steady rise which has occurred throughout the country, as the general rainfall has decreased both as regards amount and extent. The only exception has been over the centre and east of the Peninsula, where the weather has been fine practically throughout, and where the mean temperature has been between 3° and 5° above the average.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	July 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1.7	+1.8	+1.4	+1.3	+2.8	+1.7	+1.2	+1.7
Bengal and Assam	+0.9	+1.4	+0.7	+0.5	+0.8	+0.9	+0.5	+0.8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0.1	0	+1.0	+1.9	+1.7	+2.9	+4.5	+1.7
Punjab	-2.0	-5.0	-0.2	+3.1	+3.8	+5.1	+6.6	+1.6
Bombay	+2.2	+1.3	+1.4	+1.8	+2.3	+2.6	+2.1	+1.9
Central Provinces and Berar	+2.4	+0.7	-0.6	+0.8	+2.5	+3.7	+4.0	+1.9
Central India and Gujarat	+0.6	0	+1.0	+1.5	+1.7	+1.6	+2.9	+1.3
Sind and Rajputana	-0.4	-1.1	-0.6	+0.8	+0.9	+0.2	+0.9	+0.1
Madras	+3.8	+4.1	+3.0	+4.9	+4.5	+3.1	+3.7	+3.9
Mean for whole of India	+1.0	+0.4	+0.8	+1.8	+2.3	+2.4	+2.9	+1.7

On the 5th and 6th showery weather prevailed over nearly all parts of the country, except the district noted above, and the mean temperature on the 6th was about normal, but on the 7th rain ceased in the Punjab, and this break in the rains gradually extended as the week advanced till at the close it prevailed over the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, North Bombay, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, and the Central Provinces, and the mean temperature of the whole of India was as much as 2.9° above the normal. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of the week was about normal in Bengal, Assam, Sind and Rajputana, and in slight excess in all the other provinces, except Madras, where it was in considerable excess. The most important changes in temperature were shown over the Punjab, where the mean temperature of the 6th was 5.0° below and of the 11th was 6.6° above the normal.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day :

July 5th	.	.	.	.	.	.	109·8°	at Jacobabad.
„ 6th	.	.	.	.	.	.	109·3°	„ „
„ 7th	.	.	.	.	.	.	104·1°	„ Bickaneer.
„ 8th	.	.	.	.	.	.	106·9°	„ Mooltan.
„ 9th	.	.	.	.	.	.	109·3°	„ Jacobabad.
„ 10th	.	.	.	.	.	.	108·4°	„ „
„ 11th	.	.	.	.	.	.	111·0°	„ Peshawar.

Rain.—The decrease in the force of the monsoon currents and the decrease in the extent and amount of the monsoon rainfall which had commenced last week have both been maintained during the week under review. The Bombay current on the 5th gave light or moderate showers to the West Coast districts, to the Central Provinces and to Central India ; on the 6th it gave light to moderate rain to the West Coast districts and moderate rain to the Central Provinces ; on the 7th it gave light to moderate rain to the West Coast, the Central Provinces and Baghelkhand, and some local showers to Rajputana and Central India ; on the 8th the current gave some local showers to the districts quoted on the 7th, but the rainfall was very scanty ; on the 9th there was no change or extension of rainfall ; on the 10th the only rainfall due to the Bombay current was a few light showers on the coast south of Goa ; and on the 11th, though the showers had extended northward as far as Surat, the rainfall was confined to the coast stations. The Bay current on the 5th gave light to moderate showers in Burma and South Bengal, fairly general rain in North Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and the east and centre of the North-Western Provinces, while light showers were reported from the west of the North-Western Provinces and parts of the Punjab ; on the 6th light to moderate showers were received in Burma, Bengal, and Assam, moderate rain in South Bihar and the east and centre of the North-Western Provinces, and showers at a few places in the Punjab ; on the 7th Burma, Northern and Eastern Bengal and Bihar received moderately heavy rain and Chota Nagpur moderate rain, while there was practically none in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces ; on the 8th rainfall from the Bay monsoon was practically confined to Burma, Assam, Bihar and Northern Bengal, where there was favourable rain ; on the 9th the rainfall was confined to Lower Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Bihar, and was only light or moderate in amount ; on the 10th light showers were received in Southern Bengal, moderate rain in Assam and Eastern Bengal, and heavy rain in Chota Nagpur ; and on the 11th similar conditions prevailed. Thus at the close of the week the charts showed a patch of rainfall along the West Coast districts, and another over Bengal, Assam and Burma, and practically no rainfall elsewhere. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. The first column shows that during the week rain fell in all divisions except Baluchistan and Rajputana (West), but in the case of Sind the average actual fall for the week was only 0·08 inch, so that for these three divisions there was actually or practically no rain. In all the remaining divisions effective rainfall was received, the average actual rainfall ranging from 10·13 inches in the Assam Hills, 10·08 inches in Arakan, 7·29 inches in Tenasserim, 7·14 inches in the Konkan, 6·60 inches in North Bengal, and 6·42 inches in Chota Nagpur to 0·11 inch in Kathiawar, 0·22 inch in Mysore, 0·26 inch in Khandesh, 0·28 inch in the Punjab (North) and Madras

(South), 0·29 inch in the East Coast (Central), and 0·32 inch in the Punjab (South-East). The second column of the table shows that ordinarily the heaviest rainfall is 11·41 inches in Tenasserim followed by 11·14 inches in the Konkan, by 10·88 inches in Arakan, by 9·10 inches in the Bengal Hills, and by 8·03 inches in Malabar, so that the distribution of the actual average heaviest rainfall differed in some respects from the normal distribution. The third column shows that in the case of twelve divisions the actual average rainfall has exceeded the normal. The region of excessive rain included Deltaic Burma, Eastern Bengal, all the Assam Divisions, Central and Northern Bengal, Chota Nagpur, both the Bihar Divisions, the east of the Central Provinces, and the south of Madras. Over the Assam Hills, and North and Western Bengal the excess was considerable and important, but in the remaining cases of excess the variation from the normal was small. With the exception of the twelve divisions noted above the rainfall of the week was in defect in all parts of India. The greatest deficiency was 7·14 inches in Coorg, followed by over 4 inches in Tenasserim, Malabar, the Konkan, and Gujarat, by over 3 inches in the Bengal Hills and the Punjab Hills, and by over 2 inches in the North-Western Provinces (Submontane West and Hills), Berar, the Central Provinces (West), Kathiawar, and Central India (East). This column of the table hence shows deficiency of rainfall of large extent and, in places, of considerable intensity.

The three concluding columns of the table showing the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the rainfall from the 31st of May to date, exhibit a moderately general, but on the whole slight deficiency in the monsoon rainfall. In the case of Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Madras (South Central), Coorg, the Bombay Deccan, the east of the Central Provinces, Sind, Baluchistan, and Madras (South), the present monsoon rains have been more or less excessive, while in Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, East, Deltaic, Central Bengal, Bihar, the North-West Provinces (East and Hills), Oudh (North), the Punjab (Central, Hills, and West), Malabar, Mysore, Khandesh, the Central Provinces (Central), Kathiawar, Rajputana, Central India, and the East Coast (North) the rainfall has been about normal. In all the remaining divisions the rainfall has been in defect, the most important cases of deficiency being North Bengal with a total of 19·07 inches instead of 31·89 inches, the Punjab (South-East) with a total of 2·49 inches instead of 5·97 inches, the Punjab (South) with a total of 1·50 inches instead of 3·70 inches, Berar with a total of 7·18 inches instead of 12·00 inches, Hyderabad (South) with a total of 3·29 inches instead of 6·74 inches, the East Coast (Central) with a total of 2·85 inches instead of 4·80 inches, and the East Coast (South) with a total of 1·83 inches instead of 3·28 inches. The following are the principal totals recorded during the week under review :—Kyauktan (Rangoon) 10·88 inches, Minbywa (Akyab) 11·92 inches, Cox's Bazaar (Chittagong) 12·50 inches, Noakhali 10·56 inches, Netrakonal (Mymensingh) 10·25 inches, Cherra Poonjec (Khasi Hills) 33·71 inches, Bankura 10·33 inches, Panch-bibi (Bogra) 12·70 inches, Gajal (Malda) 13·93 inches, Matabhanga (Cooch Bihar) 10·76 inches, Ranchi 12·12 inches, Muzaffarpur 12·54 inches, Darbhanga 10·77 inches, Maharajgunj (Gorakhpur) 11·08 inches, Karekal (Mangalore) 10·29 inches, Chiplun (Ratnagiri) 13·93 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 11TH, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 31ST TO JULY 11TH, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in Inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to July 11th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	7'29	11'41	— 4'12	62'35	60'35	+ 3
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	5'97	5'30	+ 0'67	31'04	28'18	+ 12
	3. Central Burma	2'59	2'91	— 0'32	13'86	17'19	— 19
	4. Upper Burma	0'64	?	?	13'29	?	?
	5. Arakan	10'08	10'88	— 0'80	52'11	71'86	— 27
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	5'24	3'89	+ 1'35	25'14	27'46	— 9
	7. Assam (Surma)	5'87	4'68	+ 1'19	26'74	34'29	— 22
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	10'43	6'08	+ 4'05	31'02	47'31	— 34
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	4'94	3'36	+ 1'58	15'99	22'33	— 28
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1'86	2'52	— 0'66	16'97	15'18	+ 12
	11. Central Bengal	4'09	2'47	+ 1'62	17'31	15'46	+ 12
	12. North Bengal	6'60	3'68	+ 2'92	19'07	31'89	— 40
	13. Bengal (Hills)	5'46	9'10	— 3'64	32'68	47'35	— 31
	14. Orissa	2'13	2'98	— 0'85	21'75	14'02	+ 55
	15. Chota Nagpur	6'42	2'86	+ 3'56	18'55	13'31	+ 39
	16. Bihar (South)	2'74	2'27	+ 0'47	10'93	10'89	0
	17. Do. (North)	5'01	2'48	+ 2'53	12'76	14'58	— 12
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	2'26	2'77	— 0'51	8'32	9'20	— 10
	19. Oudh (South)	1'71	2'60	— 0'89	6'23	9'30	— 33
	20. Do. (North)	1'95	2'99	— 1'04	9'03	11'06	— 18
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0'97	2'41	— 1'44	5'23	7'89	— 34
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0'73	1'83	— 1'10	3'63	5'90	— 38
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	2'91	3'10	— 0'19	8'71	11'66	— 25
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	1'04	3'48	— 2'44	8'72	11'11	— 22
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	1'30	3'48	— 2'18	13'47	15'40	— 13
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0'32	1'49	— 1'17	2'49	5'97	— 58
	27. Do. (South)	0'70	1'00	— 0'30	1'50	3'70	— 59
	28. Do. (Central)	0'50	1'18	— 0'68	2'78	3'44	— 19
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0'62	1'91	— 1'29	4'40	6'40	— 30
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	1'00	4'79	— 3'79	13'88	14'79	— 6
	31. Do. (North)	0'28	0'80	— 0'52	1'59	2'35	— 32
	32. Do. (West)	0'53	0'54	— 0'01	1'24	1'40	— 11
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	3'50	8'03	— 4'53	48'38	49'42	— 2
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0'34	1'79	— 1'45	9'35	7'56	+ 23
	35. Coorg	2'45	9'59	— 7'14	62'85	44'10	+ 43
	36. Mysore	0'22	2'03	— 1'81	9'32	8'02	+ 16
	37. Konkan	7'14	11'14	— 4'00	39'33	49'81	— 21
	38. Bombay Deccan	0'94	1'96	— 1'02	10'72	8'55	+ 25
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0'26	1'35	— 1'09	8'39	7'26	+ 16
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0'71	3'36	— 2'65	7'18	12'00	— 40
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0'59	3'27	— 2'68	10'04	12'71	— 21
	43. Ditto (Central)	3'32	4'07	— 0'75	14'40	15'13	— 5
	44. Ditto (East)	3'05	2'95	+ 0'10	20'62	14'66	+ 41
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0'67	4'99	— 4'23	9'83	14'52	— 32
	46. Kathiawar	0'11	2'50	— 2'39	6'93	7'18	— 3
	47. Sind	0'08	0'70	— 0'62	3'20	1'32	+ 142
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0'17	— 0'17	1'14	0'37	+ 208
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0'91	3'08	— 2'17	9'19	12'35	— 26
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	1'30	2'34	— 1'04	6'92	8'47	— 18
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0'79	— 0'79	3'18	3'07	+ 3
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	1'20	1'64	— 0'44	7'52	7'78	— 3
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	2'45	3'68	— 1'23	10'65	16'31	— 34
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0'78	1'33	— 0'55	3'29	6'74	— 51
	54. Madras (Central)	0'45	1'20	— 0'75	2'84	4'36	— 35
	55. East Coast (Central)	0'29	1'28	— 0'99	2'85	4'80	— 41
	56. Ditto (South)	0'43	0'58	— 0'15	1'83	3'28	— 44
	57. Madras (South)	0'28	0'23	+ 0'05	2'01	1'46	+ 38

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 16th July, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th July.*—The rainfall was fair on the West Coast; elsewhere the fall was generally light. More rain is needed in many districts, the fall up to date being considerably below normal. Agricultural operations are proceeding generally. The standing crops are fair, but are suffering from want of rain in parts of Kistna and Coimbatore and in the Deccan and Carnatic districts. Pasture is generally scarce, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are rising, except in parts of the Southern and West Coast districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Rainfall moderate in the Konkan; generally slight elsewhere. More rain is required for agricultural operations and the young crops throughout Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Deccan, Karnatak and the Konkan. Preparations for the monsoon cultivation are progressing in Sind. Sowing and transplantation continue where the rainfall is sufficient. The young crops have been damaged by locusts or caterpillars in parts of Karachi and Kaira and they are withering for want of rain in Khandesh; elsewhere the crops are good. Fodder is insufficient in Sind. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in three districts. Prices are normal, except in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th July.*—The weather has been of ordinary monsoon character with rain in all parts of the Province during the week. Agricultural prospects continue generally favourable, but more rain is wanted in some districts. In parts of Cuttack damage is said to have been caused to the crops by floods. Transplanting of winter rice is going on, and the autumn crops in Bihar are being sown. Early rice, jute, indigo and sugarcane are promising. In North and East Bengal the harvesting of early rice and jute has begun. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient. The price of common rice continues high, but is generally stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Rainfall generally light during the week and agricultural operations are slightly retarded in places by insufficient moisture. The autumn sowings are germinating well where sufficient rain has fallen; and weeding has commenced. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, July 11th, were—Banda 5,770, Hamirpur 3,369, Jhansi 860, Jalaun 2,209, Allahabad 72, Hardoi 2,621; Garhwal 318—total 15,219; of these numbers 644 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 8,021 received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. Two hundred and ninety persons were employed on small village works in Jhansi. Larger relief works have been closed throughout the Allahabad division. In Banda work on four quarries has been started. Supplies are sufficient everywhere. Fodder is scarce and is dear in a few places. Prices are generally stationary, but tend to rise in several districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Lahore and Peshawar. Ploughings for and sowings of the autumn crops are in progress. Ploughings and sowings on lands dependent on rain are being pushed forward in Gurgaon and Gujranwala. Sowings have been stopped for want of further rain in Delhi, and more rain is urgently wanted in most districts. The condition of the standing extra spring crops is good in Dera Ismail Khan and fair in Lahore. The condition and prospects of the autumn crops already grown are said to be good to average, but the crops are reported to be bad in Rawalpindi owing to drought. The crops in Umballa will suffer if rain keeps off much longer. The stock of grain is insufficient in parts of Lahore and average in Peshawar. Grain is also said to be insufficient in Umballa. Locusts appeared in parts of Gurgaon, but did no damage. Cattle are reported to be in poor condition in Rohtak, Gujranwala and Lahore; they are dying of starvation in Hissar and Rohtak, but in other districts their condition is good. Fodder is scarce or insufficient in all districts, except Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Prices are normal in Amritsar and Peshawar, but are rising abnormally in Delhi and are high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 15th July.*—The weather is cloudy with heavy rain in Sambalpur and Bilaspur. Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur received above 4 and 2 inches respectively. The fall was light in other districts. More rain is badly wanted in Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar, and sowing operations have consequently been retarded in the two latter districts. Prices are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th July.*—In Lower Burma the commencement of ploughing has not yet been reported from Thongwa. Ploughing and sowing are progressing in other districts. Transplanting has commenced in Thaton. In Upper Burma fair rain has fallen during the week in Shwebo and Thayetmyo, but the other districts of the dry-zone have received little or no rain. The early wet-weather paddy is being reaped in the Kutywa township of Mandalay. Cultivation of paddy and other wet-weather crops is progressing, but the operations are retarded for want of rain in Meiktila and Yamethin. The standing crops in Katha, Ruby Mines, Shwebo, Thayetmyo, Pakokku and Kyaukse are in good condition, but more rain is wanted in Mandalay, Lower Chindwin, Minbu, Magwe, Meiktila and Yamethin. The sessamum plants in the Salin and Kyabin townships of Minbu are suffering from want of rain, and in Yamethin the sessamum and maize plants are withering from the same cause. The price of paddy has risen largely in Thongwa and slightly in Henzada, Myaungmya and Toungoo, while it has decreased slightly in Rangoon, Prome and Thayetmyo; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th July.*—The crops are backward in Nowgong and in parts of Sylhet, owing to insufficient rainfall. The weather is seasonable elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sylhet. Scarcity of water is felt in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th July.*—**MYSORE.**—Good rain fell in parts of Kadur and Shimoga. Prospects are favourable. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* has been sown in Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug. Prices have fallen slightly in Kolar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga, but have risen in Mysore.

COORG.—Rainfall heavy. Ploughing of rice fields continue. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th July.*—**BERAR.**—The weather is hot and cloudy with scanty rainfall during the week. Cotton is in poor condition and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has suffered in some parts through insufficient rainfall. Preparation of the land for the autumn sowings is almost completed. Sowings are retarded in Akola and Ellichpur on account of insufficient moisture. Weeding operations are in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water continues. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall moderate. Sowing of the autumn crops is delayed for want of rain. Fodder is still scarce. Prices have risen slightly.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Rain has fallen in all Agencies during the week, except in Malwa. The fall was generally insufficient, except in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. The crops have been damaged for want of rain in two parganas in Gwalior and by insects in parts of Alirajpur and Jobat in the Bhopawar Agency. Agricultural stock are in indifferent condition in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Goona and in four districts of Gwalior, but are in fairly good condition elsewhere. Pasturage is insufficient in Goona, Bundelkhand and in most parts of Gwalior, but is good and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa, Goona and in four districts of Gwalior; elsewhere prices are normal. The numbers employed on relief works were:—Gwalior 2,105, Bundelkhand 8,165, Baghelkhand 1,673. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Gwalior 7, Bundelkhand 2,496 and Baghelkhand 943.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Rainfall good in Bhurtpore and Ulwar; slight elsewhere, except at Abu, Sirohi, Marwar and Jaisalmer. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar and Jaisalmer for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in five States. Fodder is failing in Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in two States, falling in two and fluctuating in one; elsewhere prices are steady. The numbers employed on relief works were:—Marwar 1,521, Merwara 456, Ulwar 227, Bikanir 2,171, Jaisalmer 586, Seronj, Tonk State, 834, and Ulwar (last week) 907. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Marwar 404, Seronj 200, Bikanir 335 and Jaisalmer 36.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 14th July.*—The weather is fine. Sowings for the autumn crops are completed. Wheat is still being harvested. Threshings of wheat and barley are in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Rainfall good. Sowings of the autumn crops continue. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th July.*—Heavy rain is wanted for the rice crop, but there is every indication of an increased fall. Prospects continue good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
RAILWAY.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Synopsis of transactions for, and to the end of, the year 1895.

No. 359-A. R., dated Simla, the 7th July, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 328 A. R., dated 10th July 1895.

Read also the following—

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 318 R., dated 13th June 1896.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the usual synopsis of transactions of the three Railway Companies still designated as Guaranteed Railways for, and to end of, the year 1895.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1895 of these Railway Companies bears interest as shown below :

Railway.	CAPITAL BEARING INTEREST AT								Pre- mium on stock.	Dis- count on stock.	Total Capital raised.
	2½%	3%	3½%	3½%	4%	4½%	4½%	5%			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	60,000	337,800	402,200	...	...	500,000	999,960	8,757,670	12,039	...	11,069,669
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	300,000	1,238,500	...	...	...	...	7,550,300	18,419	...	9,107,219
Great Indian Peninsula ...	300,000	1,068,800	1,602,100	...	2,701,450	...	...	20,000,000	290,074	225,891	25,736,533
(1) Total to end of 1895 ...	360,000	1,706,600	3,242,800	...	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,532	225,891	45,913,421
(2) Ditto ditto 1894 ...	...	937,800	3,566,800	804,800	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,913,396
(3) Ditto ditto 1893 ...	...	637,800	3,566,800	804,800	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,913,396
(4) Ditto ditto 1892 ...	...	238,200	3,566,800	944,300	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,353,796
(5) Ditto ditto 1891 ...	...	...	3,566,800	1,083,000	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,353,796
(1) Compared with ... { Increase	360,000	768,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
(2) ... { Decrease	...	...	321,000	804,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital account of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £1,187,925 :

TOTAL CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.				Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Year.							Amount.
				£	£	£
To end of 1891	...	...	...	45,253,796	528,300	...
" 1892	...	...	...	45,353,796	100,000	...
" 1893	...	...	...	45,613,396	259,600	...
" 1894	...	...	...	45,913,396	300,000	...
" 1895	...	...	...	45,913,421	25	...
					1,187,925	...
Net increase				...	1,187,925	

Capital outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay charged off to "Construction" stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows :

				£	Increase. £
To end of	1891	...	...	44,015,818	300,272
"	1892	...	...	44,188,000	172,182
"	1893	...	...	44,394,765	206,765
"	1894	...	...	44,605,625	210,860
"	1895	...	...	44,931,753	326,128
Increase in five years				...	1,216,207

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction" during and to end of the year, gives the following as the cost per mile of open line :

Railway.	CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE PER OPEN MILE.		Remarks.
	During 1895.	To end of 1895.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	458'21	1,40,756'74	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	5,200'88	2,21,918'50	
Great Indian Peninsula	692'49	2,13,426'76	
Average outlay per mile open	1,387'08	1,91,102'52	

The cost expressed in rupees is, as regards payments in England, at the contract rates of exchange, which for many years have been higher than the actual rates, and consequently the cost is understated by the difference between the contract rate of exchange and the actual rate prevailing.

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique type represent increase of stock :

Railway.	REDUCTION IN STOCK.					Total reduction in five years.
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	56,105	60,783	94,080	3,881	17,343	2,32,192
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	3,25,769	3,73,517	2,39,793	3,35,434	1,63,687	7,67,332
Great Indian Peninsula	16,41,878	11,25,422	7,46,049	10,44,501	4,77,966	29,46,814
TOTAL	20,23,752	15,59,722	10,79,922	13,76,054	6,58,996	39,46,338

7. The decrease in the stores balances on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is stated to be due partly to the write off of depreciation charges on revaluation of bridge materials in stock and partly to a larger issue of permanent way material. The decrease on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is attributed to a diminution in stock of gas apparatus, coal and scrap.

8. On 31st December 1895, the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways compared with the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores was as follows :

Railway.	Limit assigned.	Stock in hand.	Difference.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	22½	28	5½
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	21½	27¼	5¼
Great Indian Peninsula	63	50¾	—12½
Total ...	107	106	—1

Revenue Account.

9. The gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of the three Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under :

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891	6,87,37,790	3,31,02,310	3,56,35,480
1892	6,45,34,775	3,11,40,766	3,33,94,009
1893	6,44,14,823	3,06,56,630	3,37,58,193
1894	6,25,43,792	3,04,89,810	3,20,53,982
1895	6,25,51,668	3,02,25,175	3,23,26,493

10. For the year 1895 the net earnings amounted to Rs. 3,23,26,493

Deduct—

Interest on overdrawn capital	8,889
Moiety of surplus profits to shareholders ...	48,11,176
Contributions to provident fund	2,17,591
Amount payable by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on account of rent of leased lines	5,64,222
Irrecoverable outstanding earnings written off ...	27,210

56,29,088

Net receipts by Government Rs. 2,66,97,405

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1895, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table, as also the percentage of interest and net profits on the Capital received. The figures in antique represent gain :

Railway.	Net receipts after deducting from net earnings payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital, etc.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State.			Per cent. of interest paid on total Capital received.	Per cent. of Net Earnings realised during 1895 on Capital received.
			Amount.	Per open mile.	Per cent. of guaranteed interest.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Loss.		
Madras	58,07,613	58,14,951	7,338	8.74	13	4.81	4.80
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	77,93,252	46,55,632	31,37,620	7,510.78	Gain. 67.39	4.69	7.84
Great Indian Peninsula	1,30,96,540	1,31,29,443	32,903	25.56	Loss. 25	4.68	4.66
Total 1895 ...	2,66,97,405	2,36,00,026	30,97,379	1,207.59	18.12	4.71	5.33
1894 ...	2,54,43,482	2,35,27,392	19,16,090	747.03	8.14	4.70	5.08
1893 ...	2,75,54,175	2,35,29,464	40,24,711	1,569.23	17.10	4.73	5.54
1892 ...	2,70,15,863	2,34,38,575	35,77,288	1,394.77	15.26	4.74	5.46
1891 ...	2,80,40,977	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	1,916.31	21.27	4.68	5.68

12. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, converting the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest at the average rates of exchange for the different years, is shown in the following statements :

Year.	Net earnings— <i>vide</i> para. 12.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed interest at the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891	2,80,40,977	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	2,96,65,419	16,24,442	65,42,297
1892	2,70,15,863	2,34,38,575	35,77,288	3,37,22,563	67,06,700	1,02,83,988
1893	2,75,54,175	2,35,29,464	40,24,711	3,42,91,058	67,36,883	1,07,61,593
1894	2,54,43,482	2,35,27,392	19,16,090	3,90,56,094	1,36,12,612	1,55,28,702
1895	2,66,97,405	2,36,00,026	30,97,379	3,90,08,864	1,23,11,459	1,54,08,838

The details for each year are as follows :

1891.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 11. 5' 1444. the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	38,97,877	57,53,786	18,55,909	73,83,533	34,85,656	16,29,747
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	62,20,909	44,14,561	18,06,348	56,64,133	5,56,776	12,49,572
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,79,22,191	1,29,54,775	49,67,416	1,66,17,753	13,04,438	36,62,978
TOTAL ...	2,80,40,977	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	2,96,65,419	16,24,442	65,42,297

1892.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 11. 3' 3864. the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	42,90,068	58,08,890	15,18,822	83,60,304	40,70,236	25,51,414
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	63,44,205	45,57,450	17,86,755	65,57,945	2,13,740	20,00,495
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,63,81,590	1,30,72,235	33,09,355	1,88,04,314	24,22,724	57,32,079
TOTAL ...	2,70,15,863	2,34,38,575	35,77,288	3,37,22,563	67,06,700	1,02,83,988

1893.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 11. 3' 0914. the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	54,21,742	58,18,768	3,97,026	84,82,732	30,60,990	26,63,964
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	70,66,987	45,57,450	25,09,537	66,42,708	4,24,279	20,85,258
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,50,65,446	1,31,53,246	19,12,200	1,91,65,618	41,00,172	60,12,372
TOTAL ...	2,75,54,175	2,35,29,464	40,24,711	3,42,91,058	67,36,883	1,07,61,594

1894.

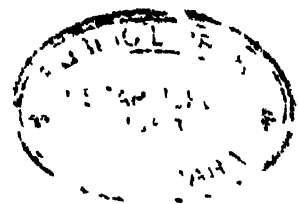
Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 12. 1/248d. the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	49,47,863	58,14,950	8,67,087	96,56,469	47,08,606	38,41,519
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	72,93,164	45,57,450	27,35,714	75,66,974	2,73,810	30,09,524
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,32,02,455	1,31,54,992	47,463	2,18,32,651	86,30,196	86,77,659
TOTAL ...	2,54,43,482	2,35,27,392	19,16,090	3,90,56,094	1,36,12,612	1,55,28,702

1895.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 12. 1/3055d. the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	58,07,613	58,14,951	7,338	96,14,738	38,07,125	37,99,787
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	77,93,252	46,55,632	31,37,620	76,97,066	96,186	30,41,434
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,30,96,540	1,31,29,443	32,903	2,16,97,060	86,00,520	85,67,617
TOTAL ...	2,66,97,405	2,36,00,026	30,97,379	3,90,08,864	1,23,11,459	1,54,08,838

ORDER.—Ordered, that the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure, be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and to the Department of Finance and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1897.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, a piece.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th July, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1919 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 11th July 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 226 of 1896.—Abraham Wood, jeweller, of 15, Bridge Street, Ramsbottom, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in loom shuttles and tongues.

No. 227 of 1896.—Gordon J. Scott, electrical engineer, residing at No. 651, North 33rd Street, in the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and William S. Janney, physician, residing at No. 1535, North Broad Street, in the same city, for a system of electrical distribution.

No. 228 of 1896.—Charles Langdon Davies, electrician, of 45, Redcliffe Square, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in telegraphic transmission on cable lines.

No. 229 of 1896.—Alfred Jordon, commercial clerk, of 27, Mincing Lane, in the county of London, for an improved apparatus for reducing or disintegrating hard substances.

No. 230 of 1896.—Bernard Morley Fletcher, civil engineer, of 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, for improvements in apparatus for utilizing the power of waves.

No. 231 of 1896.—James Albert Bonsack, mechanical engineer, of 1328, Chestnut Street,

city of Philadelphia state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for a machine for making conical cigarettes.

No. 232 of 1896.—Hugo Bilgram, machinist and mechanical engineer, of the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for a machine for making conical cigarettes.

No. 233 of 1896.—Maurice Mary Joseph Owen O'Connor, captain in the third Connaught Rangers, of Vartry Lodge, Ballybrack, in the county of Dublin, for improvements in bottles and their stoppering.

No. 234 of 1896.—Louis Pelatan, engineer, of 6, Cité D'Autin, Paris, and Fabrizio Clerici, engineer, of Milan, for improvements in apparatus for the electrolytical separation of precious metals from their ores or other materials containing them.

No. 235 of 1896.—Svante Edward Klinteberg, manager of the Malayan ethnological and natural history collections, Singapore, and Dr. Norman William Bott, government analyst, Straits Settlements, Singapore, for a process

of preserving fruits in their natural state for exportation.

No. 236 of 1896.—George Lansell, quartz miner, of the Fortuna crushing works, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved pump for mining and other purposes.

No. 237 of 1896.—The Folk-Elles Patent Marine Governor and Safety Cut-Off Company, Limited, No. 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved method of and

electrical apparatus for automatically reducing and cutting of steam to prevent the "racing" of marine engines.

No. 238 of 1896.—George John Altham, gentleman, of Swansea, in the county of Bristol and state of Massachusetts, United States of America, for oil engines.

No. 239 of 1896.—Peter Donaldson, superintendent, presidency jail, Calcutta, residing at the presidency jail quarters for a patent cubicle.

No. 1920 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 162 of 1895.—William Fulton Hutchinson, manufacturer, citizen, of No. 26, Cortlandt Street, New York, in the county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in railways. (Specification filed 6th July 1896.)

No. 221 of 1895.—George Alexander Newton, engineer, of 5, 7 and 9, Clyde Street, Derby Road, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in boiler or other furnaces. (Specification filed 3rd July 1896.)

No. 234 of 1895.—Summers Brown, merchant, of No. 158, Pitt Street, in the city of Sydney and colony of New South Wales, for improvements in metal cans and canisters to facilitate their opening. (Specification filed 3rd July 1896.)

No. 305 of 1895.—Pierre Paulin Faure, engineer, of Place du Champs de Foire, Limoges (Haute Vienne), France, for improvements in the method of decorticating ramie and other textile plants and leaves. (Specification filed 2nd July 1896.)

No. 353 of 1895.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited, of 40, King Street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in paint. (Specification filed 6th July 1896.)

No. 354 of 1895.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited, of 40, King Street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in water-proofing cartridges. (Specification filed 6th July 1896.)

No. 358 of 1895.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndi-

cate, Limited, of 40, King Street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of moulded articles. (Specification filed 6th July 1896.)

No. 373 of 1895.—Alexander Muirhead, telegraph engineer, of Princes Street, Westminster, for improvements relating to the transmission of signals through submarine telegraphic cables. (Specification filed 3rd July 1896.)

No. 376 of 1895.—Hans Rint, manufacturer, trading under the style and firm of R. Ditmar, of 23, 25 and 27, Erdbergstrasse, Vienna, for an improved incandescent petroleum burner.

(Specification filed 3rd July 1896.)

No. 76 of 1896.—Thomas Cooper John Thomas, engineer, of 93, Manor Park Road, Harlesden, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in lamps for overhead lighting. (Specification filed 1st July 1896.)

No. 141 of 1896.—James Balfour Thomson, manager, Union Jute Mills, Sealdah, in the suburbs of Calcutta, for fixing power looms or other machinery to stone, patent stone, concrete, granolithic, brick or other floors to be called, "Thomson's machine fixing rail." (Specification filed 2nd July 1896.)

No. 1921 P.—THE fees prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 28 of 1888.—Ambrose Shere Massey, engineer and partner in the Napier works, Madras, for the construction of light ploughs. (From 18th July 1896 to 17th July 1897.)

No. 39 of 1888.—Ambrose Shere Massey, engineer and partner in the Napier works, Madras, for improvements in sugarcane mills. (From 17th July 1896 to 16th July 1897.)

No. 169 of 1889.—Gottlieb Daimler, engineer, of Cannstatt, Wurtemberg, in the empire of Germany, for improvements in gas and petroleum motor engines. (From 7th August 1896 to 6th August 1897.)

No. 228 of 1890.—William Kendall, carpenter, of Norfolk island, South Pacific, for an improved claw-hammer. (From 10th July 1896 to 9th July 1897.)

No. 69 of 1892.—James Garner, manager, of 31, Union Street, Tyldesley, in the county of Lancaster, Thomas Cockerill, chemical engineer, of

105, Dreey Street, Bolton, in the same county, and Christopher Porrett, insurance manager, of Change Alley, Sheffield, in the county of York, for improvements in and connected with hoists. (From 16th July 1896 to 15th July 1897.)

No. 126 of 1892.—Henry James Stuart Brown, commercial traveller, of Egremont Cambuslang, in the county of Lanark, for improvements in and relating to metallic and composite boxes, tanks and the like and in securing lids or covers thereto. (From 11th August 1896 to 10th August 1897.)

No. 153 of 1892.—John Pullman, manufacturer, of 17, Greek Street, Soho Square, in the county of Middlesex, and Howard Lane, engineer, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for improvements in the construction of com-

pressing machinery or apparatus for the condensation and liquefaction of gases. (From 22nd July 1896 to 21st July 1897.)

No. 154 of 1892.—John Pullman, manufacturer, of 17, Greek Street, Soho Square, in the county of Middlesex, and Howard Lane, engineer, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for improvements in apparatus for the production of aerated liquids for drinking and other purposes. (From 22nd July 1896 to 21st July 1897.)

No. 155 of 1892.—Howard Lane, engineer, of Corporation Street,

Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, for improvements in valves and fittings for portable reservoirs or holders of compressed air or liquefied or other gases. (From 18th July 1896 to 17th July 1897.)

No. 156 of 1892.—John Pullman, manufacturer, of 17, Greek Street, Soho Square, in the county of Middlesex, and Howard Lane, engineer, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for an improved process of and apparatus for producing aerated beverages. (From 22nd July 1896 to 21st July 1897.)

ERRATUM.

No. 1923-P.—In Notification No. 1766-P., dated the 9th July, 1896, published in Part III of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th idem, against register No. 219 of 1896, for "Leonidas" read "Leonidus."

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th July, 1896.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	45,04,771	0 0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0 0	Other authorized Investments	85,36,531	8 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	82,10,662	14 8	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,27,73,595	2 1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,30,44,733	9 4	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,37,89,701	14 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,04,25,214	14 1	Bills discounted and purchased	2,79,58,074	10 11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,25,993	15 10	Balances with other Banks	2,49,572	6 1
Sundries	22,87,446	5 11	Bullion	4,723	10 5
			Dead Stock	13,19,275	3 11
			Stamps	10,757	1 0
			Sundries	14,68,988	15 8
				7,06,15,991	8 6
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,26,10,742	0 5
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,83,67,338	2 11
				4,09,78,080	3 4
RUPES	11,15,94,071	11 10	RUPES	11,15,94,071	11 10

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 16th July, 1896.F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 48·5.By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
George Phillips	Not stated	21st June, 1896	The District Judge, Lahore, on 6th July, 1896.	The deceased was employed in the Traffic Superintendent's Office, North-Western Railway, Lahore, and carrying on business in Lahore as a Watchmaker, Jeweller, etc. Died intestate. A son of the deceased is applying for Letters of Administration.
F. C. Verner	Not stated	21st June, 1896	The Additional Judge, District Court, Mandalay, on 23rd June.	No one has applied for Letters of Administration or for Probate of the Will.
F. W. Thelluson	Not stated	27th April, 1896	The Recorder, Rangoon, on 29th June, 1896.	The deceased was a Deputy Conservator of Forests, Rangoon. Supposed to have left a Will in England. No one has yet applied for Probate of the Will.
Robert Roscoe	Nagpur	10th June, 1896	The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, on 7th July, 1896.	The deceased was an Engineer of the Central India Spinning and Weaving Mills, Nagpur. The executor Mr. J. C. Townshend, Artist, Kamptee, has applied for Probate of the Will.
Thomas Keelan	Not stated	27th May, 1896	The District Judge, Burdwan, on 10th July, 1896.	The deceased was late of Ranigunj and left a Will, appointing his son, Mr. A. Keelan, the executor. No one has applied for Probate of the Will.
George Vincent Jones	Darjeeling	2nd July, 1896	The District Judge, Dinajpur, on 10th July, 1896.	The deceased has left a Will, and one of the executors, Mr. B. K. Fennimore, has applied for Probate of the Will.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 17th July, 1896.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

List of Candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1895.

N.B.—The following letters denote the subjects noted against each of them.

a.—Compulsory portion.
b.—Second Language.c.—Geography.
d.—History of India.e.—Hygiene.
f.—Needle-work.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and if pupil, the school from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject in which passed.	Rank (if tally passed, in what class).
1	...	Cyril Neville W. Calder	10	Male	Donald Calder	Bishop Cotton's Boys' School.	English	...	a, d, e	II
2	...	Lionel Henry Deane	10	Ditto	Berry O'Mera Deane	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
3	...	Bertram Maurice Doll	11	Ditto	Henry Francis Doll	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	I
4	...	Noel Graham Dunbar	9	Ditto	John Dunbar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
5	...	William Lindsay Edwards	11	Ditto	William Henry Edwards	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
6	...	Percy Raymond Hayes	11	Ditto	William Hayes	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
7	...	Douglas Lacey	11	Ditto	Benjamin Henry C. Lacey	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	...
8	...	Douglas Edward Russel Leonard.	10	Ditto	Charles Michael Leonard	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
10	...	Edward Montgomery Ricketts.	11	Ditto	Edward George Ricketts	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
11	...	Henry Mordant G. Ricketts	9	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
12	...	Edward John Simpson	10	Ditto	George Simpson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, e	III
13	...	Henry Claude Torrens	10	Ditto	Charles Torrens	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	I
14	...	Christopher Frank Vardon	10	Ditto	Henry Samuel Vardon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
15	...	John Henry Mervyn Witts	13	Ditto	Augustus Witts	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
16	...	Harold Blaikie	10	Ditto	Robert Blaikie	Baldwin Boys' School	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
17	...	Harold Reid Christian	12	Ditto	Christopher William Christian.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
18	...	William Samuel Daroux	14	Ditto	William Daroux	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	I
19	...	Alfred Hannibal Hem-brough.	12	Ditto	Alfred H. S. Hembrough	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	I
20	...	Donald Lionel Mackay	12	Ditto	James Lyon Mackay	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	I
21	...	Thomas Nicoll	12	Ditto	T. Nicoll	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
22	...	Percival Edgar Thipthorp	12	Ditto	Charles Thipthorp	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
23	...	Harold Breckman W. Toussaint.	10	Ditto	Thomas Rose Toussaint	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
24	...	Ernest William Barber	11	Ditto	George Barber	St. Andrew's Boys' School	Ditto	...	a, e	...
25	...	Ralph Whiston Buxton	11	Ditto	Joseph Buxton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
26	...	James Robert Campbell	10	Ditto	Robert Campbell	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
27	...	Frank Herbert Grant	10	Ditto	Frederick Grant	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	...
28	...	Fred. O'Sullivan Grant	11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
30	...	John Arthur Kiddle	10	Ditto	John Kiddle	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
31	...	Robert Parlan Macfarlane	10	Ditto	James Macfarlane	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
32	...	Percy William Michael	9	Ditto	Frederick Ernest Michael.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
33	...	Lancelot O'Connell	11	Ditto	Timothy Joseph O'Connell.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
34	...	William P. Ottmann	10	Ditto	James Ottmann	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
35	15	Montague Puckridge	13	Ditto	Henry William Puckridge.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
36	...	Reginald Hugh Sausman Rodrigues.	10	Ditto	Albert Robert Goddard Rodrigues.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
37	...	Henry Gilbert Smith	13	Ditto	John James Smith	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
38	18	Hector James Thornton	12	Ditto	John Thornton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
39	...	John William Fernandez	10	Ditto	Joseph Charles Fernandez.	St. John's Boys' School	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
40	...	Charles George Marsh	9	Ditto	C. G. Marsh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
41	...	George Norris	10	Ditto	James Norris	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
43	39	Samuel Henry Newman	12	Ditto	Samuel Adolphus Newman.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
44	...	Francis Alfred Denham Bunyan.	13	Ditto	William Bunyan	St. Joseph's College	Ditto	...	c, d	...
45	...	Alfred Richard Briggs	14	Ditto	Joseph Briggs	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d	...
46	...	George Cecil Critchley	13	Ditto	George Critchley	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	...
47	45	William Henry Cooke	12	Ditto	William Cooke	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
48	...	Herbert Victor Louis D'Rozario.	11	Ditto	Julius D'Rozario	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
49	...	Charles William Dunlop	12	Ditto	William John Dunlop	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
50	...	Bertie Albert D'Vaz	11	Ditto	Andrews James D'Vaz	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
51	...	Henry William D'Vaz	12	Ditto	Joseph D'Vaz	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
52	63	Robert A. W. D'Rozario	12	Ditto	Joseph D'Rozario	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
53	44	Percy Bertram Dughard	14	Ditto	Alfred Dughard	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
54	...	Walter E. Dennehy	10	Ditto	Joseph Dennehy	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
55	...	Charles Earnest D'Silva	14	Ditto	John Charles D'Silva	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
57	...	Francis Edward Eaton	12	Ditto	Edward Eaton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
59	...	Thomas Bertram Jones	12	Ditto	Richard Jones	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
60	...	Walter Doyle Kelley	10	Ditto	William M. Kelley	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
61	...	William Russel Morrison	12	Ditto	William Morrison	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
62	60	Joseph Thomas McEvans	13	Ditto	James McEvans	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II

List of Candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1895—continued.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and if pupil, the school from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject in which passed.	Remarks: (if fully passed, in what class).
63	...	Herbert Frederick Mahar	11	Male	James Mahar	St. Joseph's College	English	...	a, c, d	II
64	...	Joseph Miller	13	Ditto	Joseph Miller	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
65	58	Percy Edward Newbourn	12	Ditto	Bertram	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
66	...	Cecil Stanley J. Nicholas	12	Ditto	Evelyn Nicholas	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
67	...	Dudley Hope Joseph Nicholas.	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
68	...	Bernard Peters	12	Ditto	Lazraus Peters	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
69	...	Frederick Andrew Reilly	9	Ditto	James Bennett Reilly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
71	...	Leopold Hugh Loftus Steele.	12	Ditto	Thomas Augustus Loftus Steele.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
72	...	Joseph Patrick Stephens	13	Ditto	Henry Stephens	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
73	...	Eric Albert Stolberg	13	Ditto	Charles Stolberg	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
74	...	Patrick John Twohig	11	Ditto	Patrick Richard Twohig	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
75	...	Edgar Vigar	11	Ditto	Edgar Vigar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
76	56	Frank Ward	13	Ditto	Frederick Ward	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
77	...	Edward Donald Welsh	11	Ditto	Louis Welsh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
78	...	Patsy William Welsh	13	Ditto	Charles Welsh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
79	...	Aga Muhammad Abbas	13	Ditto	Aga Muhammad Ali	St. Patrick's School	Hindustani	...	a, c, d	II
80	...	Muhammed Azizuddin	14	Ditto	Muhammed Abdullah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
81	...	Karim Beig	13	Ditto	Ibrahim Beig	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
82	...	Frank Brown	13	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
83	7576	Charles Clement Cole	13	Ditto	Robert Cole	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
84	...	Thomas Gonsalves	13	Ditto	William Gonsalves	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
85	...	Muhammed Hussain	14	Ditto	Abdul Hussain	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
86	...	Stephen Jennings	12	Ditto	Alfred Jennings	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
88	...	Frank North	12	Ditto	Alfred North	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
89	...	Patrick Nations	13	Ditto	Thomas Nations	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
91	...	John Reilly	14	Ditto	Patrick Reilly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
92	...	George Simpson	11	Ditto	George Simpson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
93	...	Stephen Jude	13	Ditto	William Jude	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
94	...	James Vardon	12	Ditto	Henry Vardon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
95	...	Albert Vardon	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
96	...	George Wood	11	Ditto	William Wood	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
97	...	Ella raith Beath	11	Female	William Beath	Bishop Cotton's Girls' School	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
98	...	Isabel Jone Choet	12	Ditto	George Choet	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
99	...	Maud Cecilia Edwards	14	Ditto	William Henry Edwards	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
100	...	Letitia Jane Hayes	10	Ditto	James William Hayes	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
101	...	Ethel Clare Story	13	Ditto	Augustus M. Story	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
102	...	Lizzie Van Ingen	12	Ditto	W. Van Ingen	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
103	...	Pansy Ruby Olivia Beveridge.	11	Ditto	William Edward Beveridge.	Baldwin Girls' School	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
104	...	Kate Comfort Christian	10	Ditto	Christopher William Christian.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
105	...	Annie Matilda Daroux	12	Ditto	William Daroux	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
106	...	Elizabeth Aken Flynn	13	Ditto	William Moore Flynn	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
107	...	George Rose Homer	12	Ditto	Thomas Homer	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
108	...	Sarah Amy Edith Joseph	11	Ditto	Thomas Louis Joseph	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
109	...	Alice Edith Mackay	10	Ditto	James Lyon Mackay	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
110	...	Elizabeth Temple	9	Ditto	Arthur Temple	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
111	...	Julia Catherine Taylor	12	Ditto	James Love Taylor	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
112	...	Fileen Bride	14	Ditto	Alexander Bride	Convent Girls' School	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
113	...	Kathleen Burke	11	Ditto	James Burke	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
114	...	Daisy Denning	14	Ditto	Renton Denning	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
115	...	Agnes Mann	14	Ditto	William Mann	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
116	...	Gertrude D'Rozario	10	Ditto	Thomas D'Rozario	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
117	...	Kathleen Driscoll	10	Ditto	Daniel Patrick Driscoll	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
118	...	Henrietta Gunther	12	Ditto	Albert Gunther	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
119	...	Lilian Kelly	14	Ditto	James Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
120	...	Ellen Mann	13	Ditto	William Mann	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
121	115	Emily O'Neill	12	Ditto	Richard O'Neill	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
122	...	Evelyn Pereira	10	Ditto	Albert Pereira	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
123	...	Ada Florence Bird	10	Ditto	James Bird	St. Andrew's Girls' School.	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
124	...	Ethel Ivy Charlesworth	11	Ditto	Reuben Charlesworth	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
125	...	Cecily Cress	9	Ditto	Edwin Cress	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
126	...	Ellen Dunlop	10	Ditto	Henry William Dunlop	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
127	...	Margery Powell	10	Ditto	Charles Price Powell	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
128	...	Muriel Emily Knight	8	Ditto	John Knight	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
129	...	Irene Dora Porter	13	Ditto	John Porter	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
130	...	Marion Richmond	9	Ditto	Reginald Richard Richmond.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
131	...	Nora Ellen Scroggie	13	Ditto	William Keith Scroggie	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
132	...	Lilian Mary Scroggie	14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
133	...	Margaret Wells	12	Ditto	Charles Wells	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
134	...	Mildred Welsh	12	Ditto	Joseph Welsh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
135	...	Daisy Florence Ball	11	Ditto	Joseph Callaghan Ball	St. John's Girls' Schools	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
136	...	Edith Rolfe Bloxham	11	Ditto	Arthur Bloxham	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
137	...	Ada May Louisa Hamilton	12	Ditto	James Hamilton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
138	...	Jane Johnson	13	Ditto	Charles Joseph Johnson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
139	...	Emily Kelly	12	Ditto	John Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
141	...	Cleanore Sarah Shepherd.	10	Ditto	Hayes Portland Shepherd	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
142	...	Nesta Olivia Bertram	12	Ditto	George Bertram	Cantonment Orphanage	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
143	...	Gladys Boyne	12	Ditto	James H. Boyne	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
144	...	Thomas Hartley	15	Male	Thomas Hartley	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
145	...	Eva Jane Lambert	14	Female	John Lambert	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II

List of candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1895—continued.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private, or pupil and if pupil, the school from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject in which passed.	REMARKS: (if failed, passed in what class).
146	...	Grace Allen . . .	15	Female	Charles Allen . . .	St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School.	English .	...	a, c, d,	11
147	...	Charlotte Cullen . . .	14	Ditto	J. Henry Cullen . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
148	...	Eveline Dias . . .	11	Ditto	Joe Dias . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
149	...	Loinsa Gordon . . .	10	Ditto	Charles Albert Gordon .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
150	...	Nora Kelly . . .	12	Ditto	William Kelly . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
151	...	Edith Matilda Reilly .	11	Ditto	James Bennett Reilly .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
152	...	Grace Welsh . . .	11	Ditto	James Welsh . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
153	...	Grace Mary Rule . . .	10	Ditto	Willie Rule . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
154	...	Laura Maggie Colquhoun	13	Ditto	George Colquhoun .	Wesleyan English Girls' School (E. Parade).	Ditto .	...	a, d,	...
155	...	Alice Elizabeth Ebery .	14	Ditto	William Edwin Ebery .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
156	...	Helen Mollan . . .	10	Ditto	Henry Mollan . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
157	...	Matilda Elizabeth Wherrett	9	Ditto	James Thomas Wherrett	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
158	...	Alice Maud Barden . . .	14	Ditto	William Barden . . .	Wesleyan English Girls' School, St. John's Hill.	English .	...	a, c, d,	11
159	...	Jessie Deborah Déclair .	11	Ditto	William Déclair . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, d,	...
160	...	Millicent Caroline Duckworth.	9	Ditto	Henry Duckworth . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
161	...	Matilda Meaton . . .	10	Ditto	Robert Meaton . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, d,	...
162	...	Ethel Martha Walker . .	12	Ditto	Joseph Walker . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	a, d,	...
163	...	Winnifred Dagmar Gleeson	14	Ditto	Nathaniel Gleeson .	Refuge Cottage Day School.	Ditto .	...	a, c, d,	11
164	...	Jankins Anthony . . .	14	Male	Rayappa Jankins . . .	St. Joseph's College.	Tamil .	English .	b, c,	...
165	...	Maliyappa Anthony . . .	11	Ditto	David Maliyappa . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
166	...	Francis Appadoray . . .	12	Ditto	Chourimuthu Francis .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
167	...	Santhiagu Arogyaswami .	15	Ditto	Devasagayam Santhiagu.	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
168	332	Vellore T. Chelvaraja Mudaliar.	13	Ditto	V. L. Thirivaranga Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
169	...	Francis Jesuthasan . . .	10	Ditto	Chourimuthu Francis .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	b,	...
170	...	Trichinopoly Muniswami .	13	Ditto	T. Muthuswami Pillai .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
171	...	Bhaskarapantulu Subbiah	14	Ditto	B. Naranappa . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Telegu .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
172	...	Cilva Hastian . . .	12	Ditto	Francis Cilva . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Canarese	Ditto .	b, c,	...
173	...	Chourappa Francis . . .	12	Ditto	Kuppu Chetti Chourappa.	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	b,	...
174	...	Salvador George Vas . . .	14	Ditto	Salvador Vas . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
175	...	Salvador Lobo . . .	12	Ditto	Jacob Lobo . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
176	...	Kiretappa Marriappa . .	12	Ditto	J. Kiretappa . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
177	...	Muniappa Muniswami . .	16	Ditto	L. Muniappa . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c,	...
178	...	Bangalore Narasappa . .	14	Ditto	Bangalore Byyanah . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
179	...	Surappa Ramaswami . . .	9	Ditto	N. Muni Venkatappa .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
180	...	Settihalli Rayappa . . .	15	Ditto	S. Sukrappa . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
181	...	Ashintulu Subbiah . . .	11	Ditto	A. Ramapundha . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
182	...	Scindia Srinibasa Rao . .	14	Ditto	Scindia Hamajee Rao .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	b, c,	...
183	...	Tippu Sahib Abdul Rahim	12	Ditto	M. Tippu Sahib . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Hindustani	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
184	...	Sheik Mustapha Gulam Rissool.	14	Ditto	Shaik Mustapha . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
185	...	Panalal Kaisirimul . . .	13	Ditto	Mothiram Pamal . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b,	...
186	...	Muhammed Khadar Mohideen.	14	Ditto	Muhammad Patcha Sahib.	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b,	...
187	...	Mohammed Salar Mohideen.	12	Ditto	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b,	...
188	...	Muhammed Abdul Wajid	13	Ditto	M. Abdul Rahiman Sahib.	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b,	...
189	...	V. K. Abbay . . .	12	Ditto	Kuppuswami Mudaliar .	A. N. M.'s High School	Tamil .	Ditto .	a, c,	...
190	...	F. R. Chokkalingam . . .	10	Ditto	Rajagopala Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c,	...
191	...	C. T. Devanayagam . . .	14	Ditto	Thoiasinga Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
192	...	M. Ganesam . . .	9	Ditto	Mritthanja Aiyar . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c,	...
193	...	V. N. Govindaraju . . .	12	Ditto	Nallaya Naidu . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
194	...	C. A. Kandaswami . . .	12	Ditto	Arumuga Mudaliar . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
195	...	S. Krishnaswami . . .	9	Ditto	Sudarsana Aiyangar .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
196	...	T. P. Masilamani . . .	12	Ditto	Perumal Pillai . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
197	...	C. G. Ponnuswami . . .	15	Ditto	C. Govinda Raju Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
198	...	T. M. Ramachandra Rao .	12	Ditto	Mannaji Rao . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Tamil .	English .	a, b, c,	11
199	...	Ramakrishna Aiyar . . .	12	Ditto	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b,	...
200	...	V. M. Srinivasa Rao . . .	13	Ditto	Mannaji Rao . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
201	...	T. Sundara Raj . . .	11	Ditto	Jagannadha Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
202	...	V. C. Thiru vengadam . .	12	Ditto	Kuppuswami Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
203	...	C. Viraswami . . .	10	Ditto	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
204	...	M. Viraswami . . .	11	Ditto	Muthuverappa Mudaliar	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
205	...	R. Chelvarayan . . .	11	Ditto	Ramaswami Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto . . .	Telegu .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
206	...	A. V. Govindarajulu Naidu.	11	Ditto	A. Varadarajulu Naidu .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c,	...
207	...	S. M. Kanumantha . . .	12	Ditto	Muniswami . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
208	...	M. Kuppuswami . . .	11	Ditto	Muniswami Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
209	...	A. Muniappa . . .	11	Ditto	Appasu Maistry . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
210	...	A. Purushothaman . . .	9	Ditto	Athinarayana Chetty .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b,	...
211	...	D. Ramakrishnan . . .	12	Ditto	Dasappa Naidu . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c,	...
212	...	G. A. Ramaswami . . .	12	Ditto	Appaswami Chetti . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
213	...	H. Rangiah Chetti . . .	12	Ditto	Ramaswami Chetti . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a,	...
214	...	K. V. Singamiah . . .	12	Ditto	K. Vasantharajudu . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c,	...
215	...	C. N. Subbiah . . .	11	Ditto	C. Namasimhaya . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
216	...	L. Varatharamanjulu . .	12	Ditto	Lutchmal Chetti . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a,	...
217	...	T. S. Vasudera Chetti . .	11	Ditto	T. Srinivasa Chetti . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
218	...	K. N. Ramachandran . . .	11	Ditto	K. Narayanasappa . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Canarese	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
219	...	V. Rangiah Naidu . . .	11	Ditto	Vengopala Naidu . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c,	...
220	...	K. N. Sambiah . . .	11	Ditto	K. Nanappa Aiyar . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11
221	...	R. N. Sivaramayya . . .	12	Ditto	R. Narasappa . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c,	11

List of Candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1895—continued.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and if pupil, the school from which sent up.	First Compulsory Language.	Second or optional language.	The subject in which passed.	Remarks (if any) placed in what class.
230	...	B. N. Srinivasaya .	13	Male	B. Nanjundayya .	A. N. M.'s. High school	Canarese	English	a, b, c	...
231	...	A. B. Venkatagiri .	12	Male	A. Bankaraya .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
232	...	B. M. Venugopalan .	10	Male	Muniswami Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
233	...	Vellore Kumaraswami .	10	Male	V. Vadivelu Mudaliar	A. N. M.'s. Branch School	Tamil	Ditto	a, b, c	II
234	...	Vellore Kupuswami .	12	Male	V. Murugesu Mudaliar	Ulsoor, Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
235	...	Panapaka Deivasikhmani .	10	Male	P. Masilamani Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
236	...	S. Kolandavelu .	11	Male	S. Singaravelu Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
237	...	Trichinopoly Manikkam .	10	Male	T. Nagalinga Chetti	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
238	...	Ulsoor Nagalingam .	12	Male	U. Arunachala Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
239	...	Panapakkam Subbarayan	12	Male	P. Masilamani Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
240	...	Trichinopoly Subramanian	11	Male	T. Sundaram Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
241	...	Maduravasal Theriwengadam.	11	Male	M. Raghava Chari	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	...
242	...	Mathigeri Chuniavenkappa.	12	Male	M. Pedda Nagappa Chetti.	Ditto ditto	Telugu	Ditto	a, b, c	II
243	...	Cheyur Krishnaswami Naidu.	10	Male	C. Parthasaradhi Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
244	...	Chillamathur Ramiah .	14	Male	C. Rangiah Chetti	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
245	...	Chavan Vittal Rao .	14	Male	C. Ramjee Rao .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
247	...	Madagundapalya Krish-niah.	12	Male	M. Nanjunda Bhatta .	Ditto ditto	Canarese	Ditto	a, b, c	II
249	...	T. Chithambaram .	14	Male	Muthuswami Achari .	Chatur Veda S. Sabha School.	Tamil	Ditto	b	...
250	...	M. P. Govinda Raju .	12	Male	M. Punjakoti Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
251	...	Kayakta Govindaraju .	12	Male	R. Jagannatha Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
252	...	A. Vadivelu .	13	Male	A. Devaraju Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
253	...	Trichinopoly Velu Pillai	14	Male	Muniswami Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
254	...	A. Venugopal Naidu	10	Male	A. Ramaswami Naidu	Ditto ditto	Telugu	Ditto	a, b, c	II
255	...	Wallajapet Govindaswami	15	Male	W. Annamalai Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Canarese	Ditto	a, b, c	II
256	...	C. A. Arputhanatha Pillai	13	Male	C. Appaswami Pillai	St. Mary's School	Tamil	Ditto	a, b, c	II
257	...	M. Gnanasikhmani Pillai	10	Male	Michael Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
258	...	S. Mariasusai Pillai	13	Male	Samuel Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
259	...	M. Mariyasu Pillai .	14	Male	Maria Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
260	...	R. Michael Pillai	12	Male	Rayappa Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
261	...	D. G. Mangalanadha Pillai	10	Male	D. Gnanayudam Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
262	...	M. Sigamony Pillai	14	Male	Masilamani Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
263	...	R. S. Singaraya Pillai	14	Male	R. Simon Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
264	...	M. Susainatha Pillai	13	Male	Manuel Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
265	...	G. Yesudasa Pillai .	10	Male	Gabriel Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
267	...	Fernandez Joseph .	19	Male	Fernandez .	Refuge Cottage Day School	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
269	...	Samuel John Lawrence	17	Male	Samuel .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	d	...
270	...	N. Muniswami .	14	Male	Narayanawami .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, d	...
271	...	M. Ramaswami .	13	Male	Ramaswami .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, d	...
272	98	Chinniah Savarajulu	18	Male	Chinniah .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, d	...
273	...	A. Samson .	12	Male	Aseervatham .	Lutheran Mission School	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
274	...	John Thumbu .	11	Male	Ponnayappan .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
275	...	K. Jesudial .	11	Female	Rayappan .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, f.	II
279	...	Selvamuthu Duraiswami .	10	Male	B. Selvamuthu .	Wesleyan Mission Middle School.	Ditto	Ditto	a, c	...
280	...	Murugesan Govindaraja Mudaliar.	12	Male	B. Murugesu Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b	...
281	330	Vellore Hamsapathi .	12	Male	Vellore Ponnueranga Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
282	...	Parthasaradhi Kothandapani Mudali.	12	Male	S. Parthasaradhi Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	I
283	...	D. C. Kuppuswami .	12	Male	B. Duruga .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c, d	...
284	...	Duruga Periya Kuppuswami.	15	Male	Ditto .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
285	...	Veraswami Ramaswami Chetti.	13	Male	P. Veraswami Chetti	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d	II
286	...	Ganapathi Ramaswami Mudali.	13	Male	P. Ganapathi Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
287	...	Parangusa Sitarana Mudali.	10	Male	B. Parangusa Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b	...
288	...	Muniswami Subramania Pillai.	10	Male	T. Muthuswami Pillai .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b	...
289	...	Thiruvengadam Varadaraj Mudali.	12	Male	S. Theruvengada Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
290	297	Vellore Varadaraj .	11	Male	V. Jagannadha Naidu .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
291	...	B. Jagannayakulu .	11	Male	B. Bhimayya .	Ditto ditto	Telugu	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
292	...	Raja Tippayya Rajarama Krishnayya.	14	Male	B. R. Thippayya Chetti	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d	II
293	...	R. Venkatakrishnayya	10	Male	B. Ramanna .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, d	II
294	304	Bangalore Somannah Appaji.	12	Male	Bangalore Somanna .	Ditto ditto	Canarese	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
295	...	Mariyappa Basappa .	12	Male	Bangalore Muriyappa .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
296	...	Basappa Bylappa .	10	Male	T. Basappa .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, d	...
297	...	Muniappa Cho adappa	13	Male	Oopparahalli Muniappa	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, d	II
298	...	Subbaraya Sastri Durvasayya.	14	Male	K. Subbaraya Sastri	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
299	...	Narasimhayya Gundappa	14	Male	T. Narasimhayya Sastri	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
300	...	Surappa Narayanayya .	14	Male	K. Surappa .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
301	...	Hariyanna Ramanna	12	Male	Bangalore Hariyanna	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
302	...	Arunachalam Duraiswami .	9	Male	B. Arunachalam .	Wesleyan Boys' School, Sholai.	Tamil	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
304	...	Sampangi Muniawami Mudali.	12	Male	Sampangi Mudali	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a	...

List of candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1895—continued.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and if pupil, the school from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject in which passed.	REMARKS: (if fully passed in what class).
307	...	B. Siddoji Rao	10	Male	B. Venkata Rao	Wesleyan Boys' School, Shulai	Canarese	English	a, c	...
311	...	Lazarus Jesudasan	10	Ditto	J. Lazarus	Wesleyan Boys' School, Marikuppam.	Tamil	Ditto	a, b, c	II
312	...	Ponnuswami Panchatharam.	11	Ditto	N. Pannuswami	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
313	...	Sabapathi Perumal	13	Ditto	D. Sabapathi	Wesleyan Boys' School, Dobbspotta.	Ditto	Nil	c	...
317	...	Chinnannan Karuppannan	11	Ditto	B. Chinnannan	Ditto Muttucherri	Ditto	English	a, b, c	II
319	...	Titus Theophilus	12	Ditto	Joseph Titus	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a	...
321	...	Abdul Jubbar Khan	16	Ditto	Ibrahim Khan	Madrasa-i-Khoodocia	Hindustani	Persian	b	...
322	...	Abdul Aziz	18	Ditto	Shaik Hyder	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
323	...	Meer Muhammad	18	Ditto	Syed Budhan Sahib	Madrasa-i-Islamia	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
324	...	Ahmed Hussain	14	Ditto	Murtaza Sahib	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
326	327	Abdul Khaleel	11	Ditto	Muhammed Shaffie	Madrasa-i-Hafizia	Ditto	...	a, d	...
327	326	Muhammed Ibrahim	13	Ditto	Muhammed Abdulla Sahib.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
328	...	Syed Abdul Karim	13	Ditto	Syed Chand Sahib	Madrasa-i-Humayun	Ditto	...	a	...
329	...	Karim Khan	14	Ditto	Bangalore Khan Sahib	Ditto ditto	Dit o	...	a	...
330	...	Samuel Annal Ammal	14	Female	Bangalore Samuel	Wesleyan Tamil Boarding Girls' School.	Tamil	...	a, c, d	II
331	...	Thangavelu Elizabeth	10	Ditto	Bangalore Thangavelu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
332	...	Sadarack Mary	11	Ditto	Sadarack B.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
333	...	Anthoni Pakkiam Ammal.	10	Ditto	Bangalore Anthoni	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
334	...	Manual Devanbu	14	Ditto	Rev. Daniel Manual	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
335	...	Luke Soundary Ammal	11	Ditto	Bangalore Luke	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
336	...	Manoah Abbaranam	12	Ditto	Bangalore Manoah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
337	...	Solomon Susanna Ammal	12	Ditto	Bangalore Solomon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
338	...	Chambers Ratnam Ammal	10	Ditto	Bangalore Chambers	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
339	...	Abraham Jeevarathnam Ammal.	10	Ditto	Abraham Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
340	...	Arunodhayam Ammal	10	Ditto	Joseph	Wesleyan Girls' School, N. Pillai Street.	Ditto	...	a, c, f	II
341	...	Kanagarathnam Ammal	8	Ditto	Balaswami Chettiar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f	II
342	...	Gnanaprakasam Janaki	11	Ditto	A. Gnanaprakasam	Wesleyan Girls' School, Uluor.	Ditto	...	a, c, f	II
343	...	Ponnuswami Janki	11	Ditto	B. Ponnuswami	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f	I
344	...	Samuel Sarah	13	Ditto	B. Samuel	Wesleyan Girls' School, Markham Road.	Ditto	...	a, c, f	I
345	...	Edward Cecily	11	Ditto	Bangalore Edward	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, f	...
346	...	Jeremiah Louisa	12	Ditto	Bangalore Jeremiah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, f	...
347	...	Powell Francinal	14	Ditto	Rajah Powell	Wesleyan Girls' School, Shulai.	Ditto	...	a, c, f	II
348	...	Abraham Lily Louisa	10	Ditto	Bangalore Abraham	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f	II
348a	...	Raghavulu Pottammal	12	Ditto	Raghavulu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	f	...
349	...	Trichinopoly Nilambal Ammal.	11	Ditto	Trichinopoly Viraswami Pillai.	Govindammals Girls' School.	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
350	...	Thandalam Thirupurasundara Ammal.	10	Ditto	Thandalam Kuppaswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
351	...	Vellore Yasothai Ammal	10	Ditto	Vellore Doraswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
352	...	Sujanammal	10	Ditto	ubadar Samuel	Appavu Pillai's Girls' School.	Telegu	English	a, b, c	II
353	...	Papammal	9	Ditto	usooriah	Appavu Pillai's Girls' School.	Telegu	...	a, c, f	II
354	...	Madurai Ammal	13	Ditto	apper Madurai	Sapper's Girls' School	Tamil	...	c, f	...
355	...	Parangusam Andal Ammal.	10	Ditto	Vellore Parangusa Mudaliar.	Hindu Balika Patasala	Ditto	...	a, c, e	I
356	...	Ratnam Andal Ammal	10	Ditto	T. Ratna Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	I
357	...	Veraswami Andal Ammal	11	Ditto	T. Veraswami Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	I
358	...	Velayudam Kavéri Ammal	12	Ditto	Arcot Velayuda Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	I
359	...	Sadasivam Kokilambal Ammal.	11	Ditto	Bangalore Sadasiva Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	I
360	...	Krishnaswami Manikkam Ammal.	10	Ditto	R. Krishnaswami Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	I
361	341	Ratnam Oonnamalai Ammal.	11	Ditto	C. Ratna Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	d	II
362	...	Masilamani Pakkiam Ammal.	12	Ditto	A. Masilamani Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	I
63	348	Bangalore Rajambal Ammal.	10	Ditto	B. Govindaraja Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	f	...
364	...	Ekambaram Rajambal Ammal.	12	Ditto	V. Ekambara Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	d	I
365	...	Muniswami Sivagyanam Ammal.	10	Ditto	A. Muniswami Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	d	I
366	...	Bojani Bi	17	Ditto	Shaik David	Zenana Mission School, Arab Lines.	Hindustani.	...	a, c, e	II
367	...	Rahman Bi	16	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	I
368	...	Boja Bi	18	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, e	...
369	...	Qasim Bi	14	Ditto	Syed Latif	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, e	...
370	...	Poran Bi	16	Ditto	Syed Hussain	Zenana Mission School, Cantonment.	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
371	...	Rabin Bi	11	Ditto	Syed Fared	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a	...

* Passed for certificate at the examination held in December, 1894. Have come up for extra optional subject.

List of candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1895—concluded.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and if pupil, the school from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject in which passed.	Remarks: (if fully passed, in what class.)
371a	...	Amina Bi . . .	11	Female	Haleema Bi . . .	Madrasa Neswani . .	Hindustani	...	a	...
372	...	Desmond Brookes . .	10	Male	Edwin Herbert Brookes	Private Candidate . .	English .	...	a	...
373	...	Ekambaram Sarangapani	11	Ditto .	P. V. Ponnusami Pillai	Ditto ditto . .	Tamil .	...	a	...
376	...	Bakiam Gnanalakshmi Ammal.	10	Female	P. S. D. Muthuswami Pillai.	Ditto ditto . .	Ditto .	...	c, a	...
377	...	Samathanam Dhana Lakshmi Ammal.	11	Ditto .	P. S. D. Muthuswami Pillai.	Ditto ditto . .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d	II
378	...	Zeinab Bi . . .	29	Ditto .	Ahmed Saheb . .	Teacher Candidate . .	Hindustani.	...	a, c, e	II

E. MARSDEN,

Chairman, Primary School Examination Board, Bangalore.

MADRAS;

The 13th April, 1896.

List of Candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1895.

N.B.—The following letters denote the subjects noted against each of them.

a.—Compulsory portion.	c.—Geography.	e.—Mathematics.	g.—Hygiene.	A.—Mensuration.	m.—Needle-work.
b.—Second Language.	d.—History of India.	f.—History of England.	h.—Elementary Science.	I.—Agriculture.	n.—Domestic Economy.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and if pupil, the School from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject in which passed.	Remarks: (if fully passed, in what class).
1	...	Frank Charles Clift	13	Male	Henry Wilkins Clift	Bishop Cotton's Boys' School.	English	Latin	a, b, c, d, e, f	II
3	...	Atwell Glendaur Gibson	13	Ditto	Henry Gibson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c	...
4	...	Herbert Gibson	13	Ditto	Henry Gibson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	e	...
6	...	Frederick Charles Hart	14	Ditto	John Hart	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f	II
9	...	Herbert Bently Harvey	13	Ditto	Henry F. Harvey	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Latin	a, b, c, f	II
11	...	John Burns Molloy	16	Ditto	Ambrose Molloy	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e, f	II
12	...	Robert Lawrence Molloy	14	Ditto	Ambrose Molloy	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	...
13	...	Herbert Vandervord Noone	15	Ditto	Frederick Noone	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Latin	a, b, e, f	I
14	...	Archibald Francis Primrose.	14	Ditto	Alexander Primrose	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, f	I
15	...	Charles Wilfred Thipthrop	16	Ditto	Charles Thiprop	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d, f	II
16	...	Cuthbert Van Ingen	14	Ditto	W. Van Ingen	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, f	...
17	2	Frank Vivian Wilson	16	Ditto	James Robert Wilson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e, f	II*
18	...	Henry Bloomfield	13	Ditto	George H. Bloomfield	St. Andrew's Boys' School	Ditto	...	c, f	...
19	...	James Edwin Collingwood Brown.	14	Ditto	Mrs. F. Brown	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f	...
20	...	Edwin Buxton	13	Ditto	Joseph Buxton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	...
21	28	Arthur Edmund Buxton	15	Ditto	Joseph Buxton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
22	29	John Clerk	15	Ditto	Louis Clerk	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e, f	II
23	...	William George Cruickshanks.	15	Ditto	H. R. Cruickshanks	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f	...
24	...	Ernest Edward Copcutt	13	Ditto	George William Copcutt	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f	...
25	...	Albert Edward Clarke	15	Ditto	Joseph John Clarke	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	...
26	...	Cecil Bruce Carr	12	Ditto	Robert Peter Carr	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c	...
27	...	Archibald Sherrey Gardiner.	16	Ditto	Edwin Alfred Gardiner	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
28	...	Herbert Charles Greatorex	15	Ditto	James Greatorex	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
29	...	Alfred James Hawken	15	Ditto	William Hawken	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e, f	II
30	...	Berttram H. Henderson	13	Ditto	H. A. Henderson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e, f	II
31	...	Henry Alexander Jennings	12	Ditto	William Jennings	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, f	...
32	...	Milo Charles S. Lawrence.	11	Ditto	John Charles S. Lawrence.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, e	...
33	...	James Macfarlane	12	Ditto	Robert P. Macfarlane	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c	...
35	...	Walter Ewing Stephenson	12	Ditto	William Stephenson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c	...
36	...	Reginald Herbert Wale	16	Ditto	Reginald Riddle Wale	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	e, f	...
37	...	Edward William Christian	14	Ditto	C. W. Christian	Baldwin Boys' School	Ditto	...	a, c, e, f	II
38	...	Walter Osborne Lawrence	15	Ditto	Reid Lawrence	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e, f	II
39	...	Andrew James Mackay	14	Ditto	James Leonel Mackay	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	...
40	...	Ernest St. Blair Oliver	13	Ditto	George Tweedle Oliver	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, f	...
42	...	Vivian James Sausman	17	Ditto	John Sausman	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, f	...
43	...	Frederick Theodore Sherwood.	15	Ditto	Arthur Caton Sherwood	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	...
44	...	Malcolm John Wallace	14	Ditto	Henry Wallace	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e, f	II
45	...	Colin Wallace	15	Ditto	Henry Wallace	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e, f	II
46	...	Samuel Garnett Arthur William Ball.	16	Ditto	Joseph Coligan Ball	St. Joseph's College	Ditto	Canarase	a, c, d, e	II
47	...	Edward Brito	18	Ditto	Charles Brito	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Latin	a, b, c, e, f	II
48	...	William Burke	13	Ditto	James Burke	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e, f	II
49	...	John Henry Dennehy	15	Ditto	Joseph Cornelius Dennehy.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	...
50	...	Henry Joseph O'Donoghue	14	Ditto	Henry O'Donoghue	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e, f	I
51	...	Cyril Duckworth	16	Ditto	George John Duckworth	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e, f	II
52	...	Joseph Jones	15	Ditto	Richard, Jones	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e, f	I
53	...	William Patrick Kelly	13	Ditto	William M. Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e, f	II
54	...	Augustus Gregory Lopes	14	Ditto	Victor Lopes	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d, e, f	II
55	...	Robert Augustine Mallias.	13	Ditto	Mare E. Mallias	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e, f	II
56	25	Duncan MacGregor Morrison.	17	Ditto	William Morrison	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	...
57	...	Patrick Hugh Power	14	Ditto	Patrick Power	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Latin	a, b, c, d, e, f	II
58	...	Alexander John Rosario	18	Ditto	John Rosario	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e, f	I
59	41	Ireor Mervyn Smith	13	Ditto	Albert Mervyn Smith	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e, f	II

List of Candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1895—continued.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and if pupil, the school from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject in which passed.	Remarks: (if fully passed, in what class.)
60	...	Frederick Alexandra Syme	17	Male	William Syme	St. Joseph's College	English	Latin	a, c, d	...
61	...	William St. Ledger Taylor	13	Ditto	Robert Alexander Latimour.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	I
62	...	Jose. E. F. Viegas	14	Ditto	Augusto Viegas	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
63	...	Edward George Welsh	16	Ditto	Charles Andrew Welsh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
64	70c	Frederick Vincent Welsh	18	Ditto	Charles Andrew Welsh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
65	263	K. Syed Eusuff	17	Ditto	Syed Murtuza	St. Patrick's School	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, g.	II
66	...	Lorenzo Patrick Gerard	14	Ditto	Mervyn Gerard	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, g.	I
67	...	Stephen Mervyn Gerard	13	Ditto	Mervyn Gerard	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f, g.	II
69	...	Peter Mitchell	15	Ditto	Hugh Mitchell	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, g.	II
70	...	Eugene Rozario	14	Ditto	Alexander Rozario	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, g.	II
71	...	Joseph Lawrence Rozario	16	Ditto	Alexander Rozario	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, g.	...
72	...	Serupursad	16	Ditto	Jayaram Singh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, g.	II
73	...	Charles Terry	15	Ditto	James Terry	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, g.	...
74	...	Frederick Brien	16	Ditto	William Brien	St. John's Boys' School	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, g.	...
75	24	Samuel Ruxton Clarkson	13	Ditto	Samuel Clarkson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, g.	...
75a	...	Henry Rainford	16	Ditto	William Rainford	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, g.	II
76	...	L. P. Joseph Pillai	18	Ditto	L. Ponnuswami Pillai	St. Mary's School	Ditto	Tamil	a, b, c, d, e.	II
77	...	B. F. Rajendram Pillai	17	Ditto	B. Francis Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c, d, e.	...
78	...	F. J. Raju	15	Ditto	F. Joseph	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d, e.	...
79	...	F. J. Jhanga Raju	14	Ditto	Francis Raju	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
80	...	A. Vedom Pillai	17	Ditto	Anthony Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	...
81	125	P. Michael Aruldas Pillai	18	Ditto	P. Michael Pillai	St. Joseph's College	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
82	229	A. Rajagopal Chetti	14	Ditto	M. Appaswami Chetti	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d, e.	II
83	...	K. Venkata Chari	12	Ditto	V. Srinivasa Chari	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
84	...	G. Chelvarajulu Naidu	17	Ditto	G. Parthasaradhi Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Telugu	a, b, c, d, e.	II
85	...	R. Doraswami Pillai	17	Ditto	R. Rajendram Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
86	...	K. Jagannayakulu	14	Ditto	K. Narayanaswami	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
87	...	B. Kannayya	17	Ditto	P. Venkatanarayana	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
88	...	Gadi Kuppaswami	14	Ditto	Gadi Muniswami Chetti	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	...
89	...	Lakshmana Rao	15	Ditto	S. Narayana Rao	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d, e.	II
90	...	Gangilingam Muniswami	14	Ditto	G. Parthasaradhi Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	I
91	...	A. Chowrappa	14	Ditto	A. Ariappa	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Canarese	a, c, d, e.	II
92	...	Anthony John Pinto	13	Ditto	Mathias Pinto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d, e.	...
93	...	B. Ramaswami Aiyangar	12	Ditto	B. Srinivasa Aiyangar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	I
...	...	K. Seshadri	13	Ditto	K. Krishnamachar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	I
...	...	Muhammad Fazulla Sheriff	17	Ditto	S. Mohayudin Ali	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Hindu-stani.	a, b, c, d, e.	I
258	...	Ibrahim Ali	15	Ditto	Hakim Muh. Yaseem	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
97	...	C. Chandrasekaran	16	Ditto	C. D. Chokkalinga Mudaliar.	A. N. M.'s High School	Ditto	Tamil	a, b, c, d, e.	...
98	93	Chongalvarayan, M.	18	Ditto	Muniswami Chettiar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Telugu	a, b, c, d, e.	II
99	...	Ponneri Duraiswami Mudaliar.	17	Ditto	P. Rajagopala Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d, e.	...
100	...	V. R. Ethirajulu	16	Ditto	V. Rangaswami Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Tamil	a, b, c, d, e.	...
103	76	M. Jagannathan	18	Ditto	Muniswami Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
104	...	A. K. Kanniappen	17	Ditto	A. Katchalay Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
105	...	A. M. Krishnaswami	13	Ditto	A. Masilamani Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
106	78	A. S. Kumaraswami	15	Ditto	Swaminadhan	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
107	...	T. Mamundy Pillai	17	Ditto	Muruga Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
108	...	G. Manikkam	15	Ditto	P. Gaugadara Chetti	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	...
109	214	Arnot Muniswami	19	Ditto	A. Sendara Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	...
110	...	A. K. Muniswami	15	Ditto	A. Kuppaswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
111	...	C. Muniswami	17	Ditto	M. Nanjappa Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
112	103	A. S. Muthuswami Mudaliar.	18	Ditto	A. Sampangy Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Canarese	a, b, c, d, e.	II
114	...	V. C. Nandeeswaran	18	Ditto	V. Cundaswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Tamil	a, b, c, d, e.	...
115	...	T. Perumal	16	Ditto	A. M. Theruvengada Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
116	...	Ponnambalam	14	Ditto	Ekambara Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	...
117	133	V. S. Ponnurangam	16	Ditto	V. S. Siagaravelu Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d, e.	II

List of candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1895—concluded.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and if pupil, the school from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject in which passed.	Remarks: if failed, in what class.
118	...	A. M. Raju . . .	15	Male	A. Muniswami Mudaliar	A. N. M.'s High School	English	Tamil	a, b, c, d	II
119	...	V. R. Raju . . .	19	Ditto	Rangaswami Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	II
120	...	W. B. Raja Bahadur . . .	14	Ditto	W. Balakrishna Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Tamil	a, b, c, d	II
122	...	S. Samuel . . .	17	Ditto	L. Solomon Pillai . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	I
123	...	V. Seetharaman . . .	15	Ditto	Vasudéva Ditchadar . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
124	129	P. Shunmuga Sunderam . . .	18	Ditto	P. Subbaraya Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, d, e	II
125	...	T. R. Singaravelu . . .	14	Ditto	T. V. Rajagopala Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d, e	II
126	...	M. Subbarayan . . .	13	Ditto	T. Madurai Mudaliar . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
127	...	F. P. Subbarayan . . .	14	Ditto	T. Perumal Mudaliar . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
128	...	V. Umapathi . . .	14	Ditto	Visvanadha Chettiar . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
129	...	A. R. Vajravélu . . .	14	Ditto	A. Amirthalinga Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
130	...	P. Védantham . . .	14	Ditto	P. Bashiam Aiyangar . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
131	...	P. R. Veeraraghava Aiyar . . .	16	Ditto	Ramaswami Aiyar . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c, d, e	...
133	...	K. Bashiakarl Naidu . . .	18	Ditto	K. Krishnaswami Naidu . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
134	...	B. Govindarajulu . . .	14	Ditto	B. Viraswami Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Telegu	a, b, c, d	II
136	...	R. Krishniah . . .	17	Ditto	R. Thippia Chetti . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
137	...	D. M. Muniramiah Naidu . . .	16	Ditto	D. M. Muni Venkatappa Naidu.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
138	...	K. Namperumal Naidu . . .	16	Ditto	K. Narayanaswami Naidu.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
139	...	C. Narasimha Rao . . .	14	Ditto	C. Ramanajulu Naidu . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
140	...	C. D. Raju . . .	17	Ditto	C. A. Devasikhami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
141	...	V. Rangiah . . .	15	Ditto	V. Basavaiya Naidu . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
142	94	B. R. Srinivasalu . . .	16	Ditto	Ramiah . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
144	...	D. V. Venkataramanayya . . .	16	Ditto	Venkataswami Naidu . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	I
145	...	K. S. Venkatramudu . . .	17	Ditto	Sankara Chetti . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
146	...	P. S. Venkatramayya . . .	17	Ditto	P. Seetharamiah . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
147	...	S. Venkatramiah . . .	15	Ditto	Samiah . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
148	...	B. N. Garuda Char . . .	13	Ditto	B. S. Narasimha Aiyangar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
149	...	S. Lingappa Chetti . . .	17	Ditto	Chikka Somappa Chetti . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Canarese	a, b, c, d	...
150	...	M. Krishnaswami . . .	16	Ditto	R. A. Muniswami Naidu . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
151	...	B. Ramiah . . .	17	Ditto	G. Munjappa Chetti . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
152	...	P. Ramamoorthi . . .	16	Ditto	P. Seetharamayya . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
153	108	Mahommed Abdul Khalack . . .	18	Ditto	Muhammed Nizamuddin . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Hindustani.	a, b, c, d	II
154	...	Syed Abdul Rahim . . .	12	Ditto	Syed Umar . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
156	...	V. Balagopaul . . .	15	Ditto	K. Venkataswami Naidu . . .	Chatur Veda Siddhanta Sabha School.	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
157	124	V. D. Chockalingam . . .	16	Ditto	V. Duraiswami Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Tamil	a, b, c, d	II
158	...	M. Loganathan . . .	15	Ditto	Muniswami Pillai . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
160	...	N. R. Thiruvengadaswami Naidu.	12	Ditto	N. Ramiah Naidu . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
161	...	Hosur Soodanathan . . .	13	Ditto	Subbaraya Mudaliar . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
162	...	Vedamanikkam Gnanakkan.	14	Ditto	Rev. Samuel Gnanakkan . . .	Wesleyan Mission Middle School.	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
163	324	Pallavaram Raghunadhan . . .	19	Ditto	P. Gurunadha Mudaliar . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
164	...	Solomon Aruldas . . .	14	Ditto	Ramaswami Solomon . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
165	...	M. Vajravélu Mudaliar . . .	15	Ditto	C. Murogesa Mudaliar . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	...
166	...	Pydipatti Ethirajulu Naidu . . .	17	Ditto	P. Chennakrishna Naidu . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Telegu	a, b, c, d	II
167	...	N. Nanjundayya . . .	18	Ditto	Narasimha Sastri . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Canarese	a, b, c, d	...
168	...	Abdul Sattar Beig . . .	17	Ditto	Ibrahim Beig . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
169	...	Syed Abdul Wajed . . .	14	Ditto	Syed Abdul Hai . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
170	73	Augustine Chinnappa . . .	13	Ditto	J. D. P. Chinnappa . . .	Refuge Cottage Day School.	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
171	...	Ignatius Isaiiah . . .	13	Ditto	John Chaytor Isaiiah . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
172	...	Kotagi Annaji Rao . . .	13	Ditto	Kotagi Seshagiri Rao . . .	City Municipal School . . .	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
173	...	M. Lakshmana Rao . . .	16	Ditto	M. Babu Rao . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
174	...	Bangalore Venkoba Rao . . .	15	Ditto	B. Raghunadha Rao . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
175	...	S. Sakharana Rao . . .	15	Ditto	K. Srinivasa Rao . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
176	...	Chellapalli Vedavyasa . . .	15	Ditto	C. Venkataramanah . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	II
177	...	Merthi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	a, b, c, d	...
178	...	Bindiganavalai Venkataradatiyangan . . .	13	Ditto	B. Krishna Aiyangar . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
179	111	Syed Fuzulur Rahman . . .	18	Ditto	Syed Mustapha . . .	Madras-i-Khudoosia . . .	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
180	...	Muhammed Abdul Khayson . . .	18	Ditto	Muhammed Ghose . . .	Madras-i-Islamia . . .	Ditto	Persian	a, b, c, d	...
181	...	Muhammed Abdul Khadar . . .	17	Ditto	Muhammed Khasim . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d	...
182	...	Hilda Bakemell Browne . . .	14	Female	John Browne . . .	Bishop Cotton's Girls' School.	English	...	a, b, c, d	II

List of Candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1895—continued.

Register number.	Previous Register number if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and if pupil, the school, from which sent up.	First Compulsory Language.	Second or optional Language.	The subject in which passed.	Remarks (if fully passed, in what class).
193	...	Winifred Maud Burr	16	Female	James Burr	Bishop Cotton's Girls' School.	English	...	a, c, f, m.	II
194	...	Edna Edith Calder	12	Ditto	James D. L. Calder	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, m.	II
195	...	Caroline Rebecca Choet	14	Ditto	George Choet	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, m.	II
196	...	Maud Mary Louise Deane	13	Ditto	B. O. M. Deane	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a	II
197	...	Minnie Irene Hayes	13	Ditto	Richmond Francis Hayes	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, m.	II
198	...	Minnie Maud Harvey	13	Ditto	Henry F. Harvey	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f, m.	II
199	...	Elizabeth Shaw Rickie	11	Ditto	Robert Reckie	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, f, m	...
200	...	Ruth Lucy Simpson	13	Ditto	George Simpson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, f	...
201	...	May Octavia Spence	14	Ditto	James Spence	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, m.	II
202	...	Lily Alice Torrens	16	Ditto	Charles Paton Torrens	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, m.	II
203	...	Ivy Henrietta Beveridge	15	Ditto	William Edmund Beveridge.	Baldwin Girls' School.	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, n.	II
204	...	Ethel Eilen Blaikie	14	Ditto	Robert Blaikie	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, n.	II
206	...	Winnifred Matilda Hill	16	Ditto	Thomas William Hill	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, n.	II
207	...	Helen Lousia Rachel Kiddle.	15	Ditto	Thomas Kiddle	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, n.	I
208	...	Emilie Margaret Shaw	14	Ditto	Fawcett E. Shaw	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, n.	II
209	...	Minnie Macklin Trutwein.	14	Ditto	Edmund Trutwein.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, n.	II
210	...	Agnes Augusta	17	Ditto	Samson Augusta	Convent Girls' School	Ditto	...	a, c, d, n.	II
211	...	Beatrice D'Rozario	12	Ditto	Thomas D'Rozario	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f	...
212	...	Daisy Duran	15	Ditto	Patrick Duran	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, n.	II
213	...	May Guy	14	Ditto	James Guy	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d, f	...
214	...	Margaret Kilkenny	17	Ditto	John Kilkenny	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f, n.	II
215	...	Mary Marshall	13	Ditto	Joseph Marshall	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, n.	II
216	...	Maggie O'Neill	15	Ditto	Richard O'Neill	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f	...
217	...	Florence Pereira	15	Ditto	Mark Pereira	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, n.	II
218	...	Kathleen Pereira	16	Ditto	Edward Pereira	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, n.	II
220	...	Hilda Smith	13	Ditto	Clarence Smith	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Latin	a, c, f	...
221	194	Dolly Amboina Chinnappa	14	Ditto	J. D. P. Chinnappa	Refugee School. Cottage Day	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II
223	I and 196	Yesmene Chinnappa	16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	...
224	...	Charlotte Annie Jones	15	Ditto	William David Jones	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	...
225	...	Lily Ethel Bloomfield	14	Ditto	George Bloomfield	St. Andrew's Girls' School	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, m.	II
226	...	Leonora Davies	15	Ditto	James Davies	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, m.	II
227	...	Mildred Alice Dyce	16	Ditto	John Dyce	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, m.	II
228	...	Alice Mellicent Marlane	13	Ditto	William Marlane	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, m.	II
229	...	Ethel Minnie McNair	14	Ditto	Daniel McNair	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, m	...
230	...	Ada Florence O'Hara	13	Ditto	George O'Hara	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f, m.	II
231	...	Sarah Ann Wale	16	Ditto	Reginald Wale	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f, m.	II
232	...	Murel Violet Walker	13	Ditto	Michael Walker	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, m.	II
233	...	Daisy Comfort Whitby	14	Ditto	Reuben Whitby	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, m	...
234	...	Eva Henrietta Zacherpel	14	Ditto	Adrian Zacherpel	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, m.	II
235	...	Caroline Mahar	15	Ditto	James Mahar	St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School.	Ditto	...	a, c, d, m.	II
236	...	Jane Mahar	16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, m	...
237	...	Lily Mary Reader	13	Ditto	William Reader	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f, m.	II
238	...	Daisy Reilly	14	Ditto	James Bennet Reilly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II
239	...	Lena Vanderlowen	13	Ditto	Thomas Vanderlowen	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f, m.	II
240	...	Rachel Margaret Cooke	14	Ditto	William Cooke	St. John's Girls' School	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II
241	...	Ethel Cruickshanks	14	Ditto	Harry Cruickshanks	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II
242	...	Lilian Violet Haines	13	Ditto	John Haines	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	...
243	...	Emma Mary Shepherd	15	Ditto	Hayes Portland Shepherd.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II
244	...	Phoebe Wiseman	19	Ditto	Alfred Wiseman	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II
245	...	Edith Mellicent Hayes	15	Ditto	Albert William Luther Hayes.	Wesleyan English Girls' School, East Parade.	Ditto	...	a, c, f, m.	II
246	...	Lilian Margaret Regel	14	Ditto	Arthur Regel	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, m	...
247	...	Maud Seaman	14	Ditto	William Seaman	Wesleyan English Girls' School, St. John's Hill.	Ditto	...	a, c, m	...
248	...	Jeremiah Deborah	20	Ditto	Bangalore Jeremiah	Wesleyan Tamil Boarding School.	Tamil	...	a, c, m	...
249	...	Francis Emily	18	Ditto	Bangalore Francis	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, m.	II

List of candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1895—concluded.

Register number.	Previous register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and if pupil, the school from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject in which passed.	REMARKS: (if only passed, in what class).
250	...	John Esther Ammal	16	Female	Bangalore John	Western Famil Boarding School.	Tamil	...	a, c, d, m.	II
251	...	Samuel Iyomani Ammal	15	Male	Rev. Jacob Samuel	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, m.	II
252	...	Abraham Pakiamali Ammal.	20	Ditto	Bangalore Abraham	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, m.	II
253	...	Manuel Samathanam Ammal.	20	Ditto	Rev. Daniel Manuel	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, m.	...
254	...	Gnanaprakasam Sophie Ammal.	14	Ditto	Bangalore Gnanaprakasam.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, m.	II
255	...	Pauline Thompson	15	Ditto	John Thompson	Private	English	...	a, c, f.	...
256	...	Annie Thompson	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, f.	...
257	...	Manomany Jayalakshmi Ammal.	14	Ditto	P. S. D. Muthuswami Pillai.	Ditto	Tamil	English	a, b, c, d, m.	II
257A	...	Dorothea Mildred Pigott	16	Ditto	Samuel John Pigott	Ditto	English	...	a, c, d.	...
258	...	Tupil Kaghava Char	26	Male	Tupil Srinivasa Char	Teacher	Ditto	...	a	...
259	...	Thomas Liston Voech Kiddle.	16	Ditto	Thomas Kiddle	Private	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II
260	...	Herbert Arthur Lawden Jupp.	15	Ditto	Arthur Jupp	Ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II
261	...	Keith Harold Oscar Percy	13	Ditto	Maurice Percy	Ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II
262	...	N. Aservatham Pillai	15	Ditto	T. V. Nerlamagam Pillai	Ditto	Ditto	Tamil	a, b, c, d, e.	II
263	...	Bangalore A. Chelvarayan	13	Ditto	B. P. Annaswami Mudaliar	Ditto	Ditto	Telugu	a	...
264	245	Vellore S. Annamalai Mudaliar.	18	Ditto	Vellore Subbaraya Mudaliar.	Ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	...
265	...	H. Balaji Misser	16	Ditto	Hari Ram Misser	Ditto	Ditto	...	c, e	...
266	...	A. S. Kuppaswami Mudaliar.	19	Ditto	A. Subbaraya Mudaliar	Ditto	Ditto	Tamil	c, e	...
269	220	Ebenezer Obediah David	17	Ditto	Ali Raja David	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, d, e, f.	II
270	...	Satghur Damodaram Mudaliar.	14	Ditto	S. Veeraswami Mudaliar	Ditto	Ditto	Canarese	a, b, c, d.	II
272	182	Kuppaswami Paul David	20	Ditto	Kuppaswami Paul	Ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
273	...	N. Ethirajulu Naidu	17	Ditto	T. Narasimhalu Naidu	Ditto	Ditto	Telugu	e	...
275	...	Lakshmeswara Guru Rao	14	Ditto	Lakshmeswara Soma Rao	Ditto	Ditto	...	a, e	...
277	...	Pampathi Ganapathi Pillai	14	Ditto	Pampathi Paschanada Pillai.	Ditto	Ditto	Telugu	a, b	...
279	...	Anthony Lobo	14	Ditto	Lawrence Lobo	Ditto	Ditto	Canarese	c	...
280	240	Muhammad Khan	16	Ditto	Akbar Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Hindustani.	a, b, c, d, e.	II
282	217	R. Nanjundayya	16	Ditto	Rama Sastri	Ditto	Ditto	Tamil	a, c, d, e.	II
285	251	Syed Abdul Rahiman	19	Ditto	Syed Abdul Razack	Ditto	Ditto	Hindustani.	a, b, c, d.	II
286	...	Mulabagal V. Raja Char.	18	Ditto	M. V. Anna Char.	Ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
288	...	Vaduvoor V. Ramasagar	23	Ditto	V. Kuppaniengar	Ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
290	...	J. C. Ratnakaran	19	Ditto	Jacob Chinniah	Ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
291	77	I. V. Ratnavelu Chetti	14	Ditto	T. Viapuri Chetti	Ditto	Ditto	Tamil	a, b, c, d, e.	II
292	209	Abdul Razack	22	Ditto	Sheik Woomer	Ditto	Ditto	Hindustani.	a, b, c, d, f.	II
294	221	Christian Joseph Samuel	20	Ditto	Christain Joseph	Ditto	Ditto	Tamil	a, d, e.	II
295	268	Azam Sheriff	17	Ditto	Muhammed Yooseof	Ditto	Ditto	Hindustani.	a, b, d, f.	II
297	...	M. K. I. Srinivasa Aiyangar.	14	Ditto	M. K. A. Srinivasa Aiyangar.	Ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	...
300	...	P. L. Subbaramayya	16	Ditto	P. L. Lakshminarasimha Sastri.	Ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d.	II
301	...	S. Subbarayalu	15	Ditto	P. Sadasiviah	Ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
302	...	Abdul Wahid Turabi	16	Ditto	M. A. Turabi	Ditto	Ditto	Hindustani.	a, b, c, d.	II
304	...	M. Vasudevamurti	14	Ditto	M. Venkatadri Naik	Ditto	Ditto	Canarese	a, b, c, d.	...
305	219	Chaipur L. Venkatramiah	19	Ditto	C. Lakshminarasimha Sastri.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c, d	...
306	...	Honnadikeri H. Venkataswami.	20	Ditto	H. Venkatesiah	Ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
308	...	Attupakkam Viswanadha Mudaliar.	13	Ditto	A. Singaravelu Mudaliar	Ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	...
309	...	Khaja Zaimalabdin.	15	Ditto	Khaji Muhammed Sahib	Ditto	Ditto	Hindustani.	a, b, c	...

E. MARSDEN,

Chairman, Lower Secondary Examination Board, Bangalore.

MADRAS;

The 13th April, 1896.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the following Medical Examinations:—
PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

1. Brahmachari, Bipinbihari	...	...	Medical College.
2. " Upendranath	...	...	Ditto.
3. Chakrabarti, Tarskeswar	...	...	Ditto.
4. Chattopadhyay, Manamohan	...	...	Ditto.
5. " Sudhirschandra	...	...	Ditto.
6. Deb, Tarakanath	...	...	Ditto.
7. Ghosh, Tinkari	...	...	Ditto.
8. Mallik, Amiyamadhav	...	...	Ditto.
9. Pitt, L.	...	...	Ditto.
10. Sen, Bipinbihari	...	...	Ditto.
11. Syed Mohamed Afzal	...	...	Ditto.
12. Xavier, Lydia G.	...	...	Ditto.

The undermentioned candidate who appeared at the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S. Examination, but failed in the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S., having passed the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination, is declared to have passed the Combined L.M.S. Examination as a special case:—

S. M. Habibar Rahman ... Medical College.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

1. Ghosh, Harinath, II	Medical College.
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SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

1. Brahmachari, Upendranath	Medical College.
2. Bhattacharyya, Baradasankar	...	...	Ditto.
3. Datta, Ambikacharan	...	...	Ditto.
4. " Sureschandra	Ditto.

SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

1. Barat, Syamlal	Medical College.
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SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

1. Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Medical College.
2. Mandal, Satishchandra	...	...	Ditto.

The undermentioned candidate who appeared at the recent Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. Examination, having attained the standard of the First L.M.S. Examination, is declared to have passed that Examination:—

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

1. Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra	Medical College.
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The undermentioned candidates who failed at the Preliminary Scientific M.B. and Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. Examinations, having attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. Examination, are declared to have passed that examination:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

1. Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	...	Medical College.
2. " Kalibar	...	...	Ditto.
3. De, Syamacharan	...	...	Ditto.
4. Mandal, Purnachandra	...	...	Ditto.
5. Ray, Haridas	...	...	Ditto.
6. " Kartikchandra	...	...	Ditto.
7. Sarkar, Gobindacharan	...	...	Ditto.
8. Sen, Chunilal	...	...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, the 30th June 1896.

A. PEDLER, Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

UNSUCCESSFUL candidates at the last B.A. Examination, and other students similarly circumstanced, who may appear at the ensuing Examination, are exempted from answering the questions on *Logic* in the first pass paper. They will be required instead to answer alternative questions on the *Psychology of Cognition*.

SENATE HOUSE, the 13th July 1896.

A. PEDLER, Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following books, Acts and Regulations have been prescribed for the B. L. Examination in 1896 :—

1. The Principles of Jurisprudence; the History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

2. The Law relating to Persons in their Public and Private Capacities, including the Law of Testamentary Succession.

3. The Law of Property, including the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.

4. The Law of Property, including the Laws of Transfer, Prescription, and Pre-emption.

5. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

6. The Law of Crimes and Criminal Procedure.

7. The Law of Civil Procedure, including the Law of Evidence and the Law of Limitation.

8. The Hindu Law and the Muhammadan Law (with the exception of parts already included), and the Law of Intestate Succession.

Maine's Ancient Law; Markby's Elements of Law (third edition); Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence; Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book III, Chapters 1—4, Book IV, Part I, Chapters 2 and 6; Act IX of 1875 (Majority); Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards); Act IX of 1879 (B.C.), Parts I, II, and VII; Act III of 1881 (B.C.) (Court of Wards); Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage); Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), except Parts III—V, XXX, XXXI, and XXXV—XL; Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act), except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act; Act V of 1881 (Probate); Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificate); Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XI (Wills); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Muhammadan Law, 2nd edition, Part III, Chapter III (Wills).

Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Introduction, and Part I, Chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, and Book II, Part II, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Regulations I, VIII, XIX (Sections 1—7), and XXXVII (Sections 1—6, 10, 12, 15) of 1793; Regulation VIII of 1819; Regulation XI of 1825; Act XI of 1859, omitting Sections 4, 16, 40—52, and 56—62; Act VII of 1880 (B.C.); Act VIII of 1885, omitting Sections 2, 31—36, 39, 56—60, 62—64, 69—71, 76—83, 93—158, and 186—196; Act VIII of 1876 (B.C.), Sections 8—16, 87—98; Act IV of 1893 (Partition Act).

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property Act); Act III of 1877 (Registration Act), Part I, Section 3, Parts III, IV, VI, X, and XII. Act XV of 1877, Sections 26—28 (Prescription); Upendranath Mitra's Indian Law of Prescription and Easements; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XII (Religious and Charitable Endowments); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Muhammadan Law, 2nd edition, Part III, Chapters I, II, and IV (Gift, *Wakf* and Pre-emption); Snell's Principles of Equity, Part I, Part II, Chapters I—VI.

Anson's Law of Contract; Pollock's Law of Torts, Chapters 1—5, 7, and 9—10; Act IX of 1872; Act I of 1877.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the whole of Chapters 1—5 and such portions of Chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence; The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), except Parts 5, 8, and Chapters 38—40, 42—43, and 46.

Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence, Introduction, Book I and Book IV; The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), Chapters 1—12, 15—22, 30—31, 33, 35—37, 40—43, 45—47; The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872); The Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877), omitting sections 26—28 and Schedule II.

Mitakshara, Chapter I, Sections I—V, Chapter II, Sections I—X; Dayabhaga, Chapters I, II, V, XI; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omitting Chapters 6—7, 11—12 and 18; Sirajiya (except the details as to succession of distant kindred); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Muhammadan Law, 2nd edition, Parts I and II; Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), Parts III—V.

NOTE.—In the list of text-books for the B. L. Examination, when any Act is named, it is to be understood to mean that Act with all subsequent amendments.

2. The following books and Acts are recommended for the examination for Honours in Law, 1898:—

1.—Jurisprudence.

Anstin	...	...	Jurisprudence.
Maine	Village Communities; Early History of Institutions; Early Law and Custom.

2.—Principles of Legislation.

Bentham	Theory of Legislation.
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3.—International Law, Public and Private.

Hall	International Law.
Footc	Private International Jurisprudence.

4.—Roman Law.

Justinian	Institutes (translated by Sanders).
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5.—Hindu Law.

Manu	Institutes.
Yajnavalkya	Institutes.
Vijnaneswara	Mitakshara
Vachaspati Mishra	...	...	Vivadachintamani
Nilkantha	...	...	Vyavahara Mayukha
Debananda Bhatta	...	...	Smriti Chandrika
Jimuta Vahana	...	...	Dayabhaga.
Nanda Pandit	...	...	Dattaka Mimansa.
Kuvera	...	...	Dattaka Chandrika.
Mayne	...	...	Hindu Law and Usage.

} The portions relating to inheritance and partition.

6.—Muhammadan Law.

Serajudin	...	...	Al Sirajiya.
Baillie	...	...	Digest of Mahomedan Law (Sunni and Shia).
Amcer Ali	...	...	Mohomedan Law, vols. 1 and 2.

7.—The Law relating to the Transfer of Immovable Property.

Dart	Law of Vendors and Purchasers. The Transfer of Property Act.
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8.—The Land Law of Bengal.

Field	Introduction to the Regulations of the Bengal Code. Landholding, Chapters 18—23, 25, 27—30. The Bengal Tenancy Act.
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9.—The Law of Limitation and Prescription.

Gale	Law of Easements. The Limitation Act.
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10.—The Law of Succession to the Property of Deceased Persons.

Theobald	Law of Wills. The Indian Succession Act. The Hindu Wills Act. The Probate Act.
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11.—The Law of Trusts, including the Law relating to Endowments.

Lewin	Law of Trusts.
Agnew	...	...	Law of Trusts (Tagore Law Lectures, 1881).

12.—The Law of Contracts and Torts.

Pollock	...	...	Principles of Contract; Law of Torts.
Fry	...	...	Specific Performance. The Contract Act. The Negotiable Instruments Act. The Specific Relief Act.

N.B.—Candidates shall be expected to possess a knowledge of leading cases, English and Indian, bearing on the subjects of examination.

A. PEDLER,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 18th July 1895.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 11th July, 1896.

No. 2844-G.—The following transfers have been made in the Establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana:—

Class.	NAME.	From	To	Date of transfer.
3rd	Ram Narain, II	Native State Reserve List	Marwar Raj Service	16th May, 1896.
3rd	Jadunath Sircar	Ditto	Ditto	21st June, 1896.
3rd	Fatteh Mahomed	Marwar Raj Service	Jeypore Residency Hospital	25th June, 1896.
3rd	Mirza Mahomed Beg	Deolia Branch Dispensary, Ajmere.	Government Reserve List	15th April, 1896.
3rd	Kobeerul Hussain	Pisangan Dispensary, Ajmere.	Marwar Raj Service	17th April, 1896.
3rd	Hurdeo Pershad	Native States Reserve List	Pisangan Dispensary, Ajmere.	17th April, 1896.

No. 2845-G.—Hospital Assistants Nagin Dass, Dolatram Shah and Hariram Bhaishanker Pathak were appointed 3rd class Hospital Assistants for Government service, and placed on the Native States Reserve List from the 8th and 21st May, 1896, respectively.

No. 2846-G.—Medical Pupil Rahmat Ali, II, of the Agra Medical School, passed his final examination on 1st May, 1896, from which date he was appointed 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government service, and placed on the Native States Reserve List.

No. 2847-G.—The following Hospital Assistants availed themselves of privilege leave for the period and from and to the dates specified against their names:—

Class.	NAME.	Attached to	Period.	From	To
3rd	Waizul Huq	Northern India Salt Revenue Dispensary, Bhatki.	1 month	27th May, 1896	26th June, 1896.
3rd	Chunni Lal	Mandalgarh Dispensary in Meywar.	1 month	16th May, 1896	15th June, 1896.
3rd	Azeemuddin	Reni Dispensary in Bikanir	1 month and 21 days.	11th March, 1896	1st May, 1896.
3rd	Rahim Bux	Thana Ghazi Dispensary in Ulwar.	15 days	6th April, 1896	20th April, 1896.
2nd	Myia Singh	District Jail, Jeypore	1 month	7th May, 1896	6th June, 1896.
3rd	Haribhai Dajeebhai	Bali Dispensary in Marwar	1 month	28th May, 1896	27th June, 1896.

No. 2848-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Abdul Wahab, attached to the Jeypore Residency Hospital, died on the 3rd June, 1896.

No. 2849-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Sakharam Vaman Ranade, in charge of the Jaswantpura Dispensary in Marwar, was allowed to resign his post from the 21st January, 1896.

No. 2850-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Raghunath, attached to the Jail Hospital at Oodeypore, was granted privilege leave for three months from the afternoon of the 20th May, 1896, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Sajid was appointed to act for him during his absence.

No. 2851-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Abdul Shakoore, attached to the Behror Dispensary, in Ulwar, was granted leave on medical certificate for 28 days from 7th April to 4th May, 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 2852-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Kirpa Ram, in charge of the Indergarh Dispensary, was granted leave on medical certificate for two months from the afternoon of the 18th May, 1896, and third class Hospital Assistant Nagindass Dolatram Shah was appointed to officiate for him during his absence.

The 13th July, 1896.

No. 2850-G.—Major J. A. Bell, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 5th August, 1896, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, Captain,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.

BANK OF BENGAL.**NOTICE.**

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 3rd proximo, at 10-15 A.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

- I.—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts up to the 30th June, 1896.
- II.—To elect two Directors in the room of Mr. C. D. Stewart and Mr. W. R. T. Aitken who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
- III.—To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 11th July, 1896.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 14th July, 1896.

No. 29.—The services of the undermentioned Warrant Medical Officers are permanently placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma:—

- 1st class Military Assistant Surgeon J. Johnstone.
2nd " " " " H. G. C. Mills.
2nd " " " " E. G. A. Prins.

JAMES CLEGHORN, M.D.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 8th July, 1896.

No. 142.—Lieutenant F. W. Pirrir, I.S.C., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd July, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

The 13th July, 1896.

No. 143.—Lieutenant H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade is granted special leave for two months, under rule 16A, Chapter V of the Public Works Department Code, with effect from the 1st August, 1896, or subsequent date.

No. 144.—Munshi Imam Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade,

is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st August, 1896, or subsequent date.

CHAS. STRAHAN, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 8th July, 1896.

No. 12.—Office reported opened and closed during June, 1896:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Balla-Ratangahj.	Eastern Bengal.	12th June 1896.	Opened.
Barkur.	Madras.	1st "	Ditto.
Chinnammanur.	Ditto.	23rd "	Ditto.
Ganeshkind.	Bombay.	12th "	Ditto.
Gulmarg.	Kashmir.	7th "	Ditto.
Hungarcotta.	Madras.	1st "	Closed.
Khairagarh.	Central Provinces.	23rd "	Opened.
Mahabaleshvar.	Bombay.	15th "	Closed.
Matheran.	Ditto.	15th "	Ditto.
Nanjatgul.	Madras.	21st "	Opened.
Sonbarsa.	Bhagalpur.	2nd "	Ditto.
Tehri.	North-Western Provinces.	18th "	Ditto.
Veyangoda.	Ceylon.	17th "	Ditto.

Railway Telegraph Offices.

Bahramghat.	Bengal-North-Western Railway.	9th June 1896.	Closed.
Bairagnia.	Tirhoot State Railway.	26th "	Ditto.
Bangroad.	Rutlam-Ujjain.	1st "	Opened.
Bhavanagar-Bundar.	Bhavanagar-Gondal-Junagad-Portbandar Railway.	27th "	Closed.
Bidyanagar.	Bengal-North-Western Railway.	28th "	Opened.
Khachraud.	Rutlam-Ujjain.	1st "	Ditto.
Mah Balochan.	Wazirabad-Lyalpur Railway.	19th "	Ditto.
Nagda.	Rutlam-Ujjain.	1st "	Ditto.

Note.—The telegraph office hitherto known at Mastan is now called Fort Lockhart.

Corrigendum.—In Telegraph Department Notification No. 10, dated the 6th of June, 1896. In Remarks column opposite Badani (Upper Sind Frontier) for closed read opened.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 9th July, 1896.

No. 13.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered, with

effect from the 18th June, 1896, and until further orders, to fill an existing vacancy:—

Name.	From	To
N. U. K. Legg	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th July, 1896.

No. 40.—The following permanent and temporary promotions in the Indo-European Telegraph Department have been sanctioned, with effect from 1st May, 1896, consequent on the retirement from service of Mr. T. Y. Johnstone, Superintendent:—

NAME.	From	To	REMARKS.
R. H. New	Assistant Superintendent, class I, grade I.	Superintendent.	Permanent.
W. S. Navarra	Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade I.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class I, grade II.	
J. H. C. Kelly	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II.	Permanent.
A. J. V. Palmer	General Service Clerk.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II.	

F. E. GODFREY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 8th July, 1896.

No. 5267.—Lieutenant A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th July, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

*First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
for Central India.*

The 10th July, 1896.

No. 5307.—Captain F. C. Grant, and Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from the 10th July, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 11th July, 1896.

No. 5355.—Major A. Masters, Commandant, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from the 2nd August, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

F. B. PRIDEAUX, *Lieut.,
Assistant Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th July, 1896.

No. 4989.—(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (2), of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Pandit Nand Lall to be the presiding officer of the Court of the Munsif, in the Bolan Pass, with effect from the 1st August, 1896, and in addition to his other duties.

(2) Under section 6, sub-section (b), of the said Law, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that Pandit Nand Lall, in the capacity of Munsif in the Bolan Pass, shall have jurisdiction to try original suits of value not exceeding one thousand rupees.

No. 4990.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 94 (1) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to confer upon Pandit Nand Lall, Munsif in the Bolan Pass, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, within the local limits of the Bolan Pass and in respect of suits of value not exceeding one hundred rupees, with effect from the 1st August, 1896.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 12th July, 1896.

No. 529—330.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 12 of the Criminal

nal Procedure Code, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lieutenant A. P. Shewell, Wing Officer, 23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class within the Cantonment limits of Nusseerabad during such time as he may hold charge of the duties of Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

*First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.*

LONDON UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th July, 1896.

Intending candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the London University, to be held in Calcutta on Monday, the 11th January, 1897, and following days, are requested to forward to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (Writers' Buildings, Calcutta), not later than the 15th August, 1896, their applications for admission to the examination, together with a statement of the optional branches in Language and Science which they intend to take up, accompanied by certificates of age and character, and the admission fee of Rs. 36, or, in the case of candidates who have paid such fee at any previous examination, of Rs. 18.

A. CROFT,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th July, 1896.

No. 32-A.—Lieutenant J. F. Carmichael, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Executive Engineer, IV grade, is promoted to Executive Engineer, IV grade, *temporary*, with effect from 1st June, 1896.

W. L. GREENSTREET, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Dir. Genl. of Military Works in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th July, 1896.

No. 2829.—Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the 25th June, 1896.

2. The following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders :—

Mr. W. E. Douglas, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. Chard, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Lala Balmokund, Deputy Postmaster, Simla, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

Lala Mathura Das to act as Deputy Postmaster, Simla.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 14th July, 1896.

Abbott & Co.
(Horse Dealers).
Erwin & Co.
Fenn, Mrs.

French, H. G.
Maxwell, C. M.
(care of Messrs.
Wingate and Son).

Pope, Miss.
Puddephatt & Co.
Smith, O. E.
Stewart, Mrs.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs. J.
Anderson, A. G.
Archer, E. J.
Armitage, W. S.,
Lt.
Bell, F. M.
Bennett, A. E.
Berowich, J.
Brooke, Mrs.
Browne, L. G.
Browning, H. E.
Buch, Mrs.
Bulma, Mrs. G.
Carlisle, C. M.
Carroll, Chas.
Carvalho, K.
Celina, J.
Coast, A.
Constable, A.
Constant, M.
Cox, Mrs.
Crichtley, D. B.
Dagmar, Miss V.
David, D.
David, Isiah.
DeGeneva, A. M.
Delwood, Mr.
Dempster, James.

Dettmar, H. H.
Edwards, J. T.
Farrall, J. M.
Finckenstein, W.
Foster, H. F.
Fouthson, Mrs. M.
Galand, Jules.
Gordon, S. C.
Grove, F.
Haly, J. J.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hawkins, A. B.
Heastoy, C. R.
Jones, Mrs.
Jones, Mrs. J.
Goldsmith.
Jordan, H. S., Mrs.
Labolovect, Julia.
Laurie, F.
Lyall, J.
Lyons, Benard.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mackay, Ida.
Mason, E.
McGrath, Joseph.
Neakes, S. N.
O'Connor, Mrs. E.
Parkinson, Mrs. A.

Paul, D.
Pinder, C. H. S.
Queen, A.
Ray, Mrs. L.
Remington, F. A.,
Capt.
Reynolds, J. C.
Richards, Mrs. A.
Riekens, Peter.
Risch, Ulrich.
Klamehl, A.
Smith, A. Messyn.
Smyth, R. S.
Spagg, A.
Stewart, J. A.
Stewart, Mrs. J. M.
Tanner, G. O.
Tedman, A.
Thomson, Mrs. W.
H.
Tripe, J. T.
Vangula, A. H. E.
Weiss, Madame J.
Winkershaw, W. C.
Wilkinson, E. A.
Woodburn, A.
Woods, W. C.
Yorko Master.

Registered Letters.

deVine, C. Leslie,
Dr.
Martyna, Professor.

Pigott, A. E.
Schwartz, Julius.
Shaw, S. D.

Skorzawski, Count
V.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Angel, Ida.	Hawes, F.	Prentice, R. W.
Aronivici, Burih.	Hamman, Alexis.	Pullar, H.
Ardandin, Madame.	Hunter, W. Y. (1st	Percival, Lionel.
Alderson, Mrs.	Battn., King's	Price, F. G. S.
Arthur, G.	Regt.)	Pillai, A. Vadivalu
Allen, Captain.	Howel, H. N.	Avergal.
Bercovich, F.	Herrenkotel, Otto	Phelps, E. L.
Bluckett, Waller S.	Von.	Ramachary, T.
Burgess, H. of	Hill, W. H., Capt.	Rankin, I. K. L.
Brazzard.	Haraman, Lucy,	Rabatnik, Solomon.
Bronover, Louisa.	Mrs.	Swann, R. L.
Brockman, E., Mrs.	Hagart, Mrs.	Szalay, Emeric.
Bleyer, Christian.	libery, Capt.	Stone, G., Mrs.
Connie, J. P.	Ishtuati Persad.	Shamsheld, Albert.
Carpenter, J. R.	Johnson, C., (1st	Stanly, W.
Campbell, J. E., Col.	B. C.)	Sylvester, E.
Coaroy, J. I. C.,	Jost, Steime, Miss.	Starbey, A.
Dr.	Joe, Ahmed.	Scott, B.
Dawidsohn, M.	King, J. G.	Sherid, F.
Dudezakh, Bruche,	Kelly, E. S., Miss.	Sanders, H.
Madame.	Koch, Helene.	Scott, H. H., Lieut.
Douglas, D. W., Lt.	Krishna Pillay.	Sylkies, Henry.
Duck, Mr.	Kristnaswami,	Schultz, E.
Esposito, Genaro.	Butler.	Sukerman, A.
Edwards, C. W.	Kloo, Irma.	Takaki, Ramacharia.
Edwards, Mrs.	Kintzig, Joh.	Thompson, Jos.
Elliot, Jessie, Mrs.	Krisbrunner, M.	Taylor, J. Worsley.
Fertune, Kaval,	Lidstone, C. A.	Vaughan, R. E.,
Monsieur.	Leslie, C. D., Mr.	Lieut.
Florence, Madame.	Lewis, John.	Walley, T. St. Geo.
Fernandez, Andrew	Milchie, A.	Wendy, R.
Carlos (Goa).	Muore, D.	Wankentein, Wm.
Granules, Georges,	Marco, Juan.	Wilkins, W., Mrs.
Mons.	Manjak, M.	Wakefield, W. B.
Gnatoux, E. F., Mr.	Nichol, Mrs. (Surgn.	Walmsby, Johnnie.
Grinstein, Elli.	Maj. Nichol).	Wilson, Mrs.
Grooves, Z. W.,	Nevill, Charles, R.	Whitlaw, A. W.
Mrs.	Nicolas, Pierrotti.	Wickershaw, W. C.
Green, Rebecca.	Nishigawa, Mr.	Wood, Cecil.
Guriba, B. B.	Nicatoro, Calandri-	
Hill, E. C.	cinl.	
Headon, W.	O'Connor, T.	

any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East via Tubcorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Be it known to all whom it may concern that the old and dilapidated tombs noted below in the cemetery at Chinsurah would be made level with the ground unless restored and properly repaired within six months by the parties to whom they pertain:—

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 13th July, 1896.

Nil.

The 18th July, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	21st July 1896.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	20th "	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	18th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
Australasian Colonies.	18th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto.	23th "	Ditto.
Colombo.	20th "	Per P. & O. Str. Bengal.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	24th "	Per Steamer Antsang.
Rangoon and Moulemein.	24th "	Per Steamer Fosilka.
Rangoon, Moulemein, Penang, and Singapore.	21st "	Per Steamer Ethiopia.
Akyab, Kyaukpada, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	22nd "	Per Steamer Karagala.
South African Ports.	24th "	Per Steamer Umkusi.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nosse Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	18th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
Mombasa, Loungo, Dar-es-Salaam, Mozambique, Beira, and other places between Zanzibar and Delagoa Bay and Seychelles.	23rd "	Per Steamer direct from Bombay.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing. Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by

No.	Names.
1	John Parrot, died 18-2, H. M. 16th Foot.
2	John Bayley, died 1837.
3	Mary, wife of Colonel-Sergeant Wanna, 1857.
4	J. Johnstone, died 1819.
5	Richard Ross, Post Master, died 1847.
6	John R. Ross, died 1831.
7	E. G. McCalley, died 1838.
8	Catherine Gertrude Bryne, died 1845.
9	Samuel Grose, Apothecary, died 1831.
10	Constans Ross, died in 1855.
11	Eliza W. Herold, died in 1835.
12	Lieutenant Charles Johnstone, 46th Regiment, 1836.
13	Catherine Shelb Cooke, 1852.
14	George Wood Beam, 1852.
15	Edward W. Corker, 1836.
16	Revd. Hessing, 1806.
17	Martha, wife of Revd. Gellundy, 1824.
18	Louisa, wife of Revd. Gillundy, 1842.
19	J. W. Ultemus, son of Revd. Morton, 1834.
20	Heans Schiru Berch, 1800.
21	Brevet-Captain Brown, 31st Foot, 1840.
22	Margaret Park, 1847.
23	William Rewer, Quarter Master, 1832.
24	Revd. N. Forsejite, 1816.
25	N. W. Jeffery, 10th Regiment, 1832.
26	Catherine Pengelly, 1848.
27	Mrs Sarat Rea, 1851.
28	Revd. E. Muller, 1850.
29	Revd. C. T. Kranss, 1849.
30	Unintelligible, as the stone is worn out.
31	Anne Jones, wife of Surgeon Jones, H. M. 38th Regiment, 1835.
32	Charlotte Holland, 1835.
33	Charlotte Dexon, daughter of Private Dexon, 1835.
34	Mrs. Ann Bolets, 1821.
35	Unintelligible.
36	Mary, wife of I. Richardson, 1830.
37	Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. C. Robertson, 1833.
38	Catherine Paulusa Leussan, died, 1824.
39	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cameron, died 1827.
40	E. Henry Hard Welli, son of Colonel Dagrola, 1834.
41	Mrs. Alder, wife of H. Alder, 1826.
42	M. Sherman, Esq., 1833.
43	M. Sherman, Esq., 1833.

No.	Names.
44	M. Sherman, Esq., 1833.
45	T. Gauls, Surgeon, 1829.
46	Algemar Lydur, son of Major Lydur, 1840.
47	Lieutenant W. Fench, 9th Regiment, 1838.
48	Elizabeth, daughter of Buggs, H. M. 9th Regiment, 1837.
49	Colonel White, 1836.
50	Ellen, daughter of Pt. Cocker, 1845.
51	Whatken Fench Little Endigur, 1849.
52	Elizabeth, daughter of Rt. Clive, 1849.
53	Elesa June, wife of Colonel-Sergeant A. Doward, 1855.
54	John McLarbone, 1858.
55	Sergeant Heggem Bolliu, 35th Regiment, 1858.
56	Calturn Marley, 1833.
57	William Cown, 1842.
58	Unintelligible, as stone worn out.
59	May Couch, wife of Sergeant Couch, 1856.
60	Unintelligible.
61	James Butter, 1842.
62	} Unintelligible.
63	
64	
65	Anne Roylote, wife of James Hay, 1834.
66	James Donoughe, 1850.
67	Unintelligible.
68	Elizabeth Conray, 1834.
69	} Unintelligible.
70	
71	William Grunstone, 1849.
72	Unintelligible, 1849.
73	Sergeant Roach, 1835.
74	Lieutenant-Adjutant Firnace, 21st R. Scotch Fusiliers, 1840.
75	Lieutenant G. G. Lonsdale, 1835.
76	Lieutenant Spring, 1836.
77	Lydea Rachail, daughter of Robert Scott, 1869.
78	Mrs. Clamase Grant, 1860.
79	Sophia, Sergeant Coble, R.A., 1860.
80	Alice Sarot, daughter of Sergeant Darius, 1860.
81	Marea June, wife of Sergeant Major W. L. Ireland, 1860.
82	Unintelligible.
83	} No name.
84	
85	
86	
87	Unintelligible—daughter of Growed, 1869.
88	} Without name.
to	
110	
1	Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Sophia Tarettoi.
2	Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Carolenic Baker.
3	Sacred to the memory of Eleanor Georgiana, the beloved wife of George Bright, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.
4	Sacred to the memory of John Forsyth.
5	Ditto ditto William Woolly, Esq.
6	Ditto ditto James McLachlan.
7	Ditto ditto Lewin Chrestan.
8	Ditto ditto Samuel Gray, of Calcutta.
9	Ditto ditto Macchlan Censern.
10	Rectangular monument—no inscription.
11	Ditto ditto.
12	Sacred to the memory of John Carolier.
13	Rectangular monument—no inscription.
15	Sacred to the memory of M. C. Broadley.

KALLI PROSONNO MUKERJEE,

District Engineer.

HUGHLY,

The 8th July, 1896.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers of Infantry, dated at Thobba, this 13th day of July, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Parish and County in which born,—Selkirk, Selkirk.
—No. 4915. Private James Gordon.	
Age,—20 years.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—7th July, 1896.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.	
Colour of—	Place of Desertion, or Absence,—Thobba, Murree Hills.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, brown.	
Trade,—Farm servant.	Marks,—Four moles on right forearm.
Date of Enlistment,—27th June, 1894.	
Place of Enlistment,—Dumfries.	Under 3 years' service.

H. G. DIXON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding and Battn., K. O. S. Borderers.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 6 of 1878, that on the 1st March, 1896, the undermentioned treasure was discovered by one Chinuasami Reddy Monigar of Thenpair while he was excavating the foundations of a ruined temple, the property of Government, which is situated in Survey No. 27, in the village of Ennayiram, in the Villapuram Taluk, South Arcot District, in the Presidency of Madras:—

Description of treasure.	Value.
1 Natana Sabapathy idol (copper)	500
1 Amman idol (copper)	200
1 Lamp (brass)	1
TOTAL	701

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by duly authorised agent, before the Collector of South Arcot, on the 30th day of November, 1896, at Cuddalore, in order that the claim may be adjudicated upon in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

G. W. DANCE,

Acting Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 15th June, 1896.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs-5*; per pound tin, *Rs-10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *Rs-3*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs-6*; per pound tin, *Rs-12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

সকোনা ফেরি ফিওজ ইয়েন নপ বেকানে ৱালি সকোনা *

সকোনা ফেরি ফিওজ কলকাতা ৬ ব্রিটানিকল গার্ডেন ইয়েন
কম্পেনি বাগ ৬ স্প্রিংফিল্ড সলভ ৬ হারিক মল্ল
সরকারি অর ইলেক সলভ ৬ চেষ্টা নক লিফ ৬ হার অসমি
সলভ নরু ডিল খরিদ কলকাতা ৬ — ইয়েন চার অরনস
ৱালি তিন বকিমত ৬ রুপিয়া ৬ আঁহে ৬ আঁহে ৬ অরনস ৬
তিন বকিমত ৬ পান্জ ৬ রুপিয়া ৬ এক পুন্ড ৬ তিন বকিমত
৬ দস ৬ রুপিয়া *

এম অসমি কুপিয়া ৬ দ্রা ব্রিটানিকল গার্ডেন ইয়েন কম্পেনি
বাগ ৬ স্প্রিংফিল্ড সলভ ৬ বকিমত নক সলভ নরু
ডিল মল সলভ ৬ — ইয়েন চার অরনস ৬ তিন বকিমত
৬ তিন ৬ রুপিয়া ৬ আঁহে ৬ অরনস ৬ তিন বকিমত ৬ চেষ্টা ৬ রুপিয়া
৬ এক পুন্ড ৬ তিন বকিমত ৬ বার ৬ রুপিয়া *

৬ দ্রা কলকাতা ৬ ব্রু ৬ রুপিয়া ৬ অরনস ৬
৬ অরনস ৬ মল ৬ বকিমত ৬ — মাসো ৬ কলকাতা
৬ মল ৬ বলা ৬ মল ৬ চার অরনস ৬ তিন ৬
৬ চার ৬ আঁহে ৬ অরনস ৬ তিন ৬ আঁহে ৬
৬ পুন্ড ৬ তিন ৬ বার ৬ আঁহে *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government
Cinchona Plantation.*

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine
will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post free, R18-12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " R 9, " R9-8.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " R4-8, " R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the
purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be
free from wilful mixture with the inferior alka-
loids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for
sale only to Government officers, and only for
cash, and may be had from the Superintendent,
Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত দ্রব্য
হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৮, বা ডাকমাতুল বিনা ১৮-১২.
১ আধ " " ৯, " ৯-৮.
১ পিপি " " ৪-৮, " ৫.

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে
প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনা ৬ সিন্‌কোনা-
ডাইন নামক অপরূপ কার্যের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্বক বিশাল বন বাই
ভারত গার্মাণ্টী বেকা বাইতেছে। ইহা মল দ্রব্য কেবল গবর্ণমেন্টের
কর্তব্যকারীদের বিকট বিক্রয় করা হইবে, এবং কলিকাতার বিকট
বিক্রয়ের ফেল্পারির বাধারের হুগারিডেভেটের বিকট পাতরা
বাইতে পারিবে।

Advertisements of Books and Publications which are less
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Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and
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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT
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ing, postage, and other incidental charges (except com-
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Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the Col-
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" II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic
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MANUALS.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progres-
sive series of Estimates (with plans of Buildings and
Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and
revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th
edition in Press).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and
small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Depart-
ment, N.-W. Provinces (in the Press), say

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of
earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

†Thomason College Calendar for 1895. R4-12.

Ditto ditto for 1894. R2.

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Application to be made to the Curator.

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* Date of Edition on sale.

†These include Question Papers for Engineer and Upper
Subordinate classes and Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

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PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

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NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscription to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

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Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments and the Acts direct from the Legislative Department, Government of India.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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- Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.
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V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

- Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1894 and 1895. The price is noted on each.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, Misaid or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 062275, of the reduced three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1865, for Rupees two thousand and five hundred, standing in the name of and belonging to Venubai Kshirsagar, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, has been lost.

Payment of the above Note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Ahmednagar Treasury Office, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor Venubai Kshirsagar.

VENUBAI KSHIRSAGAR,
Proprietor.

Ahmednagar, 11th May, 1896.

Lost or stolen.

The following Government Promissory Notes :—

No. 009951, 3½ per cent., 1893-94,	Rs2,000, originally standing in the name of Shamapodo Sreemany,
" 020112, 3½ " 1893-94,	R100, } " " " " H. W. Barber,
" 020113, 3½ " 1893-94,	R100, }
" 029045, 3½ " 1865,	R100, } " " " " Debendro Nath Ghose,
" 029046, 3½ " 1865,	R100, }

of which the first three were last endorsed to Gosto Behary Gossami and the last two to Jogendra Nath Ghose, the proprietors by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the Bank of Bengal.

BANK OF BENGAL.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 29.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

**RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING
WITH THE 30th JUNE 1895.**

No. 242 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 5th July 1896.

RESOLUTION— By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 12 R. Stat., dated the 21st January 1892.

Government of India order No. 77 R. Stat., dated the 13th March 1893.

Government of India order No. 95 R. Stat., dated the 13th March 1894.

Government of India order No. 109 R. Stat., dated the 3rd April 1895.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 276 Stat., dated the 1st July 1896, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the six months ending with the 30th June 1895.

Under abstract No. 4, on pages 14 and 15, of the accompanying returns, are given the accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1895,—the different classes of accidents, the number of passengers and others, and the number of railway servants, killed or injured in each class of accident, being shown separately.

2. The total number of accidents and the casualties resulting therefrom, as compared with the average of the four previous corresponding half-years, are summarised in the following table under the heads "Standard gauge," "Metre gauge" and "Special gauge":

	NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Standard gauge.</i>									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1895	50	1,386	1,436	(a)9	(b)30	5	12	14	42
Average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years	56	1,344	1,400	5	23	5	19	10	42
<i>Metre gauge.</i>									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1895	21	1,128	1,149	(c)2	(d)8	...	3	2	11
Average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years	17	1,070	1,087	2	16	4	6	6	22
<i>Special gauges.</i>									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1895 . . . . .	...	29	29	...	...	...	1	...	1
Average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years	1	32	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all gauges for the six months ending with the 30th June 1895	71	2,543	2,614	(e)11	(f)38	5	16	16	54
Average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years	74	2,446	2,520	7	39	9	25	16	64

3. The following table shows, for each gauge separately, the percentage of increase or decrease in the number of accidents, in the mean mileage worked and in the train mileage run during the half-year under review, as compared with the average of the four previous corresponding half-years:

INCREASE OR DECREASE, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIRST-HALVES OF 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.						
	ACCIDENTS.		MEAN MILEAGE.		TRAIN-MILEAGE.	
	No.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard	+36	+2'57	+720	+6'62	+887,483	+3'64
Metre	+62	+5'70	+446	+6'71	+446,892	+4'71
Special	-4	-12'12	...	...	+12,818	+5'82
TOTAL	+94	+3'73	+1,166	+6'56	+1,347,193	+3'89

4. The principal variations in the number of accidents, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years, reported:

- (a) Of these, one was not a passenger.
 (b) Of these, seven were not passengers.
 (c) Not passengers.
 (d) Of these, four were not passengers.
 (e) Of these, three were not passengers.
 (f) Of these, eleven were not passengers.

in connection with the working of the several gauges, are shown in the statement below under the classification adopted in abstract No. 4 of the returns:

GAUGE AND CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	TOTAL.	
<i>Standard gauge.</i>				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	+3	+14	+17	+40'48
Trains running over cattle on the line	-1	+64	+63	+11'19
Trains running over obstructions on the line . . . . .	...	+16	+16	+30'77
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	+1	+11	+12	+24'00
Slips in cuttings or embankments	-5	-7	-12	-70'59
Fire in trains	-1	-16	-17	-25'37
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	-1	-10	-11	-36'67
Under the head "Other accidents"	-2	-18	-20	-20'20
<i>Metre gauge.</i>				
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	+1	+17	+18	+180'00
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	-4	-7	-11	-73'33
Fire in trains	+1	+19	+20	+71'43
Under the head "Other accidents"	+7	+18	+25	+100'00

Standard gauge.

5. The increase under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the East Indian and the North Western (state) railways having risen from 9 to 18 and 15 to 24 respectively.

6. The increase under "Trains running over cattle on the line" was chiefly due to increases of 29 accidents having been recorded under this head on the East Indian railway, 22 on the Madras railway and 22 on the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway.

7. There was an increase of 16 accidents under "Trains running over obstructions on the line" which was chiefly due to the occurrence of 11 more accidents on the North Western (state) railway.

8. The principal decreases under "Fire in trains" where those of 13 and 10 on the Great Indian Peninsula and the Madras railways, respectively.

9. Out of a total decrease of 20 accidents under "Other accidents" the East Indian railway alone accounted for 12.

Metre gauge.

10. There was an increase of 18 cases of "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," made up chiefly of increases of 3, 7 and 4 on the Bengal and North-Western, Rajputana-Malwa and Southern Mahratta railways, respectively.

11. The increases under "Fire in trains" and "Other accidents" were almost entirely due to the number of accidents on the Burma (state) railway having risen from 4 to 20 and 4 to 26, respectively.

12. Taking all gauges together, the number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *vis.*, 216; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 149, then the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 124, the East Indian railway with 112, the North Western (state) railway with 92, the Madras railway with 79, the Eastern Bengal (state) railway with 75, the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway with 68, the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 53 and the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway with 46.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway which gave an average of 1 accident in 5,740 train-miles run; the Dibru-Sadiya railway coming next with an average of 1 in 5,847; then the Jorhát, Southern Mahratta, the South Indian, and the Rohilkund and Kumaon railways with averages of 1 in 6,263, 1 in 7,489, 1 in 11,321, and 1 in 13,316, respectively.

The lowest number recorded relatively to the train-mileage run was on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *vis.*, 1 in 103,357, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway coming next with 1 in 64,646, then the North-Western (state) railway with 1 in 56,164, the East Indian railway with 1 in 52,496, the Morvi railway with 1 in 41,775 and the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway with 1 in 36,984.

13. The casualties to passengers and to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors not coming under the classification adopted in abstract No. 4 of the returns, and the total casualties from all causes including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc. (which are detailed in abstract No. 2), are compared, separately for each gauge, with the average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years in the table below:

GAUGES.	FIRST-HALF OF 1895.						AVERAGE OF THE FIRST-HALVES OF 1891, 1892, 1893, AND 1894.					
	PASSENGERS.		SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CAUSES.		PASSENGERS.		SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CAUSES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard . . .	34	58	55	140	258	282	26	70	68	162	232	310
Metre . . .	8	27	18	37	83	93	5	22	18	43	68	107
Special . . .	...	1	...	3	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
TOTAL . . .	42	86	73	180	342	380	31	92	86	206	301	418

14. The statistical results of the half-year under review are summarised in the table below under certain selected heads:—

PARTICULARS.	FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1895.				AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.			
	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	TOTAL.	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	TOTAL.
Mean mileage worked . . . Miles.	11,591	7,095	244	18,930	10,871	6,649	244	17,764
Train-mileage run . . . Miles.	25,255,389	9,933,867	233,448	35,422,304	24,367,906	9,486,975	220,230	34,075,111
Number of passengers carried . . . No.	40,359,694	25,513,452	434,386	72,307,532	45,610,155	21,139,310	409,040	67,158,505
Number of passenger units carried one mile . . . No.	2,155,414,053	1,006,723,951	12,281,984	3,174,419,988	2,026,071,940	864,346,840	10,965,842	2,901,384,622
Number of accidents . . . No.	1,436	1,149	29	2,614	1,400	1,087	33	2,520
Do. do. per 100,000 train-miles run . . . No.	6	12	12	7	6	11	15	7
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains . . . No.	8	...	...	8	1	1	...	2
Proportion of above to number carried . . . No.	1 in 5,794,968	...	...	1 in 9,038,441	1 in 45,610,155	1 in 21,139,310	...	1 in 33,579,252
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains . . . No.	23	4	...	27	20	10	...	30
Proportion of above to number carried . . . No.	1 in 2,015,639	1 in 6,378,363	...	1 in 2,678,057	1 in 2,280,508	1 in 1,321,207	...	1 in 1,865,514
Number of passengers killed from all causes . . . No.	42	8	...	50	27	6	...	33
Proportion of above to number carried . . . No.	1 in 1,103,802	1 in 3,189,181	...	1 in 1,446,151	1 in 1,689,265	1 in 3,523,218	...	1 in 2,035,106
Number of passengers injured from all causes . . . No.	81	31	1	113	90	38	...	128
Proportion of above to number carried . . . No.	1 in 572,342	1 in 823,015	1 in 434,386	1 in 639,890	1 in 506,780	1 in 556,298	...	1 in 524,676
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes . . . No.	123	39	1	163	117	44	...	161
Proportion of above to number carried . . . No.	1 in 376,908	1 in 654,191	1 in 434,386	1 in 443,604	1 in 389,830	1 in 480,439	...	1 in 477,134
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger units carried one mile . . . No.	1 in 17,523,691	1 in 25,813,435	1 in 12,281,984	1 in 10,474,969	1 in 17,316,854	1 in 19,644,246	...	1 in 18,021,062

15. The accidents for the second quarter of 1895 are dealt with in the following note :

Note on the accidents for the second quarter of 1895.

The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred :

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents reported during the 2nd quarter of 1895.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Standard gauge.</i>							
East Indian	2	...	1	...	2	...	3
North Western (state)	5	...	9	...	2	...	11
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	2	7	10	...	3	7	13
East Coast (state)	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
<i>Metre gauge.</i>							
Bengal and North-Western	3	1	5	...	1	1	6
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbandar	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
<i>Special gauge.</i>							
Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0" gauge)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL . . . . .	...	8	30	...	10	8	40
Average of the four corresponding quarters of 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 . . . . .	...	3	25	6	13	9	38

(2) *East Indian railway.*—On the 24th April 1895, a down light engine collided with a down goods train at Siráthu, owing to the driver of the former having entered the station against signals. The guard of the latter train was seriously injured.

On the 26th April 1895, a collision took place at the Hooghly yard between the Hooghly branch train and certain wagons which were standing foul of the crossing, owing to negligence on the part of the station staff. A passenger and the guard of the branch train were seriously injured and there was also considerable damage to rolling-stock.

(3) *North Western (state) railway.*—On the 14th April 1895, the flap-door of a horse wagon attached to an up pilgrim special train came in contact with the East Beyne bridge near Jullundur city, resulting in an old woman and a boy, who were in the wagon, being injured. The accident was due to the boy having opened the flap-door of the wagon.

On the 1st May 1895, a shunting engine collided in the Lahore yard with a brake-van which was standing foul of the crossing, owing to the carelessness of the shunting staff. A railway servant was slightly injured.

On the 12th May 1895, a cart was run into by a pilot engine at the level-crossing in the Quetta yard. The accident was due to the driver of the cart having attempted to cross the line when the engine was approaching. The driver of the cart was seriously injured.

On the 27th May 1895, a bullock cart collided with a down goods train at mile 772 near Pattoki. The fireman in putting on the brake came in contact with the cart and had his leg broken.

On the 29th May 1895, a collision took place between a down goods train and a down mixed train which had been disabled at mile 1153 between Murádnagar and Gháziabad. Six passengers were injured, and there was also damage to rolling-stock. The second guard of the latter train, who was responsible for the accident, was prosecuted.

(4) *Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway.*—On the 14th April 1895, an up *mela* special train collided with a down goods train at mile 48 between Jaunpur City and Mihráwán. Seven passengers were killed and nine passengers and three railway servants were injured, and there was also considerable damage to rolling-stock and permanent-way.

On the 9th May 1895, an up goods train collided with some wagons which were standing in the siding of Mahmúdpur station. The gateman's child was injured.

(5) *East Coast (state) railway*.—On the 29th April 1895, a country cart was run into by a down mixed train at the level crossing at mile $1\frac{1}{2}$ between Anakápallo and Yellamanchili. The cartman was seriously injured.

(6) *Great Indian Peninsula railway*.—On the 11th April 1895, a bullock cart was run into by a down troop special mixed train at mile $1\frac{1}{2}$ between Kopargaon Road and Yeola. The cartman was slightly injured.

(7). *Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway*.—On the 26th May 1895, a down passenger train collided with an up goods train between the home and the distant signals, south of the Anklesvar station. The accident was caused by the driver of the down passenger train having run past the signals at danger, and to the deputy station master having taken the goods train on the platform siding and then allowed it to go out between the home and the distant signals when the passenger train was close. A third class passenger was slightly injured, and there was also damage to rolling-stock and permanent-way. The driver of the down passenger train was punished departmentally and the deputy station master was prosecuted.

(8). *Bengal and North-Western railway*.—On the 4th April 1895, a down mixed train collided with an up mixed train at Chauri Chaura station. Three passengers were slightly injured, and the rolling-stock sustained slight damage.

On the 20th May 1895, a down mixed train ran into a bullock cart at the level crossing at mile $1\frac{1}{2}$ between Waini and Samastipur. There were three men in the cart, of whom one was seriously injured, and subsequently died, and two were more or less injured. The cow-catcher of the engine was slightly damaged.

On the 27th May 1895, two engines collided in the engine shed at Mozafferpur. The buffers of both engines were damaged, and an engineman was slightly injured.

(9) *Rajputana-Malwa railway*.—On the 15th June 1895, a down mixed train ran into and damaged the level crossing gates at mile $1\frac{1}{2}$ near Muttra Cantonment, while they were closed against the line. The gateman, in attempting to open the gates, was slightly injured. He was prosecuted, and, on conviction, sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

(10) *Jodhpore-Bickaneer railway*.—On the 4th April 1895, a bullock cart was run into by a special train at mile 146. The cartman was seriously injured.

(11) *Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railway*.—On the 22nd April 1895, an up light engine collided with a bullock cart at mile $1\frac{1}{2}$ between Ghadechi and Vartej. The cartman was seriously injured.

(12) *Darjeeling-Himalayan railway*.—On the 23rd April 1895, an up special goods train collided with a trolley between Gayabari and mile $21\frac{1}{2}$. A railway servant, who was riding on the trolley, was injured.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above note, with the abstract returns be commu-

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.

nicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Offg. Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the six months ending with the 30th June 1895.

Enclosure to P. W. D. No. 242 R. Stat., dated the 9th July 1896.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER OF PERSONS reported, during the six months ending with the 30th June 1895, as KILLED OR INJURED ON ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.		METRE GAUGE LINES.		SPECIAL GAUGE LINES.		TOTAL ALL GAUGES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS:—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	8	28	...	4	...	...	8	27
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	34	58	8	27	...	1	42	86
RAILWAY SERVANTS:—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	5	12	...	3	...	1	5	16
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	55	140	18	37	...	3	73	180
OTHER PERSONS:—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	4	8	1	4	1	...	6	12
Trespassers	112	35	42	13	...	...	154	48
Suicides	37	1	12	1	...	...	49	2
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	3	5	2	4	...	...	5	9
TOTAL	258	282	63	93	1	5	342	380

of the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

[illegible]

(A) including the Howrah Extension (East Coast state railway),
 the Pithampur-Dam and the Gandhar's Melodias railways,
 the Central-Mysore frontier, the Southern Mahratta (Mysore section), the Kolhapur, the Tarapur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore-Manjargod railways.
 the Mysore-Manjargod railway.

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1895, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable

Serial Number.	RAILWAY	PASSENGERS.																								OTHER PERSONS.																							
		FROM PART II.																								FROM PART II.																							
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.																								From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.																							
		1.—From falling between trains and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, balast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		TOTAL FROM PART II.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.				1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5.—Whilst backing, shunting, or checking wheels.		6.—Whilst attempting to ground or uncouple shunting trucks, etc.																			
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.																		
	Brought forward	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metre gauge—conold.																																																
	State line worked by the State.																																																
LIV	Burma (state)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assisted companies.																																																
LVII	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LVIII	Kohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIX	Bengal Doonars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																																																
LXVII	Jodhpore-Bikaner—Jodhpore section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXIX	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Portbandar (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average for the 4 previous corresponding periods	1	16	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	18	1	1	5	22	6	30	4	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
	Special gauges.																																																
LXXVII	State line worked by the State. Jorhát (2' 0")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXXVIII	Assisted company. Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 6").	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																																
LXXX	The trackwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned and worked by native state.																																																
LXXXIII	Morvi (2' 6")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average for the 4 previous corresponding periods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1895	8	27	6	1	1	1	2	1	...	3	17	56	6	11	42	86	50	118	5	10	4	28	...	5	1	6	5	18	...	6	8																	
	Average for the four previous corresponding periods	2	36	6	7	4	10	2	3	1	2	14	61	4	9	31	92	33	128	10	25	8	21	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	...															

(a) Including the Kohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section).
(b) " the Jodhpore-Bikaner railway.

1. 2--concluded.

the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—concluded.

[illegible]

INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident.

STANDARD GAUGE.

Cause.	East Indian, (c)			Bengal-Nagpur.			Indian Midland, (d)			North Western (State), (e)						
	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.
		Other accidents.	Killed.			Injured.	Killed.			Injured.	Killed.			Injured.	Killed.		Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	10	10	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	112	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	20	21	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	23	23	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of couplings	1	30	31	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Ships in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire in trains	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other accidents	...	7	7	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL AND CLASSES	9	243	252	4	51	55	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	OVER AND RAILROAD (STATE).					EASTERN BANGAL (STATE). (c)					EAST COAST (STATE).					GRAND TOTALS—PARTICULARS. (d)									
	Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.					
	Accidents reported to the Indian Railways under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to the Indian Railways under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to the Indian Railways under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to the Indian Railways under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains
4. Collisions between light engines
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed
9. Trains running over cattle on the line
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings
12. The bursting of boilers of engines
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines
14. The failure of tyres
15. Ditto of wheels
16. Ditto of axles
17. Ditto of brake apparatus
18. Ditto of couplings
19. Ditto of tanks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.
20. Broken rails
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way
22. Slip in cuttings or embankments
23. Fire in trains
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts
25. Other accidents
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	73	74	7	(a)10	...	7	117	124	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	1	165	186	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRAFFIC IN INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—continued.

1.	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	•	•	•
2.	Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	•	•	•
3.	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	•	•	•
4.	Ditto light engines	•	•	•
5.	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	•	•	•
6.	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	•	•	•
7.	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	•	•	•
8.	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	•	•	•
9.	Ditto over cattle on the line	•	•	•
10.	Ditto over obstructions on the line	•	•	•
11.	Ditto through gates at level-crossings	•	•	•
12.	The bursting of boilers of engines	•	•	•
13(a).	Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	•	•	•
14.	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	•	•	•
15.	Ditto of tyres	•	•	•
16.	Ditto of wheels	•	•	•
17.	Ditto of axles	•	•	•
18.	Ditto of brake apparatus	•	•	•
19.	Ditto of couplings	•	•	•
20.	Ditto of tuncs, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	•	•	•
21.	Broken rails	•	•	•
22.	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	•	•	•
23.	Slips in cuttings or embankments	•	•	•
24.	Fire in trains	•	•	•
25.	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	•	•	•
26.	Other accidents	•	•	•
				TOTAL ALL CLASSES

[illegible]

TOTAL ALL CLASSES

		BENEFIT DECEDER.						DINNER-GUARANTY.						JOSEPH-BIGLAWSON (JOSEPH & BIGLAWSON sections).					
		Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.		Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.		Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains
4. Ditto light engines
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings
12. The bursting of boilers of engines
13(e). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines
14. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines
15. Ditto of tyres
16. Ditto of wheels
17. Ditto of axles
18. Ditto of brake apparatus
19. Ditto of couplings
20. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.
20. Broken rails
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments
23. Fire in trains
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts
25. Other accidents	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SPECIAL GAUGES—contd.											
THE GAILLARD'S DARRON'S (N° 8)						MONT. (N° 9)					
Number.	Total all classes.	Number of passengers and others.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Number.	Total all classes.	Number of passengers and others.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1				1	1					1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles at any foot of the line	1				1	1					1
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	1				1	1					1
4. Ditto light engines	1				1	1					1
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1				1	1					1
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1				1	1					1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1				1	1					1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1				1	1					1
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1				1	1					1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1				1	1					1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1				1	1					1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	1				1	1					1
13(e). Ditto tubes, etc., of engines	1				1	1					1
14. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	1				1	1					1
15. Ditto of tyres	1				1	1					1
16. Ditto of wheels	1				1	1					1
17. Ditto of axles	1				1	1					1
18. Ditto of brake apparatus	1				1	1					1
19. Ditto of couplings	1				1	1					1
20. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	1				1	1					1
21. Broken rails	1				1	1					1
22. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1				1	1					1
23. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1				1	1					1
24. Fire in trains	1				1	1					1
25. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1				1	1					1
26. Other accidents	1				1	1					1

ABSTRACT

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., on the several RAILWAYS of different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAIL

STANDARD GAUGE LINES.																	METRE GAUGE LINES.											
Average number of accidents during the corresponding periods of 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894.				SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1895												Average number of accidents during the corresponding periods of 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894.				SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1895								
				Number.			Number of passengers and others.			Number of servants.			Total all classes.							Number.			Total.					
Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.				Other accidents.			Total.			Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.			Other accidents.			Total.			Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.				Other accidents.			Total.		
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	1	2	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2				
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	6	11	17	5	9	14	7	17	...	4	7	21	2	7	9	2	9	11										
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	38	42	7	52	59	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	16	17	1	22	23										
Collisions between light engines	1	15	16	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	3			
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	9	18	27	5	13	18	...	3	4	1	4	4	1	14	15	2	21	23										
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	8	97	105	13	93	106	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	62	64	...	64	64								
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	29	30	1	24	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	27	28			
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	3	4	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	4	4			
Trains running over cattle on the line	1	562	563	...	626	626	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	618	621	...	606	606							
Trains running over obstructions on the line	6	46	52	6	62	68	1	4	...	1	1	5	1	25	26	4	27	31										
Trains running through gates at level-crossings	1	16	17	1	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	2	9	11			
The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	50	50	1	61	62	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	46	46	...	40	40						
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	165	165	...	164	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	82	...	78	78			
The failure of tyres	...	4	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	8	8			
Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	1	8	9	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	17	...	25	25				
Ditto of brake apparatus	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2			
Ditto of couplings	1	52	53	1	46	47	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	67	67	...	62	62					
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	15	15
Broken rails	...	19	19	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	3	6	9	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	15	...	4	4				
Slips in cuttings or embankments	5	12	17	...	5	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3			
Fire in trains	2	65	67	1	49	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	1	47	48			
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	29	30	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	8	8			
Other accidents	3	96	99	1	78	79	(b)	4	...	1	...	5	...	25	25	7	48	50										
TOTAL	...	...	...	50	1,386	1,436	(b)	30	5	12	14	42	...	...	...	21	1,128	1,149				
Page of the four preceding periods	...	...	...	56	1,344	1,400	(g)	23	5	19	10	42	...	...	...	17	1,070	1,087				
1-mileage worked	11,591												7,095															
Number of servants employed	188,659												54,659															
1-mileage of all descriptions	25,255,389												9,933,867															
Number of passengers carried	46,359,694												25,513,452															
1-mileage of passenger-miles	2,155,414,053												1,006,723,951															
1-mile open—																												
1-mileage of all descriptions	2,179												1,400															
Number of passengers carried	4,000												3,596															
1-mileage of passenger-miles	185,956												141,892															
1-mileage of passenger-miles—																												
Killed per million of passengers	0.173												...															
Injured per million of passengers	0.496												0.156															
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0.004												...															
Injured per million of passenger-miles	0.011												0.004															

(a) Not passenger(s).

(b) Of these, one was not a passenger.

(c) Of these, seven were not passengers.

(d) Of these, four were not passengers.

(e) Of these, four were not passengers.

RAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1895, distinguishi
ANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident.

SPECIAL GAUGE LINES.														TOTAL ALL GAUGES.													
1895.		Average number of accidents during the corresponding periods of 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.				SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1895								Average number of accidents during the corresponding periods of 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.				SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE									
Total all classes.		Accidents reported to Local Government under section 33 of the Indian Railway Act, No. IX of 1880.		Other accidents.		Total.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Accidents reported to Local Government under section 33 of the Indian Railway Act, No. IX of 1880.		Other accidents.		Total.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	6	9	...	3	...	...	...	...
..	8	18	26	7	18	25	7	17	...	...	...	...
..	5	54	59	8	74	82	...	(a)	...	1	...	...
1	1	19	20	...	13	18	...	...	...	...	1	...		
...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	33	44	7	84	41	...	8	4	1	...	...
...	10	10	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	169	179	13	160	162	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	1	39	40	2	51	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	8	9	...	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,185	1,189	...	1,236	1,236	...	(a)	1	...	...	...
1	6	...	1	1	...	8	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	72	79	10	92	102	2	(a)	8	...	...	...
...	1	30	31	3	29	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	96	96	1	101	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	4	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	251	...	245	245	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27	29	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	121	122	1	108	109	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27	27	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21	28	5	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	12	17	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	94	96	2	96	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	34	35	...	27	27	...	(a)	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	121	124	6	121	129	(a)	(b)	...	...	...	...
2	11	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	71	2,548	2,614	11	(f)	5	16	...	...
6	22	...	...	...	...	1	32	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	2,446	2,520	7	(h)	(e)	9	25	...

244
1,482
223,048
434,386
12,281,984

955
1,780
80,336

...

...

...

...

18,980
194,800
85,432,304
72,807,582
3,174,419,988

1,871
8,820
167,798

0-111

0-973

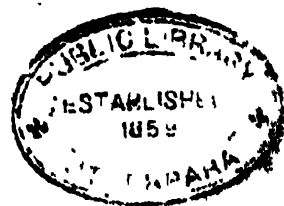
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(v) Out of these, three were not passengers.

(d) Of these, two were not passengers.

(f) Of these, eleven were not passengers.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIMUM.

Rates of duty.

No. 3188-A.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1896.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act I of 1878 (the Opium Act, 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce by Rs. 50 per chest the duty on opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay.

Accordingly it is hereby notified that, till further orders, all opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay, and covered by a pass for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay, granted in accordance with Rule 16 of the Rules made under the Opium Act, 1878, published by the Government of Bombay in their Notification No. 4472-A., dated the 3rd June 1885, shall be subject to the following duty upon each chest weighing net 140½ lbs. avoirdupois weight, namely,—

	Rs.
When the pass for such opium is granted at Ajmere	... 625
When the pass for such opium is granted elsewhere	... 600

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 20th July, 1896.

No. 568.—Mr. C. P. Bird is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 23rd July 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 570.—Mr. F. E. C. Carr, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, is temporarily appointed to be First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, with effect from the date on which he relieves Mr. Leggatt.

MEDICAL.

The 24th July, 1896.

No. 628.—The services of Surgeon-Captain Bawa Jiwan Singh, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st July, 1896.

No. 1001.—The Honourable the Chief Justice has granted Mr. T. W. Richardson, of the Indian Civil Service, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, with effect from the 9th September 1896.

POLICE.

The 22nd July, 1896.

No. 392.—The services of Lieutenant A. H. Cooke, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assistant Commandant in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 23rd July, 1896.

No. 209.—The Reverend J. Taylor, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence on privilege leave of the Reverend A. Ferrier, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.

The 24th July, 1896.

No. 234.—Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Maharaja's College, Jeypur, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the B. A. Standard.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1896.

No. 704—80-6-F.—Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, having returned from the privilege leave granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 284-F., dated the 16th April last, and resumed charge of the Northern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces from Mr. W. P. Thomas, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, the following reversions took effect from the 12th July 1896 :

- (i) Mr. Thomas—to Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Central Provinces.
- (ii) Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Officiating Conservator, 2nd grade, Burma—to Conservator, 3rd grade.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th July, 1896.

No. 1189-G.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant C. C. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, (p. a.) for three months.

The 21st July, 1896.

No. 1206-G.—The services of Mr. S. H. Berkeley are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 5th July, 1896, the date from which he relinquished charge of his duties as officiating District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.

The 22nd July, 1896.

No. 2330-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of

the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872) as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

- (a) to grant a license to the Reverend Charles G. Scott, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, authorizing him to solemnize marriages within the Native State of Patiala; and
- (b) to grant a license to the said Reverend Charles G. Scott, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said State.

The 23rd July, 1896.

No. 2347-I. B.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare—

- (1) that the Town Fund Tax which was imposed within the limits of the town of Karinja under the authority of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 52, dated the 10th April, 1884, shall continue to be levied within these limits by the Karinja Municipality as from the 1st April, 1895, the date on which the said town was constituted a Municipality, until a new tax shall have been imposed in substitution for it under the provisions of section 41 of the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, and
- (2) that all sums of money hitherto received by the said Municipality for or on account of the said tax shall be deemed to have been lawfully received.

No. 1211-G.—Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 1st) Class, and Political Agent in Bhopawar, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, or until further orders.

The 24th July, 1896.

No. 1217-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur F. Gamin as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Aden, during the absence of Monsieur E. Rastoul.

No. 1220-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. A. Apcar as Consul for Siam at Calcutta.

No. 1223-G.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant E. T. Carwithen, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, Erinpura Irregular Force, (p.a.) till the 15th November, 1896.

No. 2357-I. A.—The services of Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Deputy Auditor-General, are replaced at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the 17th July, 1896.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 21st July, 1896.

No. 3158-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

for 1896.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	IN JUNE.		TO END OF JUNE.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1895-96.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,31	2,62	6,00	6,30	27,02	27,0
Income Tax	53	62	1,59	1,85	6,90	7,1
Salt	68	70	2,53	2,56	8,70	8,8
Imposts	43	41	1,23	1,22	4,73	4,7
Cise	51	50	1,44	1,40	5,75	5,7
Provincial Rates	46	47	1,07	1,07	3,67	3,7
Customs	35	37	1,00	1,22	4,48	5,0
Assessed Taxes	16	16	31	30	1,70	1,6
Rest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	9	8	56	5
Registration	5	4	12	12	43	4
Contributions from Native States	4	4	15	17	89	7
Other Civil Revenue	25	22	7,3	81	3,73	3,5
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,80	6,18	16,35	17,19	68,56	69,1
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 18	— 18	— 79	— 87	— 3,65	— 3,7
Income Tax	— 5	— 8	— 1,43	— 1,11	— 2,59	— 2,6
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2,05	— 1,91	— 5,97	— 5,03	— 26,56	— 28,4
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,28	— 2,17	— 8,19	— 7,01	— 32,80	— 31,7
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 17	+ 2	+ 69	+ 12	+ 1,78	+ 1,8
Post, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	+ 3	— 6	+ 3	+ 3,2	+ 3,3
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 25	+ 38	+ 1,14	+ 1,37	+ 3,81	+ 3,9
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, etc.	—	—	— 1	— 1	— 60	— 60
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 5	+ 12	+ 13	+ 70	+ 70
Ditto Issues	— 1,29	— 1,46	— 3,95	— 4,38	— 16,82	— 17,1
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 5	+ 17	+ 20	+ 5	+ 5
Ditto Issues	— 6	— 5	— 17	— 17	— 5	— 5
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 97	+ 1,16	+ 3,11	+ 3,51	+ 13,5	+ 13,5
State Railways—Issues	— 77	— 75	— 2,54	— 2,17	— 10,2	— 10,2
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 37	+ 42	+ 1,21	+ 1,35	+ 4,6	+ 4,6
East Indian Railway—Issues	— 13	— 13	— 41	— 40	— 1,1	— 1,1
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 31	+ 12	+ 55	+ 29	+ 2,6	+ 2,6
Ordinary Branches—Issues	— 51	— 50	— 1,68	— 1,59	— 7,1	— 7,1
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 66	— 66	— 1,83	— 1,92	— 12,54	— 11,2
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 1	— 2	— 4	— 14	+ 3,72	— 3,8
Post Office Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—	—	— 2	— 1	—	—
Change on Remittance Accounts	— 1,38	— 1,09	— 3,86	— 3,60	— 12,02	— 12,3
Postal Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 1,61	— 1,07	— 4,22	— 5,00	— 16,50	— 19,6
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 27	— 3	— 15	+ 6	— 86	— 86
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 3,27	— 2,21	— 8,29	— 8,69	— 25,66	— 32,71
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 41	+ 1,14	— 1,96	— 1,33	— 2,44	— 6,03
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,95	20,06	16,50	22,53	16,50	22,53
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,54	21,20	14,54	21,20	14,06	21,20

ACCOUNTS, &C.ARMY.

No. 3208-A.

The 24th July, 1896.

The papers mentioned in the list below, relating to the incidence of the cost of Indian troops when employed out of India, are published for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No.	From	To	Date.	No. of Despatch.	REMARKS.
1	Government of India.	Secretary of State	August 4, 1882 .	239	
2	" "	" "	September 1, 1882	274	
3	Secretary of State	Government of India.	October 5, 1882 .	318	
4	" "	" "	February 22, 1883	65	
5	Government of India.	Secretary of State	February 17, 1885	53	
6	Secretary of State	Government of India.	March 26, 1885 .	76	With enclosures.
7	Government of India.	Secretary of State	February 9, 1886	53	
8	Secretary of State	Government of India.	March 31, 1886 .	92	
9	Government of India.	Secretary of State	October 26, 1886	336	
10	Secretary of State	Government of India.	February 3, 1887	51	With enclosures.
11	" "	" "	April 16, 1896 .	68	" "
12	" "	Viceroy . .	May 5, 1896 .	T.	
13	" "	" "	May 7, 1896 .	"	
14	Viceroy . .	Secretary of State	May 8, 1896 .	"	
15	" . .	" "	May 8, 1896 .	"	
16	Secretary of State	Viceroy . .	May 9, 1896 .	"	
17	Viceroy . .	Secretary of State	May 10, 1896 .	"	
18	" . .	" "	May 12, 1896 .	"	
19	Secretary of State	Viceroy . .	May 12, 1896 .	"	
20	Viceroy . .	Secretary of State	May 14, 1896 .	"	
21	Secretary of State	Viceroy . .	May 15, 1896 .	"	
22	Viceroy . .	Secretary of State	May 28, 1896 .	"	
23	Secretary of State	Viceroy . .	May 30, 1896 .	"	
24	Viceroy . .	Secretary of State	June 1, 1896 .	"	
25	Secretary of State	Viceroy . .	June 2, 1896 .	"	
26	" "	Government of India.	June 11, 1896 .	94	With enclosures.
27	Government of India.	Secretary of State	June 2 (recd. 23), 1896.	134	
28	Secretary of State	Government of India.	June 30, 1896 .	106	With enclosures.

No. 1.

The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

August 4, 1882, No. 239 (F.).

MY LORD MARQUIS,

On the 25th ultimo we received the following telegram from Your Lordship, dated July 24th:—

"Secret. We propose, subject to final decision on any representation you may desire to make, that all expenses of the Indian Contingent for service in Egypt shall be borne by Indian Revenues."

On the 26th ultimo we replied as follows:

"Secret. Your Secret, 24th July. We unanimously beg to protest very strongly against the proposal that all expenses of the Indian Contingent for service in Egypt should be borne by Indian Revenues. We shall address a despatch to Your Lordship on the subject as soon as possible."

In continuation of our telegram quoted above, we have now the honor to address Your Lordship upon the important subject on which our opinion has been invited.

2. It was with surprise that we received Your Lordship's telegram of July 24th. British policy in Egypt has been up to the present time wholly under the direction of Her Majesty's Government in England. The Government of India has never been consulted as to the principles by which, having regard to Indian interests, that policy should be guided. Neither has Her Majesty's Government at any time communicated any information in respect to current events in Egypt to the Government of India. So far as any communication from Her Majesty's Government is concerned, we are, indeed, even at this moment in ignorance of the policy which has been pursued and which it is proposed to pursue in Egypt and of the military plans which are in contemplation to give effect to that policy. Any opinions which we may form on these subjects must be based on information supplied to us by the public press. We are far from complaining that the Government of India should not have been consulted in respect to the principles which should guide the policy of Her Majesty's Government in Egypt. That country lies within the sphere of European politics. In deciding upon the course of action to be, from time to time, pursued in Egypt, Her Majesty's Government has, without doubt, had to consider many aspects of the question which lie wholly outside the range of Indian politics and of Indian interests. The large interest which, independently of the Indian trade, England possesses in the Suez Canal; the vast amount of capital which the British subjects of Her Majesty have invested in Egypt; the fact that in order to protect those interests, Her Majesty's late and present Governments have, in concert with the Government of the French Republic, deemed it advisable to exercise some interference in the internal administration of Egypt; the further fact that Her Majesty's Government in concert with the other Powers of Europe and with the Government of the United States of America, has been instrumental in establishing a system of International Tribunals in Egypt; the pecuniary interest, amounting to about £200,000 a year, which the English Treasury, since the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, possesses in the solvency of the Egyptian Government; the considerable trade which is carried on, especially in cotton, between the United Kingdom and Egypt; and lastly, the complex and divers political and material interests possessed by the various States of Europe in Egyptian affairs,—are all matters in which India is either unconcerned or is, at most, only remotely and indirectly concerned. Under these circumstances we have always regarded Egyptian policy as a matter of Imperial interest. The responsibility for the conduct of that policy lies wholly with Her Majesty's Government in England. The results of that policy, when beneficial, have accrued, and will accrue, mainly to Her Majesty's British subjects. If, on the other hand, it results from that policy that armed intervention in Egypt is necessary, it seems to us that the cost of such intervention should be borne by the British tax-paying community, whose interests in the welfare and good government of Egypt greatly predominate over those of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

3. We turn, in the first instance, to a consideration of the precedents which apply to the case under discussion. These precedents are numerous. They may be divided into two categories, *viz.*, those relating to wars which have been carried on in India or in countries adjoining India, and those of wars in countries more remote from India, in the conduct of which Indian troops have co-operated with troops from England.

4. The most important cases which fall within the first of these two categories are the first and second Afghan wars, the Indian mutiny, and the Persian expedition which immediately preceded the mutiny.

5. As regards the first Afghan war and the mutiny, we would draw Your Lordship's attention to the following passage from a minute recorded on January 20th, 1868, by Lord Lawrence, when Viceroy, during the discussion which ensued in connection with the method of charging the expenditure on account of the Abyssinian expedition :

"England," Lord Lawrence said, "paid no portion of the heavy expenditure of the Afghan war, nor of the mutiny. When in 1859 and 1860 the finances of India were in great disorder, a guarantee of the debt which we had to contract would have afforded a sensible relief to our finances, and at no actual cost to England. But such an idea was rejected by statesmen of all classes in that country. The view was that India should meet its own expenditure and bear its own burthens. Why should not this argument now apply to England ?

"All the troops and all the material which were sent from England to aid in putting down the mutiny in 1857 and 1858 were paid for out of Indian Revenues. It was never urged that because this measure afforded a temporary relief to the British Exchequer, that a portion of the ordinary cost of these troops should be paid by England. It is true that England had to raise more troops in the place of those supplied to India on that occasion, but not at all to the extent of those which were sent out to this country."

6. We postpone for the moment the remarks we have to make upon the precedent afforded by the second Afghan war. It is to be especially observed that even in the case of the Persian expedition in 1856, which was undertaken exclusively in Indian interests, India bore the whole of the ordinary and only half of the extraordinary expenditure.

7. Turning to those cases which fall within the second category mentioned above (para. 3), the earliest precedents are afforded by the three China wars. The facts in connection with these wars are stated in a speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote to a Committee of the House of Commons on November 28th, 1867,

to which we beg to refer Your Lordship.* As regards the first China war in 1839-40, the original intention appears to have been that the East India Company should bear no part of the expenses of the expedition. Eventually, however, it was decided that India should contribute the ordinary pay of the troops. In the case of the second China war, which was contemporaneous with the mutiny, the Imperial Government bore the whole of the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. A similar course was adopted in the case of the third China war, which followed shortly after the mutiny.

8. The three most recent precedents, however, are afforded by the Abyssinian expedition, the Perak expedition, and the despatch of Indian troops to Malta. We propose to dwell at somewhat greater length on these cases than on those which we have already cited.

9. Turning, first, to the case of the Abyssinian expedition, we find that on September 23rd, 1867, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury expressed a hope that, "under the special circumstances of the case, the ordinary "pay of the troops, &c., in the service of the Indian Government which may be employed in the expedition will remain a charge upon the Indian Exchequer." On September 25th, 1867, the Secretary of State intimated to the Treasury his assent to this proposal, "on the distinct understanding that every other charge,

"whether for replacing officers or soldiers withdrawn from their duties, or for extra allowances, pensions, or gratuities to officers or soldiers, or for pensions to families of officers, soldiers, or others who may be killed or disabled on this service, or on any other account, shall be repaid by the Imperial Exchequer; and that when it shall be found necessary to replace any portion of the force withdrawn from India, the whole expense consequent thereon shall be repaid to the Indian Government." On October 3rd, 1867, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury fully accepted this understanding. This apportionment of the cost was, therefore, eventually adopted; but when the matter came under the consideration of the House of Commons on November 28th, 1867, it did not pass unchallenged by members on either side of the House. "Heavy taxation," Mr. Fawcett said, "was infinitely preferable to this country incurring the reproach of having cast the slightest injustice on the unrepresented millions who lived in our dependencies." And the Marquis of Salisbury (then Viscount Cranborne) expressed himself as follows:

"Having regard to the future, I do not like India to be looked upon as an English barrack in the Oriental seas from which we may draw any number of troops without paying for them. It is bad for England, because it is always bad for us not to have that check upon the temptation to engage in little wars which can only be controlled by the necessity of paying for them."

On reference to the despatch from the Government of India, No. 28, of February 3rd, 1868, Your Lordship will observe that exception was taken to the arrangement by the Government of India, and that minutes were recorded on the subject by Lord Lawrence and Sir William Muir. It was contended by these high authorities that England should bear the whole of the expenditure on account of the Abyssinian expedition, whether ordinary or extraordinary. We have said enough, however, to show that it was never contemplated in the case of the Abyssinian expedition to charge the Indian Revenues with any portion of the extraordinary expenditure, and that the decision to charge the ordinary pay of the Indian troops to the Revenues of India, whilst those troops were engaged in Abyssinia, was not allowed to pass without many objections being raised to it by high authorities both in England and India.

10. Turning, now, to the case of the Perak expedition, it is to be observed that on April 14th, 1876, the Government of India addressed a despatch, No. 146, to the Secretary of State, in which it was urged that "if the precedent of the Abyssinian case be followed in the present instance, a principle will be established which is, in our opinion, inequitable to the Indian Revenues." The Secretary of State (Lord Salisbury) replied in a despatch No. 247, of June 22nd, 1876. After summarising the principle set forth in the minutes of Lord Lawrence and Sir William Muir, to which the Government of India had alluded in their despatch of April 14th, 1876, Lord Salisbury said—"I recognise the soundness of this principle." The principle, in fact, was very analogous to that which, as we have already observed (paragraph 9), Lord Salisbury had himself

* Hansard, Vol. CXC: Debate on November 28th, 1867. advocated in connection with the Abyssinian expedition.* But His Lordship added:

"For the present, it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that the expedition to Perak would probably be of brief duration, and would not involve the employment of troops from India for such a length of time as to give rise to any serious inconvenience or danger in regard to the general military arrangements in India."

"Under these circumstances, and in view of the interest which India might be said to have in the speedy termination of the war, from its peculiar character and the proximity of its theatre, it was determined that it would be right to agree to an arrangement similar to that which was adopted in regard to the expenditure on the expedition to Abyssinia; but it is not to be regarded as a precedent for any future case in which troops may be urgently required from the Indian establishment for Imperial purposes."

We are unable to follow this argument. It will, however, be sufficient for our present purposes if we note that in the case of the Perak expedition only the ordinary expenses were charged to India; that this course was adopted under

protest from the Government of India; that the Secretary of State recognised the soundness of the principle advocated by the Government of India, and justified a departure from that principle only on certain special grounds, the validity of which is, we venture to think, exceedingly questionable. It was further stated that the Perak case was not to be regarded as a precedent for charging even the ordinary expenditure of the troops on the Revenues of India in future analogous cases.

11. We now turn to the case of the despatch of troops to Malta in 1878. A somewhat close analogy exists between this case and that which is now under discussion. Without attempting to discuss the whole of the circumstances which led to the despatch of troops to Malta, we think it will be very generally admitted that one of the considerations which led to the adoption of that measure was the fear that Constantinople might pass out of the hands of the Ottoman Government into those of another Power. We may also, we think, assume that one reason why the question of the possession of Constantinople is alleged to be of importance to British and to Indian interests, is that it is said to lie on the flank of the communications between England and the East. In this case, however, the whole of the cost of the troops, whether ordinary or extraordinary, was borne by the Imperial Government.

12. It appears, therefore, that no single precedent can be shown for the course which it is now proposed to adopt. In some cases, when Indian troops have been employed out of India in the prosecution of wars in which England and India were supposed to be mutually concerned, the whole of the cost, whether ordinary or extraordinary, has been borne by the Imperial Government. In other cases the ordinary expenditure has been borne by India and the extraordinary expenditure by England,—an arrangement, however, against which many high authorities, both in England and in India, have, in the interests of the latter country, protested. In the single instance of the Persian expedition the whole of the ordinary and half of the extraordinary expenditure was borne by India. In no case has the whole of the ordinary and the whole of the extraordinary expenditure been borne by India. In none of the cases, which we have so far cited, has England contributed to purely Indian wars, although it is to be observed that in at least two instances—the first war in Afghanistan, and the Indian mutiny—those wars were of great magnitude and involved a very large expenditure of money. India, in fact, as Lord Lawrence observed in his minute of January 20th, 1868, “pays all her own expenses: India does not cost England “a shilling.”

13. The course followed in the last Afghan war remains to be considered.

* The figures in this paragraph are given in true sterling. For further explanation, see paragraphs 85-87 of the Financial Statement for 1882-83.

The direct cost of that war up to the end of 1882-83 was about £14,700,000.* This figure, however, does not accurately represent the true cost of the war. It does not include a sum of £3,614,000 on account of Frontier railways. Moreover, as was explained in paragraph 87 of the Financial Statement for the current year, a good deal of war expenditure has, without doubt, been included in the Ordinary Account. Further, the cost of the Punjab Northern State Railway, which was excessive by reason of the rapidity with which it had to be constructed, is not included in this calculation. Of the expenditure on account of the war, England contributed £5,000,000. If, therefore, we say that the cost was divided in the proportion of two-thirds to India and one-third to England, we shall have assumed an apportionment which certainly represents the proportionate amount contributed by England as in excess of the reality.

14. We cannot suppose that the fact of England having contributed to the expenditure on the last Afghan war will be urged as a reason why India should contribute to the cost of the Egyptian expedition. If, indeed, any such argument was brought forward, and if it were to be allowed to hold good and to be used as a precedent in subsequent cases, we have no hesitation in saying that the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, which, we presume, were to benefit India by making the grant of £5,000,000, would be entirely frustrated. Under these circumstances it would have been far better for India never to have received any grant from the English Treasury on account of the Afghan war expenditure.

15. The considerations which led to that grant must be so fresh in Your Lordship's memory that we need only refer to them very briefly. The Government of India put forward no request for the grant, and, indeed, Sir John Strachey, in his Financial Statement of 1880-81 (paras. 40-46), adduced certain reasons, into which we do not think it is now necessary to enter, against any aid being afforded by England to India. It will be borne in mind that the original intention of Her Majesty's Government was that India should bear the whole cost of the war. A motion to this effect was brought forward in the House of Lords by Lord Cranbrook on December 9th, 1878.*

* Hansard, Vol. CCXLIII.

Subsequently, it became apparent that the cost of the war would be far heavier than was originally supposed, and, moreover, an opinion gained ground that, independently of the question of cost, the tax-payers of England should contribute some share towards the war expenditure. On

† Hansard, Vol. CCLIX.

March 16th, 1881,† Mr. Gladstone explained to the House of Commons the reasons which had induced Her Majesty's Government to propose a grant of £5,000,000 to be paid by the English Treasury towards the cost of the war. Mr. Gladstone was careful to explain that the grant was not based on "the absolute financial necessity of India,"—an argument, we may observe, in which we entirely agree, for no absolute financial necessity existed,—but he went on to explain that the war could not be considered, even by those who approved of it as a matter of policy, as being "exclusively an Indian war." "It was," he said, "proposed to impose a serious burden on the British people to meet a moral obligation." This is the manner in which we have always understood the grant; and if this be so, it is obvious that the precedent cannot be regarded as one in favour of the course which it is now proposed to adopt in respect to military expenditure in Egypt.

16. Our first ground of protest against the proposed arrangement is, therefore, that all the numerous precedents are against it. We now proceed to the discussion of the question from some other points of view.

17. We shall presently allude more specifically to the degree of interest which India possesses in the affairs of Egypt. In the meanwhile we would draw Your Lordship's attention to the statement which Mr. Gladstone is reported to have made in the House of Commons on June 14th, 1882:‡

‡ Times' report, June 15th, 1882.

"Our business," Mr. Gladstone said, "is to indicate the ends, and not the means, by which those ends are to be attained. Those ends have been most distinctly and repeatedly stated by my Hon'ble friend the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. They are well known to consist in the maintenance of all established rights in Egypt, whether they be those of the Sultan, those of the Khedive, those of the people of Egypt, or those of the foreign bond-holders; in fact, the single phrase that we seek the maintenance of all established rights and the provision of due guarantees for those rights, is the description of the policy by which the Government is directed."

18. It is to be observed that no allusion is here made which could lead it to be supposed that Her Majesty's Government considers that the interests of India call for armed intervention in Egypt; nor, indeed, were those interests even specially mentioned by Mr. Gladstone as one of the objects which Her Majesty's Government has more particularly in view. We do not consider that the interests of India are involved to such an extent in the maintenance of the established rights either of the Sultan, or of the Khedive, or of the people of Egypt, or of the foreign bond-holders, as to justify, so far as those interests only are concerned, a resort to arms, and, in consequence, the expenditure of large sums of money which must be borne by the Indian tax-paying community. We venture to think, in fact, that Mr. Gladstone's statement confirms the view which we have up to the present time held and still hold, namely, that Egyptian policy is a matter of Imperial rather than of Indian concern. Until the receipt of Your Lordship's telegram of July 24th, we had supposed that this view of the question was shared by Her Majesty's Government. We were led to this conclusion both from the fact, to which we have already alluded, that we have never been consulted on questions of Egyptian policy or kept informed in respect to current events in Egypt, and also from the fact that on July 5th we received a telegram from Your Lordship, informing us that, in the event of transports being taken up

in India for the conveyance of troops to Egypt, the contract should be drawn on behalf of the Lords of the Admiralty, and that payment was to be made by the Accountant General of the Navy in London. It was not till July 24th that we were informed by telegraph that "payment for transports was to be made in India."

19. So long, therefore, as Egyptian policy was considered a matter of Imperial concern, and so long as we were only required to lend temporarily, and conditionally on the cost being borne by the English Treasury, whatever military aid could, without detriment to Indian interests, be afforded to give effect to the policy of Her Majesty's Government, consultation with the Government of India was unnecessary.

20. But if any part of the expenditure involved in armed intervention in Egypt is to be borne by the Indian Revenues, the question assumes a wholly different aspect, and we submit that our claim to express our opinion freely before any such charge is laid upon us is very strong indeed. We are intrusted with the administration of India; we are in close contact with the Indian people; we are in a position to watch the currents of public opinion in India; we are directly responsible for the tranquillity of the country; and it seems to us, therefore, that we are better able, than any one in England, however eminent or experienced, can possibly be, to judge of the financial and political effects and bearing of a measure so important to Indian interests as a sudden and unexpected demand for a large and indefinite war contribution. We can scarcely conceive any subject upon which the Government of India, as representing, however imperfectly, the people of this country, can have a clearer or better claim to be heard.

21. It may, however, be urged that full security has been provided by the Legislature against any appropriation of the Indian Revenues being made without a full consideration of Indian interests, because section 55 of 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, is conceived in the following terms:

"Except for preventing actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the Revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontier of such possession by Her Majesty's forces charged upon such Revenues."

We never entertained any doubt that Her Majesty's Government would not consider the present case as one of such "sudden and urgent necessity" as to render it possible or desirable to dispense with the consent of both Houses of Parliament, and we have been confirmed in this view by the telegram, which we received from Your Lordship on July 28th, to the effect that "Resolutions in Parliament (would be) necessary." We attach the utmost importance to the safeguard which the provision of the law quoted above affords; and we consider that nothing but the most extreme case of necessity would justify the application of the Revenues of India to defray the cost of a military operation carried on beyond the frontiers of India, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament. We submit, however, that before Parliament is called upon to deliberate on a question of this importance, it would be advisable that it should be placed in possession of the opinions of the Government of India, and should have an opportunity of learning any objections which that Government may entertain to Indian Revenues being made to bear all the charges on account of an expedition carried on beyond the frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions.

22. We have now to consider the extent to which the interests of India are involved in the welfare of Egypt. The sole material interest which India possesses in Egypt is that the transit of ships through the Suez Canal should be assured. We are unable to say to what an extent, if any, it would, from the commencement of the present complications, have been possible to separate the question of the Canal, in which alone India has any material interest, from other Egyptian questions, in which India has no interest whatever. As we have already observed, the information in our possession is not of a nature to enable us to form any mature judgment upon the policy which has been pursued by Her Majesty's late and present Governments in Egypt.

23. The statistical information at our disposal does not enable us accurately to apportion between England and India the extent to which either country is interested in the Suez Canal. It is, however, quite certain that the interest of England is far greater than that of India. Not only is all, or very nearly all, the shipping under the British flag which passes through the Canal owned by Her Majesty's British subjects, but also England is at least as much interested as India in the British-Indian trade; whilst the remaining trade from England to the East, as well as the trade from foreign countries to British Colonies in the East, constitutes a wholly British interest. So far as we have been able to make out from the statistics at our command, it may be roughly estimated that, taking the tonnage of the ships which pass through the Canal as a basis of comparison, about 50 per cent. of those ships trade to and from India, a proportion which is, again, divided into 41 per cent. of ships sailing under the British flag, and 9 per cent. of ships sailing under the flag of other nationalities. We readily admit that India is more interested in the Suez Canal than Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, the Australian Colonies, Tasmania, or New Zealand, and indeed that the Indian interest in the Canal is greater than that of all those Colonies taken together. But the difference is only one of degree. We do not understand on what principle of political equity India can be called upon to defray any part of the cost of armed intervention in Egypt, unless the Australian and other Colonies are called upon to pay their proportionate share. Although we have no certain information on this subject, we think that we may safely assume that Her Majesty's Government has no intention of calling upon those Colonies to contribute any portion of the expenditure consequent on the Egyptian expedition. We consider, therefore, that it would be unjust to demand payment from India alone of all Her Majesty's Eastern dominions.

24. Looking at the question from another point of view, we submit that the proposal now under discussion is likely to exercise a baneful effect upon the political connection between England and India. If the lesson be once learnt that, a war having been commenced in which large English and relatively small Indian interests are involved, a considerable portion of the cost of that war may, nevertheless, be readily thrown upon the Indian tax-payers, we cannot but think that a strong temptation will arise to revert to this procedure, and that thus the political connection between India and England will be subject to a severe strain. That any such tendency as that to which we allude should gain ground in England would, we venture to think, be inconsistent with those high principles by which, we feel assured, Her Majesty's Government would wish the political action of England to be guided. From the Indian point of view, the baneful effect of any such tendency is so obvious as scarcely to require indication. The Natives of India are daily becoming more interested in the current political events of the day. The action both of Her Majesty's Government and of the Government of India is freely criticized by a free Press. English party feeling, often in a most bitter form, is shown in the writings of a considerable section of the Anglo-Indian Press, whose teaching is received, it must be remembered, by a population not sufficiently advanced in political education to be able to appreciate at its true value the exaggerated style of condemnation which party feeling often engenders. Under these circumstances we can conceive nothing which is more likely to alienate from us the feelings of the Natives of this country than that it should be thought that the action of Her Majesty's Government, even though it be approved by Parliament, does not partake of a beneficent nature, but rather is directed towards imposing burdens on the Indian tax-payers with a view to relieving those which might more properly be borne by the tax-payers of the United Kingdom. We believe that at no period of Indian history have the Natives of India been more contented or more loyally disposed towards the rule of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress than at present, and that at no time have satisfactory signs of moral and material progress been more prominent. We most earnestly deprecate a measure, such as that which is now proposed, as being calculated to check the current of that contentment, loyalty, and progress. The tax-paying community of England is amongst the wealthiest, whilst that of India is amongst the poorest, in the world. It cannot, surely, be in consonance with justice or sound Imperial policy that the wealthy and dominant race should relieve itself of charges at the expense of the poor and subject race, if the smallest doubt can be thrown on the equity of such a proceeding.

25. These, therefore, are the considerations which have led us to the conclusion that it would be alike unjust and impolitic to throw the whole charge of the Indian Contingent, which is about to be sent to Egypt, on the Revenues of India. It is, of course, impossible to state with any degree of accuracy at present what proportion of the cost of the Egyptian expedition would, under the proposal now made, fall upon the Indian Revenues. An estimate of the probable Indian expenditure is now being prepared in our Military Department. In the meanwhile we wish to observe that the contradictory nature of the orders, which have been received in respect to the composition of the expedition, has already led to a considerable waste of money. Moreover, the Government transports, which are kept up at the cost of the Indian Revenues, are not at present available for the service of Indian troops, and some of them will, we have reason to believe, be used for conveying troops from England to Egypt. The cost on account of hired transports will, therefore, be very heavy, more especially as the force which has been ordered to proceed to Egypt is largely composed of cavalry. We need not, however, allude to these details any further at present, as we shall probably have to address Your Lordship on these and some other cognate subjects in our Military Department. We do not, however, wish it to be understood that we object to India paying any part of the cost of the expedition. We consider that the Abyssinian precedent should, in every respect, be followed. Our objection is confined to the proposal that India should pay the whole cost of the Indian Contingent. The precedents of the past are against such a procedure, and we cannot but look with anxiety to the establishment of so dangerous a precedent for the future. The Government of India has never been consulted in respect to the Egyptian policy of Her Majesty's Government as, we presume, would have been the case had that policy been regarded as a matter of high concern to India. The interest of India in the Suez Canal, although very considerable, is far less than that possessed by England, whilst the interests of England extend to other Egyptian subjects with which India is not concerned. It would, we consider, be unjust that India alone of all Her Majesty's Eastern dominions should pay; whilst it would be impolitic to adopt a course which might have the appearance of injustice, and might, not improbably, alienate from us to some extent the sympathies of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

26. We beg most earnestly to press the views which we have set forth in this despatch upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government in the firm and confident belief that they will receive fair and impartial consideration. We have thought it our duty to express those views, as we are deeply impressed with the political and financial evils which may arise from the adoption of the course proposed. We trust that in expressing those views we have not overstepped the limits of respect and subordination which we owe to Her Majesty's Government.

27. In conclusion, we have only to say that we shall loyally accept any decision at which Her Majesty's Government, after due consideration, shall think fit to arrive, and that, whatever that decision may be, no endeavours shall be spared on our part to ensure the success of the military operations which are about to be undertaken in Egypt. We shall be glad to be informed at as early a date as possible of the decision at which Her Majesty's Government may arrive on the important question now under discussion.

We have, &c.,

RIPON.

D. M. STEWART.

J. GIBBS.

E. BARING.

T. F. WILSON.

C. P. ILBERT.

S. C. BAYLEY.

T. C. HOPE.

No. 2.

The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

September 1, 1882, No. 274 (F.).

MY LORD MARQUIS,

On the 4th August we addressed Your Lordship on the subject of the proposal which had been made to charge the whole cost of the Indian Contingent, which has been sent to Egypt, to the revenues of India. We understand from Your Lordship's telegram of the 16th ultimo that some little while will probably elapse before Her Majesty's Government will come to any final decision on this important question. We think, therefore, that it will be desirable to take the opportunity thus afforded to us of urging some further considerations in connection with this subject on Your Lordship's attention.

2. The following table shows the general financial results of the last sixteen years. We do not go further back than the year 1867-68, because it was in that year that the cost of "Productive," or, as they were at one time called, "Extraordinary," Public Works were, for the first time, excluded from the account of ordinary revenue and expenditure. The subjoined figures are, therefore, exclusive of such expenditure:

				Surplus. £	Deficit. £
1867-68	...	...	...	...	1,007,695
1868-69	...	...	...	...	2,774,030
1869-70	...	...	...	118,669	...
1870-71	...	...	...	1,482,990	...
1871-72	...	...	...	3,124,177	...
1872-73	...	...	...	1,765,672	...
1873-74	...	...	...	...	1,807,668
1874-75	...	...	...	319,197	...
1875-76	...	...	...	1,668,945	...
1876-77	...	...	...	...	2,182,778
1877-78	...	...	...	...	3,543,087
1878-79	...	...	...	2,034,246	...
1879-80	...	...	...	...	1,182,949
1880-81	...	...	...	...	4,044,355
1881-82 (Regular Estimate)	...	...	...	1,661,118	...
1882-83 (Budget Estimate)	...	...	...	285,000	...
Total				12,460,014	16,542,562

3. It will be seen that during the last sixteen years there have been nine years of surplus, including 1881-82 and the current year, the precise financial results of which are as yet uncertain, and that there have been seven years of deficit. We should observe that the financial results of the year 1881-82 will certainly, and that those of 1882-83 will, excluding Egyptian expenditure probably, be more favourable than was anticipated at the time when the estimates were framed. It is also to be remembered that the expenditure of the year 1881-82 includes a sum of £1,500,000 provided as an insurance against famine in future years, and that a similar provision has been made in the estimates of the current year. Taking the figures, however, as they at present stand, it appears that during the last sixteen years there has been in the aggregate a deficit of about £4,000,000. The deficit of 1867-68, amounting to about £1,008,000 was due to the decay of the cotton trade, to the failure of many of the bridges and great works upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and to other causes which are fully described in Mr. Massey's Financial Statement of March 14th, 1868. The deficit of 1868-69 (£2,774,000) was due in some degree to famine, but mainly to other special causes, which are described in Sir Richard Temple's Financial Statement of March 6th, 1869. The deficits of 1873-74 (£1,808,000), 1876-77 (£2,183,000), and 1877-78 (£3,543,000) were all in a greater or less

degree due to famine. The sudden depreciation of silver which took place during the year 1876-77 materially contributed to increase the deficit of that year. The deficits of 1879-80 (£1,183,000) and 1880-81 (£4,044,000) were due to the Afghan war.

4. We are far from sharing the pessimist views which have from time to time been expressed by public writers on the condition of the Indian finances. Nothing is more certain than that the Government of India is perfectly solvent. The ordinary revenue more than suffices to meet the ordinary expenditure. More than this, it may be said—especially now that a sum of £1,500,000 is annually provided in the budget, half of which is applied to the reduction of debt, and half to works which will protect the country against famine—that from the financial point of view we need be under no grave apprehension in respect to that danger to which India is especially exposed, namely, famine.

5. On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that Indian finance is exposed to some special vicissitudes, which should always be borne in mind.

6. The increasing competition of the indigenous Chinese drug constitutes a serious danger to the Indian opium revenue. In dealing with so fluctuating a source of revenue as opium, it is impossible, at this period of the year, to speak with any confidence as to what the actual net revenue of the year will be; but we may observe that we have recently had to give notice that the amount of Bengal opium offered for sale will be diminished next year, and we have also had to reduce the duty on Malwa opium by Rs. 50 a chest. In spite of these measures, however, the price of Bengal opium is now considerably lower than the average price yielded last year, whilst the trade in Malwa opium is unusually slack. Under these circumstances it is highly probable that the revenue from this source, although it may come within our estimate of £7,250,000 net, will fall considerably below the figures of the last two years.*

				£
* 1880-81	...	Actuals	...	8,451,000
1881-82	...	Regular Estimate	...	7,838,000

7. The fact, also, that India has to make a large annual payment in gold is a constant source of danger and instability to the revenue. The surplus or deficit of the year depends largely upon the relative value of gold to silver, which is determined by considerations over which, we need hardly say, the Government of India has no control whatever.

8. The profits from railways, which constitute one of our most important sources of revenue, depend also very largely upon the harvests, not only in India but in other countries.

9. The excise revenue shows a steady tendency to increase, but we need hardly say that this is a branch of revenue which cannot be considered exclusively from a financial point of view.

10. The duty on salt, which constitutes one of our largest sources of revenue, is levied on the poorest classes of the population. A large reduction in the rate of duty has recently been effected, but the tax is still very high in relation to the cost of production of salt.

11. If we turn to a consideration of our expenditure, it is to be observed that, owing to the poverty of the people and their consequent inability to bear taxation, the Government of India is unable to supply the funds required for the most necessary and desirable objects. The effective extension of primary education is impossible, because no means of supplying the necessary funds exist. Sanitary measures, which are urgently demanded, cannot be carried out because we have no money to pay for them. Public works, which are urgently required to secure large and populous districts from the terrible evils of famine, have to be postponed on account of financial considerations. Civil expenditure in every branch of the service shows an inevitable tendency to grow, and we are unable to meet the constant demands which are being made upon us, especially from the Government of Madras, for funds which shall enable the executive and judicial establishments to be strengthened. Our military expenditure, on the other hand, is necessarily very large; and although, as we have stated in our recent despatches on this subject, we are of opinion that it is capable of reduction

without in any way impairing the efficiency of the army. Your Lordship is well aware of the difficulties of dealing satisfactorily with this question.

12. It is also to be borne in mind that under the system of Provincial contracts the means at the disposal of the Government of India for meeting any sudden emergency, such as war, have been curtailed. We consider that the scheme of decentralisation which was initiated when Lord Mayo was Viceroy, and has been continued and developed under the governments of his successors, was an admirable administrative and political reform; but, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the necessary effect of that reform was to limit the power of the Government of India to deal with any sudden emergency. It was essential to the success of the scheme that the Provincial Governments should know, with some degree of certainty, what funds they would have at their disposal, and that a wide discretion should be allowed to them in the expenditure of Provincial resources. It is true that during the last Afghan war the Local Governments were called upon to contribute a sum of £670,000 to the Imperial Government from Provincial resources, but it was subsequently found that the sudden suspension of improvements, the starvation of public works, and the discouragement of care and economy, caused by requiring the surrender of their results, had proved very prejudicial. The money was, therefore, repaid to the Provincial Governments last year; and in a Resolution of September 30th, 1881, we announced that the Imperial Government would make no demand on Provincial resources, except in the case of disaster so abnormal as to exhaust the Imperial reserves and resources, and to necessitate the suspension of the entire machinery of public improvement throughout the Empire. It results, therefore, from this state of things that the Imperial Government cannot on the occasion of an emergency, unless it be of the most serious description, call upon the Provincial Governments to curtail their expenditure or to contribute from their resources in order to meet the necessities of Imperial finance. In case of famine, indeed, the strain is to a certain extent felt by the Provincial Government concerned. But all the other main vicissitudes to which India is exposed, namely, war, a depreciation of silver, or a diminution in the opium revenue, fall upon the Imperial Government of India.

13. It is also to be observed—and the point should never be forgotten in any comprehensive view of questions of Indian policy—that, however sound may be the condition of Indian finance if we look merely to the figures of revenue and expenditure either in the past or the present, the economic condition of the people of India, upon whose prosperity the continued soundness of the financial position must ultimately rest, is not altogether satisfactory, although it may be said to be improving. The poverty of the people of India is a fact which is notorious, and, indeed, has been so frequently discussed that it is unnecessary that we should, on the present occasion, dwell on it at any length. That poverty is abundantly attested by the prevailing low rate of wages, by the statistics which show the pressure of the population on the soil, by the absence of accumulated capital, and by the rough calculation which has recently been made, that the average income per head of population is only Rs. 27 a year. It is clear, at a glance, that to a population so situated the maintenance of peace is a matter of vital interest. To such a people low taxation, a careful economy in the resources of the country, and prudent reforms in its fiscal system are essential. It may especially be said that the prosperity of the people of India depends largely upon the conditions under which agricultural pursuits are carried on. We may give India free trade; we may reduce taxation; we may make roads, railways, and canals; we may give every legitimate encouragement to the establishment of local industries and of local self-government; but unless the relations between landlord and tenant on the one hand, and between the State and owners of land on the other, are placed on a sound footing, we can never hope to ensure the prosperity of the country. We have recently had under our consideration this important subject, and we have been led to the conclusion that, at all events in some provinces of India, the conditions under which our land revenue is assessed and collected, and also the relations between landlord and tenant, are not on a satisfactory footing. We propose to address Your Lordship shortly on this subject. We have only alluded to it here because we wish to point out that the maintenance of peace is an

almost essential condition to a thorough treatment of this important question. Whatever measures may be ultimately adopted, it is more than probable that no satisfactory treatment of this question is possible without some immediate or prospective sacrifice of revenue. It becomes, therefore, all the more necessary, if we wish to deal with this question, to avoid all unproductive and wasteful expenditure.

14. If, however, careful avoidance of all unproductive expenditure is generally necessary to India at all times, it may be said that at no time has it been more necessary than at present. The country is just beginning to recover from the depression under which it has been suffering of late years from the combined effects of war and famine. It has made a great start forward. There are signs of progress everywhere. With a few years of low taxes, with the maintenance of peace, which will enable the Government to devote its attention to land revenue and other fiscal reforms and to give such encouragement to local industries and to the construction of public works by private enterprise as may legitimately be given, there is a fair prospect that India may make one of those great onward bounds which are seen now and then in the history of nations.

15. We would also wish to draw Your Lordship's attention to the fact that, in view of our earnest desire, which we believe Her Majesty's Government fully shares, to avoid to the utmost of our power all measures which might be likely to involve India in war with her immediate neighbours, we entertained until very recently a confident and reasonable belief that peace, so far as India was concerned, would probably be maintained for some while to come, and that, therefore, we could, without any financial risk, take some decisive measures in the way of reforming our fiscal system. We, therefore, only six months ago abolished the whole of the import duties. We took off taxes amounting to about £300,000 a year, which were paid by the agriculturists of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and we made a large reduction in the duty on salt. When these reforms were carried out affairs in Egypt were already embroiled, and had we thought that, in the event of the necessity for undertaking hostilities in Egypt arising, India would be called upon to bear any share in the expenses consequent on those hostilities, it would have been a matter for serious consideration whether some portion of these reforms should not have been postponed.

16. Regarding the question from another point of view, we wish to draw Your Lordship's attention to the fact that in countries where representative institutions exist, there is probably no more effective safeguard against a rash tendency to engage in war than is to be found in the fact that taxation is generally imposed in order to cover the costs of warlike undertakings. Not only, however, is this argument wholly inapplicable to India, but we submit that to impose fresh taxes to meet the cost of the present war would be in the highest degree undesirable and impolitic. A nation which, through its representatives, can decide whether peace or war is desirable is, in so far as the question of taxation consequent on the war is concerned, in a very different position from one which has not only never in the slightest degree been consulted upon the advisability of war, but which is obliged to pay the cost of the war by order of a distant authority. What, moreover, are the alternatives which present themselves to us, if we should wish to impose any fresh taxation in order to meet the cost of the war? A re-imposition of the import duties is altogether out of the question; but we wish to draw Your Lordship's attention to the fact that the imposition at the present time of any other tax would almost certainly re-open the controversy—which we had hoped, on every ground, had been set at rest—of whether the abolition of the import duties was or was not desirable in the interests of India. We need hardly say that we consider that free trade will do as much good, and perhaps even more good to India than to England. But, on the other hand, it is certain that the stage of economic knowledge in this country is not sufficiently advanced to allow of this indisputable truth being fully recognised. Further, it cannot be denied that, however sound the abolition of the import duties may have been when considered on its own merits, the manner in which this subject has been treated from the discussions in 1875 to the time when the first step was taken to abolish the cotton duties—a step which, we may

observe, involved the whole issue at stake—was of a nature to cause the total abolition of the duties, when it was eventually made, to be regarded rather as a concession to English interests than as a boon conferred upon the people of India.

17. Practically, therefore, it may be said that only two modes of imposing fresh taxation are open to us. We must either increase the salt duty or impose direct taxes.

18. An enhancement of the salt duty at present is, on every ground, most undesirable. Not only would it involve imposing a tax upon the poorest classes to meet the charges on account of a war, the cost of which should, both in our opinion and, we believe, in the opinion of most people in this country, be borne by the English tax-payers, but we should certainly, for the time being, sacrifice one of the objects we had in view in effecting the recent reduction. One of those objects was to establish a fiscal reserve. It is still a question whether the duty on salt is as yet sufficiently low to constitute an effective reserve; but in any case it is obvious that, unless the duty can remain at its present figure of Rs. 2 per maund for such a length of time as will enable the consumers of salt to accustom themselves to a certain enhanced rate of consumption, our object will not, to any considerable extent, have been gained, and the work of ultimately establishing a fiscal reserve will have to be commenced again at some future time.

19. Turning to the question of direct taxation, we wish to observe that even those who are in favour of adopting this system of levying taxes in India do not deny that it is open to some political objections. Those objections, we need hardly say, would be immensely enhanced if any direct tax were imposed with the express object of meeting the charges of a war which, in the opinion of the tax-payers, that is to say, in this case the most influential classes of India, should not be borne by the people of India at all, but by the people of England.

20. We should, therefore, object most strongly to impose any additional taxes to meet the cost of the war in Egypt; and if this be not done, the only alternatives possible would be either to incur unproductive debt or to maintain taxes in subsequent years, beyond what the expenditure necessary in those years required, in order to meet any deficit which may occur during the current year.

21. We do not doubt that many of these observations will have already occurred to Your Lordship. Many of the arguments which we have urged must, indeed, be well known to all those who have studied questions connected with Indian finance; but the issues involved in the decision to which Her Majesty's Government may ultimately come in regard to the charge to be imposed upon India on account of the Egyptian Expedition are of a nature so vitally affecting the interests of the people of this country that we feel it our duty to submit to Your Lordship this further expression of our views even at the risk of pressing upon you considerations which may have already engaged your attention.

We have, &c.,

RIPON.

D. M. STEWART.

J. GIBBS.

E. BARING.

T. F. WILSON.

C. P. ILBERT.

S. C. BAYLEY.

T. C. HOPE.

No. 3.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

October 5, 1882, No. 318 (F.).

MY LORD,

I have considered Your Excellency's letter of the 4th August, No. 239, and your further letter of the 1st September, No. 274, in which you state your objections to the proposal of Her Majesty's Government that all expenses of the Indian Contingent for service in Egypt should be borne by Indian revenues, and urge that the precedent of the Abyssinian expedition should in every respect be followed. I have also received your telegrams noted ^{5th, 8th, 13th and 14th August} _{and 9th September 1882.} in the margin, relating to the estimate of the cost of the Contingent. I have laid these documents before Her Majesty's Government, by whom they will receive the most careful consideration.

2. Your Excellency is aware that the effect of the 55th section of the Government of India Act is that, altogether irrespective of the ultimate incidence of the charge as between British and Indian revenues, the assent of Parliament must be previously obtained before the revenues of India can, as in the present case, be applied, whether permanently or temporarily, to defray the expenses of military operations beyond the external frontiers of India. As soon, therefore, as it had been decided that it was expedient that a portion of the forces to be employed in Egypt should consist of troops borne on the Indian establishment, it was necessary to apply in the usual form for that assent. Such a proposal could not have been made to Parliament without a statement of the intentions of the Government, as far as the information then in their possession enabled them to form them, as to the ultimate division of the cost of the expedition. Her Majesty's Government had at that time no means of forming any accurate estimate of the cost of the troops which it had been agreed should form the Indian Contingent of the Army in connection with their service in Egypt; and their proposal was made in the full belief, founded on the relative numbers of the British and Indian troops to be provided by each Government, that a comparatively small share of the expenses of the expedition would be thereby thrown upon the revenues of India. On the assumption that any part of the cost of the Egyptian expedition should devolve upon Indian revenues, it was obviously desirable, with a view to the ultimate adjustment of charges between the two Governments, that the liability for the cost of the Indian Contingent should rest with the Government which was responsible for the expenditure. The experience of the Abyssinian war, the accounts of which formed the subject of protracted discussion extended over many years, rendered it very desirable to avoid, if possible, the repetition of a mode of procedure which had not only led to serious inconveniences, but had also been associated with an expenditure which in relation to the object in view may be termed enormous, and which would probably have raised very serious debates in Parliament, had it not happened that the Government which had to apply for the greater part of the funds was not the same as that under which the outlay had been incurred.

3. But while these were some of the considerations which induced Her Majesty's Government to make their proposal of 24th July, it must be admitted that since that time circumstances have occurred which have materially altered the conditions of the question. The principle of the original proposal has been already, to a certain extent, departed from, with regard to the cost of the additional troops which you have been invited to supply. Moreover, the conditions under which the troops on the two establishments have been employed as component parts of the same divisions, and not as separate and distinct corps, renders it impossible to hope that the expenditure which has been incurred upon them in the field can be accurately separated without very careful examination and comparison of accounts.

4. Her Majesty's Government have also learned with considerable surprise the amount of the estimate of the cost of the Contingent, which has been furnished by Your Excellency's Government; but until the further details promised

in Your Excellency's telegram of the 9th September have been fully examined, and the basis considered on which they have been framed, it would be premature to enter into any criticism of the amount of the estimate, or into any comparison between it and that which has been framed by the Military Departments of this country for the much larger force which has been sent from home.

5. Nor will it probably be possible for Her Majesty's Government, until fuller and more accurate knowledge has been obtained of the actual expenditure which will ultimately be involved in the preparation and maintenance of the two branches of the expedition, to substitute for Your Excellency's consideration and for the sanction of Parliament, any new basis for the equitable division of the charge between the two Governments in place of that which they originally proposed.

6. I must, however, at once observe that I find some difficulty in reconciling Your Excellency's admission that India should bear some share of the cost of the expedition, with the actual proposal which Your Excellency makes that the Abyssinian precedent should be followed. The payment of the ordinary charges of the troops employed out of India does not, as it appears to me, involve any additional burthen whatever upon the revenues of India. It is, indeed, a question of the highest importance, whether, at any moment or under any given circumstances, a certain number of troops borne on the Indian establishment can safely be spared for service out of India; but this is a question to be decided on other than financial considerations, and the assumption by this country of the entire charge for such troops as may be safely spared for a time from India, would actually amount to a relief to that extent of the revenues of India.

7. I do not desire to deny the force of the arguments used by the late Lord Lawrence and others to prove that, in the case of wars in which India had absolutely no interest, the troops upon her establishment, unless Indian revenues are at the same time relieved of their charge, should not be employed; but it appears to me that it by no means follows that, in the case of a war in which it is admitted that India is interested, her liability can be adequately discharged by simply continuing to pay the amount which the Indian troops would have cost had they remained in India.

8. In the second paragraph of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 4th August, Your Excellency remarks that the Government of India was never consulted as to the principles by which having regard to Indian interests, British policy in Egypt should be guided, and that Your Excellency had been left in ignorance of the policy which had been pursued, and which it was proposed to pursue, as well as of the military plans by which that policy was to be carried into effect. Of this, considering that Egypt lies within the sphere of European politics, and that the interests of England in Egypt (enumerated in the Despatch) are of a kind with which, in the opinion of Your Excellency, India is unconcerned, or at most only remotely and indirectly concerned, Your Excellency's Government makes no complaint; but Your Excellency goes on to state that you have in these circumstances always regarded Egyptian policy as a matter of Imperial interest, and that, as the whole responsibility for its conduct rests with Her Majesty's Government, and furthermore as its results, if beneficial, will accrue to Her Majesty's British subjects, the cost of armed intervention, if necessary, should be borne by the British tax-paying community, whose interests in the welfare and good government of Egypt greatly predominate over those of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

9. I do not gather, from these remarks, that it was intended to imply that there is any necessary connection between the exclusive responsibility of Her Majesty's Government for the war in Egypt and the immunity from all share in its cost which is now claimed by the Government of India.

10. It is obvious that in the conduct of a policy so complicated as that which preceded the war affecting as it did the relations of England with all the leading countries of Europe, as well as her own national and Imperial interests, Her Majesty's Government had no choice but to take upon themselves the entire responsibility which it involved. No other course would have been possible in such circumstances, and the presence of the Secretary of State for India in the Cabinet afforded the constitutional guarantee provided by Parliament for the due representation of Indian interests.

11. Although Your Excellency has expressed the opinion that the policy of the war in Egypt, and the objects for which it was undertaken, are matters in which India is at most very indirectly concerned, and also that any beneficial results will accrue mainly to the people of England, I do not understand Your Excellency to entertain the belief that India has no interest in the question, but only that such interest is not sufficient to justify a demand upon the Indian people to contribute towards the cost of military operations.

12. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that an attempt to appraise the relative interest of England and India in the objects for which the war was undertaken can lead to no useful result. But while I refrain for the present, at all events, from any attempt to separate the interests of the two countries in this question, I entirely concur with Your Excellency in thinking that nothing would be more inequitable or more impolitic than any endeavour to relieve the British tax-payer of any charge which can be held fairly to devolve upon him at the expense of the Indian people.

13. Having regard, however, to the character which the military insurrection in Egypt had assumed of direct hostility to European, and especially to British, influence, which, if unchecked by decisive measures, must inevitably have constituted a permanent menace to British power throughout the East; to the military and political importance to India of the maintenance of uninterrupted communication, through Egypt, between Great Britain and India; and lastly, to the great commercial Indian interests involved in the security of the free navigation of the Suez Canal, which, in present circumstances, can only be guaranteed by the maintenance of good government in Egypt, I see no reason to depart from the view which led me to assent to the proposal of Her Majesty's Government, conveyed to Your Excellency in my telegram of 28th July, that the interests which India possesses in the objects of recent policy in Egypt are sufficiently direct and substantial to render it both just and reasonable that a fair share of the cost of the military operations which have been necessary in order to give effect to that policy should devolve upon Indian revenues.

14. Your Excellency has examined at length the precedents afforded by former wars in which Indian troops have been engaged, and which you consider applicable to the case under discussion. I am by no means disposed to underrate the force of many of the arguments by which Your Excellency has supported your view, but I am constrained to differ from Your Excellency's opinion that any of the precedents to which Your Excellency has referred are altogether in point, nor, if they were, should I be prepared to assume that the course taken on former occasions has been invariably just or wise.

15. I prefer to arrive at a judgment on the merits of the question now before me, which, in my opinion, presents many aspects, both of time and circumstance, which give it an independent character.

16. I have endeavoured to avoid giving to this Despatch a controversial character, and I have consequently omitted to deal with many of the arguments contained in your Despatch under reply, in the confident hope that, although I cannot hold out the expectation that the particular proposal which you have made will be accepted by Her Majesty's Government, it will not be impossible, when fuller information is available, to arrive at a practical agreement which will be equitable to the people of both countries.

I have, &c.,

HARTINGTON.

No. 4.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

February 22, 1883, No. 65 (F.).

MY LORD,

At the close of the Campaign in Egypt, the Marquis of Hartington requested Your Excellency, by a telegram dated the 16th of October 1882, to furnish the most accurate statement which might be attainable, of the cost of the Indian Contingent; and, after enquiry as to the expense which had been incurred in

England, you replied, on the 4th of November, that the probable cost would be 130 lakhs of rupees.

2. By subsequent telegraphic correspondence it was ascertained that this estimate included all probable charges, whether in India, Egypt, or England, excluding the ordinary pay of the troops, and allowing for the value of animals and stores returned to India. Certain payments, however, for transports and

Estimate of Government of India.	
Rs. 1,30,00,000, at 1s. 8d.	£
the rupee	1,083,000
Transport and coal, in	
addition	39,000
Bounty	20,000
TOTAL	1,142,000

coal at Aden were not known in India when the revised estimate was framed; and a sum has also to be added on account of the bounty which it is in contemplation that Her Majesty will grant to the troops who shared in the Campaign. With these additions, the total cost of the Indian Contingent is estimated, as shown in the margin, to be about 1,142,000/.

3. The original proposal that the Imperial Government and the Government of India should each pay the cost of its own share of the operations was made by Her Majesty's Government in the belief that, considering the relative numbers of each portion of the Expedition as then settled, the charge that would fall upon India would be comparatively small. In view, however, of the subsequent increase of the force sent from India, as well as of the more expensive character which it assumed, the question of the incidence of the expense has been reconsidered by Her Majesty's Government; and they have determined to propose to Parliament that a grant of 500,000/ shall be made in the course of the present year, 1882-83, towards the total cost of the Indian Contingent.

4. A telegram to this effect was addressed by me to Your Excellency on the 16th of January; and it was with satisfaction that I received your telegram of the 19th, conveying the thanks of your Government for the important assistance which Her Majesty's Government were willing to afford to you.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

No. 5.

The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

February 17, 1885, No. 53 (F).

MY LORD,

We have the honour to address your Lordship in regard to the apportionment of the expenditure which will be caused by the despatch of Indian troops to Suakin. We observe that in your Lordship's telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 9th February 1885, it is stated that all additional expense caused to the Indian Treasury by the employment of these troops will be borne by Her Majesty's Government. It is possible that we may have imperfectly apprehended, from the terms of your Lordship's telegram, the precise nature of the arrangement therein indicated; but we desire to lose no time in laying before your Lordship the views of this Government on the subject, and in requesting your aid in obtaining the assent of Her Majesty's Government to the course which we desire to see adopted.

2. In our Despatch, No. 239, dated the 4th August 1882, will be found a complete record of the precedents in cases similar to that which forms the subject of the present communication. It is unnecessary to recapitulate here the several occasions in which the two Governments have taken a share in the despatch of troops on a common expedition. It will be sufficient to add at present that, in replying to us, your Lordship, in your Despatch, No. 318, dated the 5th October 1882, indicated a doubt as to whether the course taken on former occasions was invariably just or wise, and preferred to arrive at a judgment on the merits of the question then before your Lordship, which was said to present many aspects, both of time and circumstance, which gave it an independent character.

3. Whatever may be the view taken with regard to former precedents, we are quite content that the present case should also be judged upon its merits, considering, as we do, that it is beyond all question one in which no part of the expenditure incurred, whether additional or otherwise, should be charged to Indian revenues. There is no question now of the safety of the Suez Canal, which was urged in 1882 as a reason why the Indian Government should bear its share in the expenditure then to be incurred. The operations taking place in the Soudan have no connexion with any Indian interests, and lie altogether outside the sphere of our responsibilities. We can look for neither advantage nor loss from them. The pretensions and the aims of the leaders of the rising in Africa are a matter of indifference to the Government of India, which is in no way interested in disputing or putting down by force the claims of political or religious pretenders in regions of the world remote from its own limits and from those of its neighbours. We should indeed, on these grounds, be justified in strongly opposing the employment of Indian troops on the present occasion; but, while we are not in a position to refuse the assistance which is now asked of us, we cannot allow that our assent should be supposed to imply a readiness on our part to defray any portion whatever, whether ordinary or additional, of the charges which our assistance will entail. We are further deeply impressed with the conviction that no better check could be placed on the inconvenience and danger arising from the employment of Indian troops outside the sphere of Indian interests, than by insisting on the principle that, in cases such as the present, Her Majesty's Government should admit and discharge the obligation of defraying all expenditure necessitated by a course of action which has no bearing upon those interests. The disposal of Indian revenues for other purposes than those which are strictly connected with the legitimate needs of Indian expenditure is a matter which is watched with increasing concern by all sections of the community in this country. We cannot conceive a case in which the claims of the Indian taxpayer to entire exemption from all share in the cost are more overwhelmingly strong.

4. In forwarding this expression of our views to your Lordship, we trust that the earliest opportunity will be taken of laying them before Her Majesty's Government; and we cannot but feel assured that, on a fair consideration of its merits, the justice of our reasoning will be admitted, and the policy and propriety of giving effect to it recognised. In the meantime we shall continue to regard all expenditure to be incurred on account of the expedition now about to leave our shores, as of the nature of an advance to the English Treasury, the adjustment of which must be the subject of a further communication.

We have, &c.,

DUFFERIN.
D. M. STEWART.
J. GIBBS.
T. F. WILSON.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. G. HOPE.
A. COLVIN:

No. 6.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

March 26, 1885, No. 76 (F.).

MY LORD,

Paragraph 1. I forward herewith a copy of a resolution adopted by both Houses of Parliament in regard to the employment of Indian native troops in the Soudan and Nubia, together with a copy of the correspondence that has taken place between the Treasury and this office in reference thereto.

2. The debate in the House of Commons, at which this resolution was adopted, took place before the receipt of your letter of the 17th of February last, No. 53, in which, in replying to my telegram of the 9th idem, you object to any portion of the expense of the expedition being defrayed from Indian revenues. I am glad, however, to learn from the telegraphic correspondence which has taken place since the passing of the resolution, and the receipt of your letter, that your Excellency acquiesces in the arrangements that have been made.

3. You will observe that, with the exception of the ordinary cost of the troops, and the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed, all expenses incurred in connexion with the expedition will be defrayed from Imperial revenues.

4. I request that you will give instructions for the preparation, in due course, of monthly claims against the Imperial Government, in which all extraordinary charges incurred in connexion with the troops and vessels employed in the expedition, as well as any expense that may be incurred in raising troops in place of those sent to the Soudan, shall be included. These claims should take the form of tabulated statements of account, showing in rupees and sterling the net amounts recoverable from the War Office, or the Admiralty, as the case may be, and should be duly supported by vouchers. The statements should be transmitted with letters from your Government, giving any explanations that may, in your opinion, conduce to an early settlement of the claims.

5. The payments made in India, and the value of the stores supplied, should be converted into sterling at the official rate in force on the day when the payments were made, or the stores issued. The cost of any telegrams sent from India in connexion with the expedition should be included in the statements.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR INDIA.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, February 15th, 1885.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State in Council of India, that Her Majesty's advisers have decided that a force of native Indian troops shall be employed in the operations in the Soudan and Nubia, and that my Lords propose, if the Secretary of State in Council concurs, to adopt the same arrangements as regards the expenses of this force as was adopted in the case of the expedition to Abyssinia in 1867, *viz.*, that the ordinary cost of the troops in the service of the Indian Government, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India which may be employed in the Expedition, shall remain a charge upon the Indian Exchequer.

I am, &c.,

JOHN T. HIBBERT.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the SECRETARY OF
THE TREASURY.

SIR, India Office, February 17, 1885.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, stating that Her Majesty's advisers have decided that a force of Indian native troops shall be employed in

the operations in the Soudan and Nubia, and proposing to adopt, as regards the expenses of this force, the same arrangement which was adopted in the case of the expedition to Abyssinia in 1867, namely, that the ordinary cost of the troops in the service of the Indian Government, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to that Government which may be employed in the expedition shall remain a charge upon the Indian Exchequer.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State for India in Council is willing that the ordinary pay of the Native Indian troops, and the ordinary charges of the Indian Government vessels employed in this expedition, shall continue to be borne by Indian revenues while so employed, on the distinct understanding that all extraordinary expenditure consequent on the despatch and return of these troops, and also the ordinary charges of any additional men whom it may be found necessary to raise in place of those engaged in the operations, shall be repaid to Indian revenues.

The extraordinary expenditure will include the cost of land transport to and from the ports of embarkation and disembarkation in India, sea transport, except the ordinary expenses of vessels of the Indian Marine employed in connection with the expedition, the cost of the employment of any vessels that may be necessary to replace those employed on this duty, foreign service batta and allowances, pay and allowances of European officers in excess of the ordinary establishment, staff salaries, compensation for loss of baggage and kit, expense of replacing staff and other officers withdrawn from India to serve with the expedition, field and other equipment specially issued to the troops, value of stores and horses supplied, compensation for horses lost on service, cost of raising recruits to replace casualties arising out of foreign service, wound, family, and other pensions consequent on the expedition, together with any other expenditure whatever from Indian funds which would not have been incurred but for the despatch of the troops.

I enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a Resolution which it is proposed to move in both Houses of Parliament, in order to give legal effect to this arrangement; and request to be informed whether they concur therein.

I have, &c.,

J. A. GODLEY.

Sub-enclosure in Enclosure 2.

RESOLUTION.*—Her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her native forces, charged upon the revenues of India, to be despatched for service in the Soudan and Nubia, this House consents that the ordinary pay of such troops, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed in the expedition, which would have been charged upon the revenues of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable. Provided that, if it shall become necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or native forces, the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels or forces shall be repaid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expedition.

Enclosure 3 in No. 6.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR INDIA.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, February 27th, 1885.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury request you to inform the Secretary of State for India in Council that they have had before them your letter of the 17th instant, explaining the financial conditions on which it is proposed that a force of Indian native troops shall be employed in the Soudan and Nubia.

* Referred to in paragraph 1 of the despatch.

As my Lords understand the proposed arrangement, there is no desire, on the part of the Indian Government, to save money by means of the expedition. The Indian Exchequer will bear whatever expenses would in ordinary course have fallen upon it if the troops had remained in India, but it must be relieved from all expenses which, but for the expedition, would not have been incurred.

This seems to my Lords a perfectly fair arrangement. But, if it be the one intended by the Secretary of State in Council, my Lords do not see why the words "ordinary cost of the troops," used in the letter from this Department of the 16th instant, are changed in your letter, and in the accompanying Resolution, to "ordinary pay of the troops," although the Imperial Exchequer is to pay the "ordinary charges" of the men raised to replace those troops. Possibly the word "pay" is meant to include ordinary allowances in kind or money and ordinary future non-effective pay as well, because, in describing the expenditure which the Imperial Government is to defray, you make no mention of ordinary charges for clothing, arms, or other supplies not covered by pay, or ordinary pensions, or ordinary allowances to officers. My Lords take the words "value of stores and horses supplied," on the third page of your letter, to mean extra supplies only, rendered necessary by the campaign.

In equity the charge to be made against the Home Government for troops raised to replace those sent to the Soudan ought to be calculated on exactly the same basis as the charge for the troops so sent which is to remain upon Indian funds. But, if so, my Lords do not see why a different phraseology should be used in the two cases.

My Lords observe that the terms of the arrangement now proposed will properly exclude such a claim as that made by India in 1880, for the expenses of recalling officers and men who were required neither for the Mediterranean expeditionary force itself nor to replace it, but were recalled on general political grounds connected with the aspect of European affairs.

The single question to ask when a doubt arises as to the chargeability of an expense will be, not whether it is due to the same class of considerations as those which prompted the expedition, but whether it would have been incurred if the expedition had not been made.

Subject to explanation on the foregoing points, my Lords approve of the proposed Resolution.

I am to take the opportunity of inquiring whether it is proposed that the whole cost of the native Indian troops in the Soudan is to be advanced in the first instance by India and the extraordinary part recovered, or *vice versa*.

I have, &c.,

JOHN T. HUBBERT.

Enclosure 4 in No. 6.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY to the UNDER SECRETARY OF
STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, February 28, 1885.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that my Lords have received through the Foreign Office a telegram from Sir Evelyn Baring, dated the 18th instant, in which it is stated that the military authorities at Suakin report that they want Rs. 1,50,000; and I am to request that you will move the Secretary of State to give instructions by telegraph for the consignment of Rs. 1,50,000 from Bombay or Aden to the officer commanding the troops at Suakin.

My Lords will cause the value of the rupees so consigned, together with the cost of their transmission to Suakin, to be repaid to the account of the Secretary of State for India at the Bank of England.

I have, &c.,

R. E. WELBY.

Enclosure 5 in No. 6.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR,

India Office, March 3, 1885.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 2996/85, and to acquaint you, in reply, that the interpretation placed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the proposal contained in my letter of the 17th ultimo, in regard to the employment of Indian native troops in the Soudan and Nubia, is correct, the intention of the proposed arrangement being that stated in your letter, *viz.*, that "the Indian Exchequer" should "bear" whatever expenses would in ordinary course have fallen upon it if the troops "had remained in India, but . . . must be relieved from all expenses which, "but for the expedition, would not have been incurred;" and that "the single" question to ask when a doubt arises as to the chargeability of an expense will "be . . . whether it would have been incurred if the expedition had not "been made."

I am to add that the words "ordinary pay" were adopted in my letter of the 17th instant in accordance with previous usage, and it was not intended thereby to exclude the ordinary allowances issued to the native troops when serving in India.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, and to your further letter of the 28th of February, I am to state that, in reply to telegrams addressed to the Viceroy in accordance therewith on the 28th ultimo, a message has been received to the effect that all charges for the Indian brigade will be paid locally and the extra cost charged to the British Government in this country, and that an officer of the Military Accounts Department has been sent to Suakin with supplies of gold and silver.

I am, &c.,

J. A. GODLEY.

Enclosure 6 in No. 6.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, March 7, 1885.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury request you to inform the Secretary of State for India in Council that they are quite satisfied with the explanations given in your letter of the 3rd instant, as to the terms on which Indian native troops are to be employed in the Soudan and Nubia.

I have, &c.,

C. G. BARRINGTON.

Enclosure 7 in No. 6.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR,

India Office, March 9, 1885.

In continuation of the letter from this Office of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that a telegram has been received from the Government of India, representing that the sum chargeable to Imperial revenues during the ensuing financial year, in repayment or advances on account of the Suakin expedition, is estimated at 800,000/.

I have, &c.,

J. A. GODLEY.

Enclosure 8 in No. 6.

The FINANCIAL SECRETARY OF THE INDIA OFFICE to the SECRETARY
OF THE TREASURY.

SIR,

India Office, March 11, 1885.

With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, and to the concluding paragraph of the letter from this Office of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you that a telegram has now been received from the Viceroy, stating that Rs. 1,50,000 for the officer commanding at Suakin were shipped on board the transport "Secundra" on the 8th instant.

I have, &c.,

HENRY WATERFIELD,
Financial Secretary.

No. 7.

The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

Calcutta, February 9, 1886, No. 53 (F.).

In our Finance Despatch, No. 53, dated 17th February 1885, we laid before Your Lordship's predecessor a statement of the grounds on which we held that no portion, whether ordinary or additional, of the expenditure involved in the despatch of Indian troops to Suakin should be thrown on the Indian revenues.

Before this despatch had reached Lord Kimberley, a resolution was passed in Parliament, "That, Her Majesty having directed a military expedition of Her "native forces, charged upon the revenues of India, to be despatched for service in "the Soudan and Nubia, this House consents that the ordinary pay of such "troops, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Govern- "ment of India that may be employed in the expedition, which would have been "charged upon the revenues of India if such troops or vessels had remained in "that country or seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable; provided that, "if it shall become necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by "other vessels or native forces, the expense of raising, maintaining, and provid- "ing such vessels or forces shall be repaid out of any moneys which may be "provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expedition."

We were informed by telegram that a resolution to the above effect had been passed before receipt of our remonstrance, and we consequently abstained from pressing the matter again on the attention of Her Majesty's Government. The circumstances of the case have, however, changed since March 1885, and there are now considerations of weight which did not formerly exist which we desire to lay before Your Lordship.

2. The original object of the expedition to Suakin, as stated in Lord Kimberley's telegram of 9th February 1885, was to crush Osman Digma, and to assist in keeping open the road to Berber. At a later date, when the complexion of affairs had altered, it was decided to withdraw almost the whole of the British troops, and to leave only a garrison sufficient to hold Suakin. From the date on which the bulk of the British troops were withdrawn, we consider that the object and character of the expedition were entirely changed, and that the case of the Indian troops left in Suakin as a garrison can hardly be said to be covered by the letter of the resolution which we have quoted, and certainly does not fall within its spirit. It has been decided that the interest of India in checking the progress of the Mahdi and of Osman Digma was such as to make it justifiable to charge on Indian revenues the ordinary cost of the Indian troops and vessels which took part in the expedition to Suakin; and, though we have been unable to accept the arguments by which this decision was supported,

we do not at the present time desire to re-open the question. It seems to us, however, that India had no such interest in holding Suakin after the character of the expedition had been altered and the bulk of the British troops withdrawn, as to justify any charge on this account on Indian revenues; and we trust that Her Majesty's Government will take the same view of the matter, and that India will be relieved of the ordinary cost of the Indian troops and vessels with effect from the 15th May 1885, the date on which active operations were held to have ceased. We entertain strong objections to any portion of this expenditure being charged against Indian revenues, at a time when India is being called upon to meet very heavy charges for the protection of her own frontier.

We have, &c.,

C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
T. E. HUGHES.

No. 8.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNOR GENERAL
OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

India Office, March 31, 1886, No. 92 (F.).

Paragraph 1. I have considered in Council your letter of the 9th of February last, No. 53, explaining the grounds on which your Government consider that India should be relieved of the ordinary cost of the Indian troops and vessels employed in connexion with the expedition to the Soudan, with effect from the 15th of May 1885.

2. Under present arrangements, the Indian garrison at Suakin is to be relieved early in May; and, if their withdrawal takes place at that date, it would, in my opinion, be undesirable to raise any question with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the arrangement under which the ordinary costs of the troops and vessels employed in the expedition to the Soudan is borne by Indian revenues.

3. If, from any circumstances at present unforeseen, the withdrawal of the Indian troops from Suakin should be delayed beyond the period already agreed upon with Her Majesty's Government, a representation shall at once be made to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury with a view to the ordinary cost being added to the expenses now borne by British revenues, so that no part of the cost may thenceforward fall on Indian revenues.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

No. 9.

The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

October 26th, 1886, No. 336 (F.).

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Kimberley's Financial Despatch, No. 92, dated the 31st March 1886, stating that, as the Indian garrison at Suakin was to be relieved early in May, it was considered undesirable to raise any question with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, as to the arrangement under which the ordinary cost of the troops and vessels employed in connexion with the expedition to the Soudan was borne by Indian Revenues, and adding that, if from any circumstances then unforeseen the withdrawal should be delayed beyond that date, a representation would at once be made to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with a view to the ordinary cost being added to the expenses now borne by British revenues, so that no part of the cost might thenceforward fall on Indian revenues.

2. In our Financial Despatch, No. 53, dated 17th February 1885, we laid before Lord Kimberley a statement of the grounds on which we held that no portion, whether ordinary or additional, of the expenditure involved in the despatch of Indian troops to Suakin should be thrown on the Indian Revenues, and, although we accepted without protest the arrangement notified in Financial Despatch, No. 76, dated India Office, the 26th March 1885, we were unable to assent to the equity of the arrangement.

3. In our Financial letter of the 9th February 1886, No. 53, we explained why we considered that India should be relieved of the ordinary cost of the Indian troops and vessels employed in connexion with the garrisoning of Suakin, with effect from the 15th May 1885. No reason has been assigned for the rejection of our claim, and Lord Kimberley has, we submit, practically admitted its validity, by allowing that, if there was any further detention of Indian troops at Suakin, the Treasury should be asked to consent to the ordinary cost of these troops being also borne by Imperial revenues. In effect our claim would appear to be fully as equitable for the period between May 1885 and May 1886 as it would be for any subsequent period.

4. When offensive operations were suspended, it was determined to hold Suakin itself, but there was great anxiety to move most of the British troops away on account of the heat and probable sickness; and Her Majesty's Government therefore resolved to maintain a garrison there, chiefly consisting of Indian troops, the object being to relieve a corresponding number of British troops, and to hold Suakin until Egyptian troops could be sent to take charge of the place. At that time, and for many months after, and again in the winter of 1885-86, when the Burma expedition took place, we could ill spare troops from India; but, the arrangement having been made by Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India felt that no objection should be raised to the employment of Indian troops under the special circumstances of the case. We cannot, however, admit that there is any reasonable ground for charging the ordinary expenses of the Indian garrison to the revenues of India. If the position were reversed, and British troops had been asked for to garrison a place with which English, as distinct from Indian, interests were absolutely unconnected, it is quite certain that the whole of the expenses would have been debited to India from the day the troops left England to the day they returned.

5. We would further ask consideration to Financial Despatch, No. 146, dated the 14th April 1876, and to the reply given by the Marquis of Salisbury in his despatch No. 247 (Financial), dated the 22nd June 1876. The soundness of the principle that Her Majesty's Government should bear the ordinary, as well as the extraordinary, expenses of troops withdrawn from India to assist in an expedition in which India has no direct interest, was fully recognized by Lord Salisbury. It was not applied to the case of the Perak expedition for reasons which have no bearing on the present position, and Lord Salisbury stated that the decision then passed was not to be regarded as a precedent for any future case in which troops might be urgently required from the Indian Establishment for Imperial purposes.

6. Since our letter of the 9th February 1886 was written, additional taxation has been imposed to improve our financial position. We would also remind your Lordship that the preparations for war which we undertook last year, and the recent further fall in exchange, have already strained our finances very seriously, while an additional burden will be placed on them as soon as the increase to the British and native armies in India is fully carried out. We desire, therefore, to repeat the request made in our financial letter of the 9th February 1886, No. 53, and trust that your Lordship will support the representation made, and press the matter as strongly as possible on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for their favourable consideration.

We have, &c.,

DUFFERIN.

C. P. ILBERT.

T. C. HOPE.

A. COLVIN.

G. CHESNAY.

J. B. PELLE.

No. 10.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF
INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

February 3, 1887, No. 51 (F.).

In the letter dated the 26th October last, No. 336, your Excellency repeated the request made by your Government in the preceding February, that a strong representation should be made to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, as to the justice of relieving the revenues of India from any portion of the cost of the Indian garrison at Suakin for the period after the 15th May 1885.

2. On a careful consideration of the arguments of your Government, I felt myself unable to support the view that the circumstances had so changed at that date as to make it improper for India to share in the later expenditure caused by the operations, of which in the earlier stage Parliament had decided that the cost was properly divisible between the two Governments.

3 While I was, therefore, not prepared to support the proposal of your Government, I deemed it right that the Treasury should be made acquainted with your Excellency's views; and I took the opportunity to urge on them that, in the event of any occasion hereafter arising for the employment of Indian troops on duties not directly attributable to the requirements of your Government or at a distance from India, no portion of the expense should be charged against India without your Excellency's concurrence. I enclose, for your information, a copy of the correspondence.

I have, &c.,

CROSS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 10.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the SECRETARY OF
THE TREASURY.

SIR,

India Office, December 21, 1886.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,

* Telegram to Viceroy, 9th February 1885.
Letter from the Government of India, 17th February 1885, No. 53.
Telegram to the Viceroy, 10th March 1885.
Ditto from ditto, 11th March 1885.
Despatch to the Government of India, 26th March 1885, No. 76.
Letter from ditto, 9th February 1886, No. 53.
Despatch to ditto, 31st March 1886, No. 92.
Letter from ditto, 26th October 1886, No. 336.

a copy of a correspondence* which has taken place with the Government of India, relative to the opinion of that Government that India should be relieved of the ordinary expenses of the Indian troops and vessels employed in connection with the garrisoning of Suakin, with effect from the 15th of May 1885.

While Viscount Cross is not prepared to dissent from the conclusions on this question come to by the Earl of Kimberley, conveyed in his letter to the Treasury of 31st March 1886, he has thought it right to place the views of the Government of India before their Lordships.

The Secretary of State for India in Council, however, feels that there is much force in the general scope of the arguments of the Government of India, and desires to take this opportunity of expressing his earnest hope that on any future occasion, when Indian troops are employed on duties not directly attributable to the requirements of the Government of India or despatched to a country distant from India, no portion of the expenses of such troops may be charged to India without the full assent and concurrence of the Government of that country.

I have, &c.,

J. A. GODLEY.

Enclosure 2 in No. 10.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY to the UNDER SECRETARY OF
STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, January 19, 1887.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Cross, that your letter of the 21st ultimo and its enclosures have been duly noted.

Their Lordships make no doubt that, should the occasion again arise for employing Indian troops outside India, the views of the present Government of India and of the present Secretary of State for India in Council on the question of the expense of such employment will be respectfully weighed by the Imperial Government of the day.

I am, &c.

W. L. JACKSON.

No. 11.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

April 16, 1896, No 68 (F.).

I transmit, for the information of your Government, a copy of the

* From the Foreign Office, 20th February 1896.
From ditto, 21st February 1896.
To ditto, 27th February 1896.
From the Treasury, 16th March 1896.
To ditto, 15th April 1896.

correspondence noted in the margin* regarding the incidence of the cost of sending the 24th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry to Mombassa.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS to the UNDER
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 20, 1896.

With reference to recent correspondence relating to the enlistment of volunteers from the Indian troops for service in the British East Africa Protectorate, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the state of affairs in that territory has recently assumed a serious aspect. The burning of the coast town of Melindi by the rebels and the smallness of the force now on the coast are said to be causing disaffection in hitherto loyal tribes, some of which have joined the rebels. Mr. Hardinge, Her Majesty's Agent and Commissioner-General, in telegraphing the above information, has expressed the opinion that an additional force is required to inspire confidence in the friendly natives and deal with the rebels. He has suggested that an Indian regiment might be despatched for the purpose.

Lord Salisbury considers that the moment is critical, and that the early presence of a regiment on the scene might be effectual in enabling the authorities to suppress the rebellion and restore the peace which is essential for the commencement of the railway works.

I am therefore to inquire whether the Indian Government could be asked by telegraph to send a regiment from Bombay to Mombassa with its full field equipment for active service, and, in the event of their consenting, how soon the regiment could be at its destination. As the senior British officer now on the coast holds the rank of Brevet-Major, the Colonel in command of the regiment would, on arrival, take command of all the forces of the Administration, and be responsible for the conduct of all military operations, political matters remaining

under the control of Her Majesty's Commissioner. It would therefore be necessary that he should be a capable officer. The expenses which might be incurred would be borne by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

H. PERCY ANDERSON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 21, 1896.

With reference to the final paragraph of my letter of the 20th instant, which states that the expenses which may be incurred by sending an Indian regiment to Mombassa would be borne by Her Majesty's Government, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state that it is presumed that the precedents could be followed of former employment of Indian troops in Africa.

In the cases of the troops employed in Abyssinia in 1867 and in the Soudan in 1885, it is understood that the ordinary cost of each regiment was borne by India, while every expense of whatever sort resulting from sending the regiment to Africa and its employment there was met from Imperial funds.

His Lordship would be glad to learn whether the Treasury could be informed that a similar arrangement would be adopted as regards the regiment to be sent from Bombay.

I have, &c.,

H. PERCY ANDERSON.

Enclosure 3 in No. 11.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SIR,

India Office, February 27, 1896.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, suggesting that the ordinary pay of the regiment to be sent from Bombay to Mombassa should be borne by Indian revenues, and that every expense of whatever sort resulting from sending the regiment to Africa and its employment there should be met from Imperial revenues. In reply, I am to express Lord George Hamilton's opinion that there is no justification for charging upon Indian revenues any portion of the cost of this force so long as it is employed out of India and for purposes exclusively Imperial. In a letter dated the 25th of March 1890 the Government of India lays down as a principle that, when circumstances and the safety of India permit, aid should be freely given to the Imperial Government; but that, when the objects of the expedition or campaign are unconnected with India, the whole of the expenses of the troops drawn from India should be paid by the Imperial Exchequer, just as the whole of the expenses of the troops drawn from England for an Indian expedition would be paid by Indian revenues. It appears to his Lordship that this principle is sound, and that, if the course suggested in your letter were adopted, the result would be that the cost of the operations would in effect be shared between India and the United Kingdom.

In this connection I am directed to call your attention to the provisions of the Act for the better Government of India, 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, s. 55, to the effect that the revenues of India cannot, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applied to defray the expense of any military operation beyond the frontiers of that country. It appears to Lord George Hamilton that if the ordinary pay and allowances of the force employed on this expedition are defrayed from Indian revenues, it may and will be argued that this section has been contravened, unless the assent of Parliament be previously obtained.

I am, &c.,

A. GODLEY.

Enclosure 4 in No. 11.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR INDIA.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, March 16, 1896.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have received from the Foreign Office a copy of your letter of the 27th ultimo, respecting the proposal that the ordinary pay and allowances of the regiment to be lent by India to the British East Africa Protectorate should continue to be defrayed from Indian funds, provided that it does not become necessary to replace the regiment before its return from Africa.

My Lords learn with regret that, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council there is no justification for this proposal, although it was made by this Department in accordance with the precedents of the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867 and the Soudan Expedition of 1885, and upon the ground that Indian interests are closely involved in the maintenance of peace on the coast of East Africa.

Lord George Hamilton expresses his concurrence in the principle laid down by the Government of India in a despatch of 25th March 1890, that when Indian troops are lent for an expedition or campaign, the objects of which are *unconnected with India*, the whole of the expenses of the troops should be paid by the Imperial Exchequer, just as the whole of the expenses of the troops drawn from England for an Indian Expedition would be paid from Indian revenues.

My Lords readily accept this principle, and they infer from his Lordship's approval of it that, if the objects for which an Indian regiment is now required in East Africa can be shown to be *connected with India*, his objection to continuing to charge Indian revenues with its ordinary pay and allowances will be removed.

When my Lords refer to the last Consular Report on the trade of Zanzibar, that for the year 1894, they find that India "as usual" stands first amongst the importers into Zanzibar (with 335,000*l.* out of a total of 1,200,000*l.*), and second amongst the exporters from Zanzibar (with 146,000*l.* out of a total of 1,100,000*l.*). Further my Lords are informed that, not only are many of the leading commercial firms in Zanzibar, Indian in personnel, or engaged in the direct trade between Zanzibar and India, but the clove plantations which form so large a part of the wealth of the district, are deeply mortgaged to Indians. In a report dated 26th February 1895, Mr. Hardinge says, "a large proportion of the estates belonging to native proprietors throughout Zanzibar and Pemba, are mortgaged, and have been so for many years past, to British Indians, chiefly Banian and Khoja traders." In another part of the same report, he speaks of the numerous British and Zanzibar dhows owned by Indians all along the German coast." He also refers to the importation of Indian coolies as a necessary measure for facilitating the abolition of slavery.

It may be said that the foregoing statistics and statements apply to the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba only, not to the mainland on which the Indian regiment is to be employed. As represented by Mr. Hardinge in his report for 1894, "the returns do not give a correct idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of the East African trade, owing to no particulars being obtainable of the large quantities of goods passing through in the mail steamers, or transhipped in the harbours from those steamers into the coasting vessels without being landed." The figures therefore give no adequate indication of India's real interest in the traffic with East Africa. The Zanzibar Protectorate, and in a measure the clove plantations already alluded to, extend over a strip of land, 10 miles broad, running along the East African coast from Vanga to considerably north of Mombassa; and the burning of Malindi at the mouth of the river Sabaki obviously threatens the peace of that Protectorate as well as that of the East African Protectorate.

Moreover, one of the main objects of the Uganda Railway which is being constructed by Indian coolies, is to develop the trade of the interior, by forming

an outlet for it at Mombassa; and this development, judging by the course hitherto taken by the trade of that port, cannot fail to be of much commercial benefit to India.

It seems to my Lords that a stronger claim can be made out in the present case for the retention of the charge for ordinary pay and allowances of the regiment upon Indian funds than existed in the case of either the Abyssinian war of 1867 or the Soudan expedition of 1885. In both the latter cases the Secretary of State for India in Council agreed to pay the ordinary charges of unreplaced Indian troops without demur. No specific grounds for consent were given in either case. ~~It was~~ taken for granted that India was largely interested in those regions, not so much commercially as in regard to prestige with the Arab races and Mohammedan tribes. In the present case, over and above the latter consideration, it seems to my Lords that Indian commercial interests are very largely involved.

Their Lordships trust, therefore, that Lord George Hamilton will withdraw his objection to the course proposed. If so, my Lords will join with him in asking the House of Commons to pass an approving resolution under section 55 of 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106.

I am, &c.,

FRANCIS MOWATT.

Enclosure 5 in No. 11.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR,

India Office, April 15, 1896.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, No. 3625, renewing the proposal that the ordinary pay and allowances of the Native regiment lent by India for service in the British East Africa Protectorate should be borne by India so long as it does not become necessary to replace the regiment in India.

It is urged that such a course would be in accordance with the precedents of the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867 and the Egyptian Expedition of 1885, and that Indian interests are closely involved in the maintenance of peace on the coast of East Africa. On this point I am desired to observe that great objection has been taken by the Government of India to any extension of the principle adopted on those occasions, and to the absence of reciprocity in such arrangements. It cannot be disputed that Imperial interests are largely involved in the maintenance of peace on the frontiers of India, and in the security of the trade in that country, yet, when it has been necessary to obtain fresh troops from the United Kingdom, their ordinary pay has been borne by the revenues of India from the day of their embarkation from England. Lord George Hamilton is unable to admit that there is any more ground for debiting to India a portion of the expenses of troops sent for special service in the East Africa Protectorate than of those raised in India for ordinary service in that Protectorate. I am to add that, on the receipt of the letter from the Foreign Office requesting that a regiment might be despatched from India, a telegram was at once sent to the Viceroy, who, when announcing in reply the selection of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, said that it was presumed that "all expenses" would be borne by Her Majesty's Government.

In your letter much stress is laid on the Consular reports and statistics of Zanzibar as showing that the expedition is "connected with India." With much greater force could it be shown that British interests are connected with the trade of India, but, as already observed, no assistance is given by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in defraying the charges of the military force in India. I am to add that the fact of the construction of the Uganda Railway by Indian coolies does not appear to Lord George Hamilton to have any bearing upon the question under consideration.

In conclusion, I am directed to refer to the agreement made in 1882-83, when, on the Government of India assuming the entire responsibility for the Muscat subsidy, the British Government undertook to bear the whole cost of the Zanzibar Agency, the transfer being a matter of essential importance in connection with the new arrangements for the suppression of the slave trade, which were expected to result in a large saving to the Imperial Exchequer. It is evident that, under this agreement, the British Government is liable for any expenses involved in the defence of the Protectorate, and for the maintenance of order within its limits.

I am, &c.,
A. GODLEY.

No. 12.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the VICEROY, MAY 5, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

Her Majesty's Government will probably send demand for Indian troops to garrison Suakin in a few days. The exact force required is not yet definitely settled; but two Indian regiments of infantry will probably be required. Preliminary arrangements may be made, but sea-transport should not be taken up at present.

No. 13.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the VICEROY, MAY 7, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

For the Suakin garrison the Egyptian authorities demand a cavalry regiment and a mountain battery in addition to two battalions of infantry. Her Majesty's Government will probably assent to the mountain battery; the cavalry regiment is still under their consideration.

No. 14.

The VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY 8, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

There is no difficulty about a native cavalry regiment. If we may send a company of Madras sappers and miners it would make the force more complete, and we shall be glad to let the Madras Army take a share. As the cavalry regiment, we propose to send the 1st Bombay Lancers. The Punjab and the Bengal Army will be represented by the infantry.

No. 15.

The VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY 8, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

We assume that no portion of the expenses, either ordinary or extraordinary, will be borne by Indian Revenues, and entirely concur with views expressed in India Office letter to the Treasury, dated 15th April, subject—cost of Native regiment, Mombassa.

No. 16.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the VICEROY, MAY 9, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

As regards cost, Treasury here propose to pay whole cost of battalion at Mombassa, and for these troops to follow precedent of 1884, by which India

paid ordinary, and Imperial all extra, expenditure. This seems to me fair, but subject will be discussed in Council here, where views of your Government will be fully considered.

No. 17.

The VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY 10, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

Sea transport has been ordered to be taken up for Suakin for the following troops:

1st Bombay Lancers,
No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery,
26th Punjab Infantry,
35th Sikhs,
Company Madras Sappers.

The force is commanded by Colonel Charles Egerton.

No. 18.

The VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY 12, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

Suakin force. Total number of European officers, including staff, 72. Total number of native officers and soldiers, about 2,490. Total of followers, about 1,789. Total of horses, including officers' chargers, 574. Total mules and ponies, including 218 battery mules and 186 ambulance ponies, about 970.

No. 19.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the VICEROY, MAY 12, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

An early decision here is very desirable on the question as to the cost of the troops sent to Suakin. Can you send the substance of your views by telegram?

No. 20.

The VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY 14, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

Cost of Suakin troops. We are unanimously of opinion that Indian interests are not involved in present military operations in Egypt, and respectfully protest against Indian revenues being used to defray any of the expenses of Indian contingent under orders for Suakin. As pointed out in India Office Letter of 15th April to Treasury, we have grave objection to precedent of Suakin expedition, 1885, being followed, and to absence of reciprocity in such arrangements between England and India. We commend to your attention specially our Financial Despatch, No. 53, of 17th February 1885, to Lord Kimberley. The argument that some ordinary expenditure might be saved to Indian revenues by payment from other sources for troops absent from India (*see* Treasury letter of 27th February 1885) leaves out of sight fact that while troops are absent they are not available for our needs. Our army is scarcely sufficient for our own purposes, and in now complying with Imperial requirements we undertake the risk of an emergency coming upon us while our army is reduced below the recognised minimum. If Her Majesty's Government add to our responsibilities by calling upon India for native troops to serve at an unhealthy station like Suakin in the worst season in order to avoid risk of sending troops from England, we strongly urge that they

should not at the same time make India pay for native troops while not available for Indian needs. When British troops are required for India, Indian revenues are charged with whole cost from date of embarkation to date of return, and India bears expense of raising and training troops sent annually to this country. In the present case it is not desired to make any charge for cost of raising and training troops which have been placed at disposal of Her Majesty's Government. Despatch follows.

No. 21.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the VICEROY, MAY 15, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

After full discussion and consideration of your telegraphic summary, Council are of opinion that precedent of 1885 is applicable to cost of expedition to Suakin, and have resolved accordingly.

No. 22.

The VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY 28, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

Cost of Suakin troops. Despatch adopted at a Council Meeting to-day will be forwarded by next mail. We beg to urge that the matter should not be brought before Parliament until our views have been received and considered.

No. 23.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the VICEROY, MAY 30, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

Discussion in Parliament fixed for Thursday, 4th June. Cannot possibly be postponed till I have received your letter. Please telegraph substance.

No. 24.

The VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, JUNE 1, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

Suakin Despatch amplifies argument of our telegram of 14th May. To prove that Government of India has never accepted principle on which cost was divided in 1885, we cite correspondence of 1882 to 1887, especially our Despatch No. 239, 4th August 1882, quoting paras. 8 to 11 inclusive; No. 274, 1st September 1882; No. 53, 17th February 1885, quoting para. 3; also from Secretary of State, No. 76, 26th March 1885, and enclosures. On the question of reciprocity we point to Lord Lawrence's Minute dealing with cost of regiments sent to India in Mutiny, *vide* No. 239, 4th August 1882, para. 5; and allude to argument that, in any intervention in Egypt in which India can be interested, Australia and other colonies should bear proportionate share. We call attention to fact that in 1885 the decision was given against us before our despatch was received; but, referring to correspondence of 1886-87, especially No. 53, 9th February 1886, from Viceroy to Secretary of State; No. 92, 31st March 1886, from Secretary of State to Viceroy; No. 336, 26th October 1886, from Viceroy to Secretary of State; No. 51, 3rd February 1887, from Secretary of State to Viceroy, with enclosures, we show that Lord Kimberley, and still more Lord Cross, practically admitted validity of our arguments; further, that they have been adopted and maintained successfully by your Lordship recently in case of regiment sent to Mombassa, No. 68, 16th April last, and enclosures. We claim, referring to Mr. Curzon's official statement of objects of present expedition in the

House of Commons, that no justification exists for charging Indian revenues to maintain order on Egyptian frontier, to reconquer part of an Egyptian province, or to assist Italian forces, and generally that no Indian interests are involved, such as safety of Suez Canal alleged in 1882. We protest strongly against policy which, for the reasons given, we consider unjust to India, pointing out inexpediency of calling on Government of India to defend course universally condemned in this country, and ask that Indian revenues be relieved of all expenditure connected with troops sent to Suakin. We must now add, that being placed at great disadvantage in being again denied the opportunity of submitting full statement of our views to judgment of Parliament, we should be glad if your Lordship will at least permit despatches mentioned in this telegram to be included with any papers laid before the House.

No. 25.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the VICEROY, JUNE 2, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

Her Majesty's Government, on further consideration, find it possible to postpone the discussion in Parliament on Suakin until the verbal text of your despatch shall have been received and answered, and Parliament be in possession of the papers.

No. 26.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

June 11, 1896, No. 94 F.

In continuation of my despatch of the 16th of April, No. 68, I forward, for the information of your Government, a copy of a further correspondence* relative to the incidence of the ordinary expenses of the regiment sent to Mombassa.

* Letter from Treasury, 26th April 1896.
Ditto to ditto, 12th May 1896.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE HAMILTON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 26.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, April 29, 1896.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 15th instant, F 1237, in which the Secretary of State for India in Council gives various reasons for not acceding to the proposal of this department that India should continue to bear the ordinary charges of the troops about to be lent to the British East Africa Protectorate, provided that she does not find it necessary to replace them. My Lords note, however, that Lord George Hamilton does not in terms reject that proposal, and they accordingly think it well to make the following comments upon his Lordship's arguments.

(1) The first objection is "the absence of reciprocity," *i.e.*, when England sends troops to India, India bears the whole cost, therefore when India lends troops, not to England, but to a Protectorate in which India and England are jointly interested, that Protectorate ought to bear the whole cost.

The troops sent from England to India, in ordinary course, are raised specially for India, the British Army being increased by so many thousand men for the express purpose of supplying India with the requisite force. If India did not pay

the whole charge of these troops, the United Kingdom would have to bear an extra military burthen simply for India.

On the other hand, my Lords are not asking India to bear any extra military charge for the Protectorate, but only to consent not to save money as the result of the employment of the troops to the Protectorate.

When England found it necessary to send an unusual number of troops to India for the suppression of the mutiny, part of the charge was borne by the British Exchequer, and when the Afghan war seemed to be overburthening India, England came forward with a grant in aid of 5,000,000*l.* Moreover, almost the whole cost of the naval defence of India is paid for by the United Kingdom annually.

If therefore, there be an absence of reciprocity, it seems to be on the side of India, not England.

Again, it is stated in your letter that there is no more ground for charging India with part of the expense of troops lent for special service in East Africa, than for charging her with the cost of troops raised in India for ordinary service in the Protectorate. The distinction, however, between the two cases is this. The troops raised in India for special service are additional troops who could not be charged in any part on India without adding to her burthens. Whilst the lent troops, if not replaced, can continue to be paid for by India, so far as regards ordinary charges, without any such addition.

Further, it is argued that the United Kingdom has far greater commercial interests in India than India has in the Protectorate, yet "no assistance is given by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in defraying the charges of the military force in India." To this my Lords reply that India is not now being asked to defray any part of the charges of the military force in the United Kingdom, but only to lend some troops to a third party without making a saving out of the transaction.

I am, &c.,

FRANCIS MOWATT.

Enclosure 2 in No. 26.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the SECRETARY OF
THE TREASURY.

SIR,

India Office, May 12, 1896.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, No. 6097, and to express his regret that it was not made sufficiently clear, in my letter of the 15th of April, that he could not agree to the ordinary expenses of the regiment sent to Mombassa being charged upon the revenues of India, even though it be not necessary to replace it during its absence.

As regards your remarks on the question of reciprocity, Lord George Hamilton does not wish to enter into that controversy. He cannot, however, admit that, in regard to naval defence, India is under any special obligation because the protection of the general trade of the United Kingdom in eastern seas is undertaken by the Admiralty at the cost of Imperial Revenues; or that, in the great crisis of the maintenance of British supremacy in India, an undue amount of the charge was thrown upon the United Kingdom, since India, besides bearing the whole cost of the extra force, from the date of embarkation, paid also the charges in England of the depôts of the regiments sent to India, in addition to the burden of interest resulting from an augmentation of her debt by forty-six millions.

On the argument that troops lent, and not replaced, can continue to be paid for by India without adding to her burdens, I am to point out that the work of the army must necessarily be performed by a smaller force than is deemed requisite, thereby entailing a risk, even if it be not shown in a financial aspect, and that

India would be confessedly paying for the employment of a force beyond her own frontiers from which she derives no benefit.

In reference to the last paragraph of your letter, Lord George Hamilton is unable to perceive that the objections to such an employment of Indian troops are in any way removed by the fact that the benefit to be obtained would not accrue to Her Majesty's Government, but to a third party.

I am, &c.,

A. GODLEY.

NO. 27.

The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

June 2 (received 23), 1896, No. 134 (F.).

When recently the necessity for sending a force from this country to Suakin seemed probable, we informed Your Lordship that it was presumed that no portion of the expense either ordinary or extraordinary, in connexion with the despatch thereof, would be borne by Indian revenues, and that we entirely concurred with the views expressed in the India Office letter to the Treasury, No. F. 1237, dated 15th April 1896, regarding the incidence of the cost of the native infantry regiment lately sent from India to Mombassa. In reply we were told that the Treasury had agreed to pay the whole cost of the regiment sent to Mombassa, but that the payment for the force going to Suakin would follow the precedent of 1885, by which India would pay the ordinary, and the Imperial Government all the extra expenditure. It was, however, added that the subject would be discussed in Council, and that our views would then be fully considered.

2. Subsequently, when it had been definitely settled that the force would be

* Telegram from the Viceroy to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, (No. 27-S., dated the 14th May 1896).

Your telegram 12th May, cost Suakin troops. We are unanimously of opinion that Indian interests are not involved in present military operations in Egypt, and respectfully protest against Indian revenues being used to defray any of the expenses of Indian contingent under orders for Suakin. As pointed out in India Office letter of 15th April to Treasury, we have grave objection to precedent of Suakin expedition, 1885, being followed, and to absence of reciprocity in such arrangements between England and India. We commend to your attention, specially, our Financial Despatch No. 53, dated 17th February 1885, to Lord Kimberley. The argument that some ordinary expenditure might be saved to Indian revenues by payment from other sources for troops absent from India—see Treasury letter of 27th February 1885—leaves out of sight fact that, while troops are absent, they are not available for our needs. Our army is scarcely sufficient for our own purposes, and, in now complying with imperial requirements, we undertake the risk of an emergency coming upon us while our army is reduced below recognized minimum. If Her Majesty's Government add to our responsibilities by calling upon India for native troops to serve at an unhealthy station like Suakin in the worst season, in order to avoid risk of sending troops from England, we strongly urge that they should not at the same time make India pay for native troops while not available for Indian needs. When British troops are required for India, Indian revenues are charged with whole cost from date of embarkation to date of return, and India bears expense of raising and training troops sent annually to this country. In present case it is not desired to make any charge for cost of raising and training troops which have been placed at disposal of Her Majesty's Government. A despatch on the subject will follow.

required, we were informed that it was desirable to arrive at an early decision regarding the incidence of the cost; and, in accordance with Your Lordship's wishes, we communicated by wire the substance of our views on the subject.*

3. We have now received a telegram, dated the 15th May, in which it is stated that, after full consideration of our telegraphic summary, Your Lordship in Council is of opinion that the precedent of 1885 is applicable to the present occasion, and that this view has accordingly been adopted.

4. Even in the face of a decision which we have received with the deepest regret, we still deem it incumbent on us, respectfully but earnestly, to protest against the revenues of India being called upon to contribute any part of the cost of this force, whether ordinary or extraordinary; and we now wish to explain, in continuation of our telegram, and in fuller detail than was possible therein, our reasons for doing so.

5. We may remind Your Lordship that the employment of Indian troops outside Indian limits on duties not directly connected with the interests of India has been of not unfrequent occurrence, and that the Government of India has consistently opposed the appropriation of Indian revenues for these purposes.

6. In the first place, we would invite attention to our Financial Despatch, No. 239, dated 4th August 1882, in which we dealt with the occasions on which our troops had been so employed previous to the despatch of a contingent to Egypt in that year, and we explained how the cost of the employment of the troops was met on each occasion.

For the purposes of our present representation, it will only be necessary to quote the remarks of the Government of India concerning the latest occasions dealt with in that despatch. The despatch was directed against the proposal to charge to India the whole cost of the Indian troops employed in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, to which, however, the Government of India, under circumstances which do not apply to the present case (*see* quotation in paragraph 10), admitted they should make some contribution. We quote the arguments we used in that despatch, because in applying them to the present case, in which the safety of the Suez Canal is in no way at issue, they set forth the objections which we make to our having to bear any portion of the cost of the present expedition. The quotation is as follows:

"8. The three most recent precedents, however, are afforded by the Abyssinian expedition, the Perak expedition, and the despatch of Indian troops to Malta. We propose to dwell at somewhat greater length on these cases than on those which we have already cited.

"9. Turning, first, to the case of the Abyssinian expedition, we find that on September 23rd, 1867, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury expressed a hope that, "under the special circumstances of the case, the ordinary pay of the troops, &c., in the service of the Indian Government which may be employed in the expedition will remain a charge upon the Indian exchequer." On September 25th, 1867, the Secretary of State intimated to the Treasury his assent to this proposal, "on the distinct understanding that every other charge, whether for replacing officers or soldiers, withdrawn from their duties, or for extra allowances, pensions, or gratuities to officers or soldiers or for pensions to families of officers, soldiers, or others, who may be killed or disabled on this service, or on any other account, shall be repaid by the Imperial exchequer; and that, when it shall be found necessary to replace any portion of the force withdrawn from India, the whole expense consequent thereon shall be repaid to the Indian Government." On October 3rd, 1867, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury fully accepted this understanding. This apportionment of the cost was, therefore, eventually adopted; but, when the matter came under the consideration of the House of Commons on November 28th, 1867, it did not pass unchallenged by Members on either side of the House. Heavy "taxation," Mr. Fawcett said, "was infinitely preferable to this country incurring the reproach of having cast the slightest injustice on the unrepresented millions who lived in our dependencies." And the Marquis of Salisbury (then Viscount Cranborne) expressed himself as follows:

"Having regard to the future, I do not like India to be looked upon as an English barrack in the Oriental seas from which we may draw any number of troops without paying for them. It is bad for England, because it is always bad for us not to have that check upon the temptation to engage in little wars which can only be controlled by the necessity of paying for them."

"On reference to the despatch from the Government of India, No. 28, of February 3rd, 1868, Your Lordship will observe that exception was taken to the arrangement by the Government of India, and that minutes were recorded on the subject by Lord Lawrence and Sir William Muir. It was contended by these high authorities that England should bear the whole of the expenditure on account of the Abyssinian expedition, whether ordinary or extraordinary. We have said enough, however, to show that it was never contemplated in the case of the Abyssinian expedition to charge the Indian revenues with any portion of the extraordinary expenditure, and that the decision to charge the ordinary pay of the Indian troops to the revenues of India, whilst those troops were engaged in Abyssinia, was not allowed to pass without many objections being raised to it by high authorities both in England and India.

"10. Turning now to the case of the Perak expedition, it is to be observed that on April 14th, 1876, the Government of India addressed a despatch, No. 146, to the Secretary of State, in which it was urged that, "if the precedent of the Abyssinian case be followed in the present instance, a principle will be established which is, in our opinion, inequitable to the Indian revenues." The Secretary of State (Lord Salisbury) replied in a despatch, No. 247, of June 22nd, 1876. After summarising the principle set forth in the minutes of Lord Lawrence and Sir William Muir, to which the Government of India had alluded in their despatch of April 14th, 1876, Lord Salisbury said:—"I recognise the soundness of this principle." The principle, in fact, was very analogous to that which, as we have already observed (paragraph 9), Lord Salisbury had himself advocated in connexion with the Abyssinian expedition.* But his Lordship added:

"For the present, it appeared to Her Majesty's Government, that the expedition to Perak would probably be of brief duration, and would not involve the employment of troops from India for such a length of time as to give rise to any serious inconvenience or danger in regard to the general military arrangements in India."

"Under these circumstances, and in view of the interest which India might be said to have in the speedy termination of the war, from its peculiar character and the proximity of its theatre, it was determined that it would be right to agree to an arrangement similar to that which was adopted in regard to the expenditure on the expedition to Abyssinia; but it is not to be regarded as a precedent for any future case in which troops may be urgently required from the Indian establishment for Imperial purposes."

"We are unable to follow this argument. It will, however, be sufficient for our present purposes if we note that in the case of the Perak expedition only the ordinary expenses were charged to India; that this course was adopted under protest from the Government of India; that the Secretary of State recognised the soundness of the principle advocated by the Government of India, and justified a departure from that principle only on certain special grounds, the validity of which is, we venture to think, exceedingly questionable. It was further stated that the Perak case was not to be regarded as a precedent for charging even the ordinary expenditure of the troops on the revenues of India in future analogous cases."

"11. We now turn to the case of the despatch of troops to Malta in 1878. A somewhat close analogy exists between this case and that which is now under discussion. Without attempting to discuss the whole of the circumstances which led to the despatch of troops to Malta, we think it will be very generally admitted that one of the considerations which led to the adoption of that measure was the fear that Constantinople might pass out of the hands of the Ottoman Government into those of another Power. We may also, we think, assume that one reason why the question of the possession of Constantinople is alleged to be of importance to British and to Indian interests is, that it is said to lie on the flank of the communications between England and the East. In this case, however, the whole of the cost of the troops, whether ordinary or extraordinary, was borne by the Imperial Government."

7. As regards the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, a full exposition of the views and arguments urged by the Government of India in resisting the proposal that India should bear the full cost of the Indian contingent sent on that occasion, will be found in our despatch referred to in the previous paragraph and in that marginally quoted.

The chief objections of the Government of India, as stated in the first despatch, may be summarised as follows:

- (a) That the interests of India were not involved to such an extent in the maintenance of the established rights, either of the Sultan, or of the Khedive, or of the people of Egypt, or of the foreign bondholders, as to justify, so far as those interests only were concerned,

* Hansard, Vol. CXC, debate on the 1st September 1882.

a resort to arms, and, in consequence, the expenditure of large sums of money which must be borne by the Indian tax-paying community. The Government of India considered that, so long as Egyptian policy was regarded as a matter of Imperial concern, and they were required to lend temporarily, and conditionally on the cost being borne by the English Treasury, whatever military aid could, without detriment to Indian interests, be afforded to give effect to the policy of Her Majesty's Government, consultation with them was unnecessary. But, if any part of the expenditure thus involved was to be borne by Indian revenues, they claimed to express their opinion freely, before any such charge was laid upon India, as they could scarcely conceive any subject upon which the Government of India, as representing the people of this country, could have a clearer or better claim to be heard. And, while recognising the security which has been provided by the Legislature against any appropriation of the Indian revenues being made without a full consideration of Indian interests, they submitted "that, before Parliament is called upon to deliberate on a question of this importance, it would be advisable that it should be placed in possession of the opinions of the Government of India, and should have an opportunity of learning any objections which that Government may entertain to Indian revenues being made to bear all the charges on account of an expedition carried on beyond the frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions."

- (b) That the sole material interest which India possessed in Egypt was, that the transit of ships through the Suez Canal should be assured. The statistical information at the disposal of the Government of India did not enable them accurately to apportion between England and India the extent to which either country was interested in the Suez Canal. It was, however, quite certain that the interest of England was far greater than that of India; for not only was all, or very nearly all, the shipping under the British flag passing through the Canal owned by Her Majesty's British subjects, but also England was at least as much interested as India in the British-Indian trade; whilst the remaining trade from England to the East, as well as the trade from foreign countries to British Colonies in the East, constituted a wholly British interest. While readily admitting that India was more interested in the Suez Canal than Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, the Australian Colonies, Tasmania, or New Zealand, and, indeed, that the Indian interest in the Canal was greater than that of all those Colonies taken together, the Government of India failed to understand on what principle of political equity India could be called upon to defray any part of the cost of the armed intervention in Egypt unless the Australian and other Colonies were called upon to pay their proportionate share.
- (c) That the proposal was likely to exercise an injurious effect upon the political connexion between England and India. The Government of India considered that, if the lesson were once learnt that, a war having been commenced in which large English and relatively small Indian interests were involved, a considerable portion of the cost of that war might, nevertheless, be readily thrown upon the Indian taxpayers, a strong temptation would arise to revert to this procedure, and that thus the political connexion between India and England would be subject to a severe strain. That any such tendency as that alluded to should gain ground in England would, the Government of India thought, be inconsistent with those high principles by which they felt assured Her Majesty's Government would wish the political action of England to be guided. From the Indian point of view, the baneful effect of any such tendency was so obvious as scarcely to require indication; and the Government of India could conceive nothing which was more likely to alienate from them the feelings of the natives of this country than that it

should be thought that the action of Her Majesty's Government, even though approved by Parliament, did not partake of a beneficent nature, but was rather directed towards imposing burdens on the Indian tax payers, with a view to reducing those which might more properly be borne by the tax-payers of the United Kingdom. The Government of India believed that at no period of Indian history had the natives of India been more contented or more loyally disposed towards the rule of Her Majesty the Queen Empress than then; and that at no time had the satisfactory signs of moral and material progress been more prominent. They therefore most earnestly deprecated the proposed measure as being calculated to check the current of that contentment, loyalty, and progress. They pointed out that the tax-paying community of England is among the wealthiest, whilst that of India is among the poorest in the world; and that it could not surely, be in consonance with justice or sound Imperial policy that the wealthy and dominant race should relieve itself of charges at the expense of the poor and subject race if the smallest doubt could be thrown on the equity of such a proceeding.

8. In the second despatch referred to in the previous paragraph, the Government of India discussed the question with reference more especially to the finances of India, and while admitting that the ordinary revenue of this country was more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure, desired it to be borne in mind that their finances were exposed to special vicissitudes.

The Government of India also drew attention to the fact that, in countries where representative institutions existed, there is no more effective safeguard against a rash tendency to engage in war than is to be found in the fact that taxation is generally imposed in order to cover the cost of warlike undertakings. They pointed out that not only was this argument wholly inapplicable to India but it seemed to them that to impose fresh taxes to meet the cost of such a war would be in the highest degree undesirable and impolitic. Moreover, they urged that a nation which through its representatives could decide whether peace or war was desirable is, in so far as the question of taxation consequent on the war is concerned, in a very different position from one which has never in the slightest degree been consulted upon the advisability of war, but which is required to pay the cost of the war by order of a distant authority.

9. The objection on this occasion was, as we have pointed out in paragraph 6, that India should be called upon to pay the whole cost of the expedition, and the Government of India of that day offered to pay the ordinary charges; eventually Her Majesty's Government paid a contribution of 500,000*l.* to the cost of the expedition, the extra charges on account of which amounted to Rx. 1,275,600 (or 1,058,852*l.*).

10. On the next occasion, namely, the employment of Indian troops at Suakin in 1885, we strongly protested against Indian revenues being required to bear any portion of the expenditure involved, whether additional or otherwise; but as we were informed in reply that the resolution in Parliament, that India should bear the ordinary charges whilst the Imperial revenues should meet the extraordinary ones, had been passed before our despatch had reached Lord Kimberley, then Secretary of State for India, we abstained from again pressing the matter on the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. We would, however, now invite particular attention to the following extract from that despatch:

Financial Despatch No. 53, dated 17th February 1885.

"3. Whatever may be the view taken with regard to former precedents, we are quite content that the present case should also be judged upon its merits, considering, as we do, that it is beyond all question one in which no part of the expenditure incurred, whether additional or otherwise, should be charged to Indian revenues. There is no question now of the safety of the Suez Canal, which was urged in 1882 as a reason why the Indian Government should bear its share in the expenditure then to be incurred. The operations taking place in the Soudan have no connexion with any Indian interests, and lie altogether outside the sphere of our

responsibilities. We can look for neither advantage nor loss from them. The pretensions and the aims of the leaders of the rising in Africa are a matter of indifference to the Government of India, which is in no way interested in disputing or putting down by force the claims of political or religious pretenders in regions of the world remote from its own limits and from those of its neighbours. We should, indeed, on these grounds be justified in strongly opposing the employment of Indian troops on the present occasion; but, while we are not in a position to refuse the assistance which is now asked of us, we cannot allow that our assent should be supposed to imply readiness on our part to defray any portion whatever, whether ordinary or additional, of the charges which our assistance will entail. We are further deeply impressed with the conviction that no better check could be placed on the inconvenience and danger arising from the employment of Indian troops outside the sphere of Indian interests than by insisting on the principle that, in cases such as the present, Her Majesty's Government should admit and discharge the obligation of defraying all expenditure necessitated by a course of action which has no bearing upon those interests. The disposal of Indian revenues for other purposes than those which are strictly connected with the legitimate needs of Indian expenditure is a matter which is watched with increasing concern by all sections of the community in this country. We cannot conceive a case in which the claims of the Indian tax-payer to entire exemption from all share in the cost are more overwhelmingly strong."

11. Before passing from the correspondence regarding the incidence of the cost of the troops sent to Suakin in 1885, there is one point in connexion with the discussions between the India Office and the Treasury relating thereto, which we would specially refer to here if only to remove an important misapprehension. In his letter* of the 27th February 1885, the Secretary to the Treasury remarked that, "as

* *Vide* enclosure No. 3 of Financial Despatch, No. 76, dated India Office, the 26th March 1885.

"my Lords understand the proposed arrangement, "there is no desire, on the part of the Indian Government, to save money by means of the expedition." The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in putting forward this plea, seemed to have overlooked what took place in the case of the Mutiny of 1857. As Lord Lawrence pointed out in his minute of the 20th January 1868 (quoted in paragraph 5, Government of India Financial Despatch, No. 239, dated 4th August 1882):—"All the troops and all the material which were sent from England to aid in putting down the Mutiny in 1857 and 1858 were paid for out of Indian revenues. It was never urged that because this measure afforded a temporary relief to the British exchequer a portion of the ordinary cost of these troops should be paid by England. It is true that England had to raise more troops in the place of those supplied to India on that occasion, but not at all to the extent of those which were sent out to this country." India also paid for the large depôts which were established in England at that time (some 19,000 strong), and which were maintained after the emergency had passed away. England therefore saved money by the supply of troops to India, although there can be no question that the Imperial interests of England were deeply and directly concerned in the suppression of the Mutiny, while on the other hand, India is not interested in the present operations in the Soudan.

12. Subsequently, when the complexion of affairs in Egypt had altered, and it was decided to withdraw almost the whole of the British troops and to leave only a garrison sufficient to hold Suakin, we urged† that Indian revenues should be relieved of the ordinary cost of the Indian troops and of the vessels employed in connexion with the expedition to the Soudan, with effect from the 15th of May 1885, the date on which active operations were held to have ceased.

† Financial Despatch, No. 53, dated the 9th February 1886.

13. No reasons were assigned for the rejection of our claim. On the contrary, Lord Kimberley practically admitted† its validity, by allowing that, if there was any further detention of Indian troops at Suakin, the Treasury should be asked to consent to the ordinary as well as the extraordinary cost thereof being borne by Imperial

† Financial Despatch, No. 92, dated 31st March 1886.

revenues. It appeared to us, however, that our claim was fully as equitable for the period between May 1885 and May 1886 as it would be for any subsequent period, and we therefore made* a further representation on the subject.

14. In reply, Lord Cross wrote as follows in his Financial Despatch, No. 51, dated the 3rd February 1887 :

2. "On a careful consideration of the arguments of your Government, I felt myself unable to support the view that the circumstances had so changed at that date as to make it improper for India to share in the later expenditure caused by the operations, of which in the earlier stage Parliament had decided that the cost was properly divisible between the two Governments.

3. "While I was, therefore, not prepared to support the proposal of your Government, I deemed it right that the Treasury should be made acquainted with your Excellency's views; and I took the opportunity to urge on them that, in the event of any occasion hereafter arising for the employment of Indian troops on duties not directly attributable to the requirements of your Government or at a distance from India, no portion of the expense should be charged against India without your Excellency's concurrence."

The correspondence forwarded with this despatch shows that Lord Cross had addressed the Treasury in the following terms :

"The Secretary of State for India in Council, however, feels that there is much force in the general scope of the arguments of the Government of India and desires to take this opportunity of expressing his earnest hope that on any future occasion, when Indian troops are employed on duties not directly attributable to the requirements of the Government of India, or despatched to a country distant from India, no portion of the expenses of such troops may be charged to India without the full assent and concurrence of the Government of that country."

The reply of the Treasury was as follows :

"Their Lordships make no doubt that, should the occasion again arise for employing Indian troops outside India, the views of the present Government of India and of the present Secretary of State for India in Council on the question of the expense of such employment will be respectfully weighed by the Imperial Government of the day."

15. From this correspondence it is clear that Lord Cross practically accepted the views of the Government of India. Further, there is evidence that the principles underlying those views were subsequently also accepted by your Lordship in Council, as well as by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, inasmuch as on the first occasion which has arisen since those views were expressed, namely, the despatch of a regiment to Mombassa, the incidence of the expenditure involved has been regulated in accordance therewith.

16. We would here refer to paragraph 20 of the memorandum forwarded with our Military Despatch, No. 70, dated the 25th March 1890, dealing with the claims of the War Office against Indian revenues on account of army effective services for the years 1885-86 to 1887-88. In that paragraph it was stated that "the true principles upon which the relations between England and India should rest, are that the Indian Army should be considered a branch of Her Majesty's Imperial Army; that, when circumstances and the safety of India permit, aid should be freely given to the Imperial Government; but, when the objects of the expedition or campaign are unconnected with India, the whole of the expenses of the troops drawn from India should be paid by the Imperial Exchequer, just as the whole of the expenses of the troops drawn from England for an Indian expedition would be paid by Indian revenues." We specially refer

to the above, as it appears from the correspondence† in the case of the regiment sent to Mombassa that the soundness of these principles is admitted; and that, with reference thereto, your Lordship expressed to the Foreign Office the opinion that there was no justification for charging upon Indian revenues any portion

* Financial Despatch, No. 336, dated the 26th October 1886.

† Financial Despatch, No. 68, dated India Office, the 16th April 1896.

of the cost of the regiment sent from India to Mombassa "so long as it is employed out of India and for purposes exclusively Imperial." The Treasury readily accepted this view, and inferred from your Lordship's approval of it, that, if the objects for which an Indian regiment was required in East Africa could be shown to be "connected with India," your objection to continuing to charge Indian revenues with its ordinary pay and allowances would be removed. They accordingly attempted to prove the connexion by means of trade statistics, and by reference to the fact that we had, at the request of Her Majesty's Government, sent Indian coolies for employment on railway construction in Uganda, and they concluded their remarks in the following terms :

"It seems to my Lords that a stronger claim can be made out in the present case, for the retention of the charge for ordinary pay and allowances of the regiment upon Indian funds, than existed in the case of either the Abyssinian War of 1867 or the Soudan Expedition of 1885. In both the latter cases the Secretary of State for India in Council agreed to pay the ordinary charges of unreplaced Indian troops without demur. No specific grounds for consent were given in either case. It was taken for granted that India was largely interested in those regions, not so much commercially, as in regard to prestige with the Arab races and Mahommedan tribes. In the present case, over and above the latter consideration, it seems to my Lords that Indian commercial interests are very largely involved.

"Their Lordships trust, therefore, that Lord George Hamilton will withdraw his objection to the course proposed. If so, my Lords will join with him in asking the House of Commons to pass an approving resolution under section 55 of 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106."

Your Lordship however met these arguments with the following remarks :

"It is urged that such a course would be in accordance with the precedents of the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867 and the Egyptian Expedition of 1885, and that Indian interests are closely involved in the maintenance of peace on the coast of East Africa. On this point I am desired to observe that great objection has been taken by the Government of India to any extension of the principle adopted on those occasions, and to the absence of reciprocity in such arrangements. It cannot be disputed that Imperial interests are largely involved in the maintenance of peace on the frontiers of India, and in the security of the trade in that country ; yet, when it has been necessary to obtain fresh troops from the United Kingdom, their ordinary pay has been borne by the revenues of India from the day of their embarkation from England. Lord George Hamilton is unable to admit that there is any more ground for debiting to India a portion of the expenses of troops sent for special service in the East Africa Protectorate, than of those raised in India for ordinary service in that Protectorate. I am to add that, on the receipt of the letter from the Foreign Office, requesting that a regiment might be despatched from India, a telegram was at once sent to the Viceroy, who, when announcing in reply the selection of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, said that it was presumed that 'all expenses' would be borne by Her Majesty's Government.

"In your letter much stress is laid on the Consular Reports and Statistics of Zanzibar as showing that the expedition is 'connected with India.' With much greater force could it be shown that British interests are connected with the trade of India, but, as already observed, no assistance is given by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in defraying the charges of the military force in India. I am to add that the fact of the construction of the Uganda Railway by Indian coolies does not appear to Lord George Hamilton to have any bearing upon the question under consideration."

17. We heartily recognize the support thus accorded to our Government and would express our full concurrence in the views held by your Lordship, more especially in regard to the absence of reciprocity in such arrangements. As pointed out, on such occasions Indian revenues have borne the ordinary charges in connexion with Indian troops employed out of India ; but, when British troops have been required for special services in India, their ordinary pay and other

expenses have not been borne by England, but by Indian revenues, from the date of their embarkation from England to the date of their return to that country. We have little doubt that, if we were obliged to ask for an additional British regiment for the garrison of India during the absence of the Indian contingent, the War Office would not only press for the payment of the whole of the expenses mentioned, but for a contribution in aid of raising and training the regiment.

18. Under these circumstances, and with reference to the ultimate decision regarding the regiment sent to Mombassa, we find it difficult to understand why the principles therein accepted, and for which we have been so long contending, should now be at once departed from in the case of the Indian troops proceeding to Suakin. Our difficulty in appreciating the reasons for this decision is materially increased by the fact that, when contending for the retention upon Indian revenues of the charge for ordinary pay and allowances of the regiment sent to Mombassa, the Treasury urged that a stronger claim against India could be made out in that case than existed in the case of either the Abyssinian War of 1867 or the Soudan Expedition of 1885; nevertheless they eventually agreed to India being freed from all expense in connexion with that regiment. This arrangement practically set aside the precedent of 1885, and we are therefore unable to understand why that precedent should have been again applied in arriving at the decision regarding the cost of the Indian troops now proceeding to Suakin from India.

19. The Government of India have some reason to complain of the manner in which their arguments and claims have been met. In the two most recent cases—the Egyptian Expedition of 1882 and the Suakin Expedition of 1885, as herein shown—they were overruled: on the former occasion, on the ground that, as the safety of the Suez Canal was threatened, it was only reasonable that Indian revenues should bear their share in the expenditure then incurred in Egypt; while, on the latter occasion, a decision was given against them without their having obtained a hearing in the matter, and it now appears that this decision is to be adopted as a precedent on the present occasion. When they submitted their case in 1885, they were informed (telegram of 10th March 1885) that the case had already been decided before their despatch was received; and at a later stage (*vide* paragraph 14 above) they received what appears to be a guarantee that their views would be fully heard before a decision should be come to on any future like occasion. Now that the like occasion has arisen, the information is conveyed to us, before a letter conveying our views can even be despatched from India, that the decision of 1885, which was admittedly passed without giving the Government of India a hearing, is to govern the case.

20. To the arrangement now proposed, we must, as we did in 1885, most strongly demur. The operations now taking place in the Soudan lie altogether outside the sphere of our responsibilities. So far as we are acquainted with the policy and intentions of Her Majesty's Government, as they appear from the ministerial statements in Parliament, the present expedition on the Nile was determined upon to repel a possible advance of Dervish troops in the Nile valley or against Tokar and Suakin, and to act as a diversion for the help and for the relief of the Italians at Kassala. His Highness the Khedive, according to the statement made by the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 30th March in the House of Commons, informed the Sultan that the British and Egyptian Governments had agreed that the moment was opportune for endeavouring to bring back Dongola, which is part of a province formerly held by Egypt in the Soudan, under Egyptian administration. In order to strengthen Suakin, and to set free Egyptian troops for employment on the Nile, we have been asked to provide a garrison composed of troops from the Native Army in India. We cannot perceive any Indian interests, however remote, which are involved in carrying out the policy above described; it cannot be alleged that the safety of the Suez Canal is involved; and the tax-payers of India, who have to bear the cost of the ordinary charges of the Indian troops proceeding to Suakin, will hardly comprehend the reasons for taxing them for troops which are not serving in India, in order to maintain order on the Egyptian frontier, to reconquer part of an Egyptian province, or to assist the Italian forces. The objections which we urged in 1885 against Indian revenues being burdened with any portion of the expenditure

caused by the expedition to the Soudan, which was undertaken that year, apply with equal force to the present occasion; and, as it would appear from the subsequent correspondence on the subject referred to in paragraphs 10-14 of this despatch that our representations did appeal in a sensible degree to both Lord Kimberley and Lord Cross, we may be permitted to think that our views might also have influenced the resolution passed in Parliament in 1885 had the despatch containing them been laid before it in time for consideration.

21. We would point out that Her Majesty's Government add to our responsibilities by calling upon us to furnish Indian troops for service at an unhealthy station like Suakin, in the worst season of the year, in order to avoid the risk involved in sending troops for the purpose from England; during the absence of those troops we have to govern India with an army smaller than our needs impose upon us, and we cannot too strongly urge therefore that, whilst our responsibilities are thus increased, India should not at the same time be called upon to pay for troops not available for Indian needs. India has already borne the expense of raising and training troops now placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government; and we consider that this advantage, for which we do not propose to charge the Imperial Government, is the only concession which should be allowed at the expense of Indian revenues.

22. We have already adverted in this despatch to the opinions of the Government of India previously recorded, showing that the imposition on Indian revenues of burdens for services in which India is in no way interested, would be an impolitic course to adopt. We would add that, since the passing of the Indian Councils Act of 1892, the annual Financial Statement of the Governor-General in Council comes under discussion in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General; and, from the discussions which have since taken place, it will be seen that the finances are watched and scrutinized, and their utilization for purposes which are viewed as illegitimate, or unauthorised, is vigorously challenged. So far as we are able to judge from ordinary sources of information, public opinion in this country is practically unanimous on this question.

23. In these circumstances we feel it our duty, in the interests of the country of which the administration is entrusted to us, to protest once more in the strongest terms against a policy which burdens Indian revenues with expenditure connected with services in which India has no interest; which is unjust to India, because it applies, to the payment of Indian troops lent to England, a different principle from that which England imposes when English troops are lent to India; and which is inexpedient, because it exposes our Government to attacks to which there is no adequate answer. We ask that the principles for which we have all along contended may be accepted and strictly applied, and that in accordance with those principles Indian revenues may be relieved of all expenditure connected with the Indian troops now proceeding to Suakin. We would therefore request that this despatch may now be laid before Her Majesty's Government with a view to the decision already given in the present case being reconsidered, and we trust that your Lordship will be pleased to accord to our representations your fullest support.

We have, &c ,

ELGIN.

GEO. S. WHITE.

J. WESTLAND.

J. WOODBURN.

M. D. CHALMERS.

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN.

A. C. TREVOR.

No. 28.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

June 30, 1896, No. 106 (F.).

I have received, and have carefully considered in Council, your Excellency's telegrams of the 14th of May and 1st of June, and your letter of the 2nd of June, No. 134, in which you deal with the incidence of the cost of the expedition to Suakin.

2. It is impossible to say that the decisions which have been arrived at on previous occasions with regard to the distribution of charge for troops lent by India to Great Britain, or by Great Britain to India, are such that any very clear or definite doctrine can be drawn from them. But, speaking generally, it may be said that the following principles have latterly been recognised, and are in accordance with the spirit of justice and equity which should govern the relations between the two Governments.

3. In the first place, it may be laid down that on all occasions when the temporary loan of a military force is urgently required, either by Great Britain or by India, such assistance will be promptly given, so far as the ability, resources, and situation of either country at the time may permit.

4. In the next place, it would seem to be established that, if the object for which such assistance is required is one in which the Government supplying the troops has no special interest beyond that which must be common to all members of the Empire, the whole cost of the force, so long as it is required, including both ordinary and extraordinary charges, must be borne by the Government that needs its assistance.

5. In the third place, if the circumstances are such that the Government supplying the troops has a distinct and special interest in the matter at stake, then, although that interest may be less strong than that of the Government requiring assistance, the Government supplying the troops should be content to bear, in one form or another, a portion of the burden which the operations involve. For instance, it might in this case recognise its interest in the matter by dispensing for a time with their services at home, while retaining them, as usual, in its pay.

6. I believe that these principles will command a general assent. The difficulty lies in their application to each case as it arises; and I proceed to state the reasons which have led Her Majesty's Government to decide, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that, while Great Britain bears the whole charge, ordinary and extraordinary, of the force recently sent from India to Mombassa, the extraordinary charges only of the Suakin force shall be recovered from the Treasury chest.

7. It is unnecessary, for the present purpose to enter upon a discussion of the objects of the military operations of which the Suakin Expedition forms a part, inasmuch as it has been publicly stated on behalf of Her Majesty's Government that among them is the maintenance and development of orderly and settled Government in Egypt.

8. The Government of India has no greater interest than the maintenance of rapid and secure transit, in times of peace and of war alike, whether for commercial or for military purposes, between India and the United Kingdom. This is true of India in a sense in which it is true of no other great dependency of the British Empire; for it is upon Great Britain that India relies for the recruitment of the most important (though not the most numerous) part of its Civil and Military establishments, for army reliefs, for Government stores of all kinds, and,

in short, for a large and essential portion of the machinery of administration and defence. It is, therefore, obvious that, apart from all considerations of trade, the preservation of free communication by the shortest route with a country on which she is so largely dependent is to India a matter of vital importance.

9. It is equally manifest that, for this purpose, the maintenance in Egypt of a settled and orderly government, in friendly relations with the British Empire, is an indispensable condition; and that the measures now in progress on the Egyptian frontier must be regarded as an integral part of the policy entailed upon Her Majesty's Government by the actual situation of affairs in that country. Assuming these statements to be incontrovertible as matters of fact, I cannot draw from them any other conclusion than that India has a material and special interest in supporting that policy, and in the success of the present operations.

10. For this important object then, India is not asked to incur the smallest additional expenditure or to impose the slightest extra taxation. The only sacrifice which she is asked to make for a cause in which she is so deeply concerned is to take the risk (such as it is) of dispensing for a short time with the services of about 2,500 troops out of the army, European and native, numbering in all about 225,000, which she keeps in her pay.

11. I have no wish to make light of this demand. It is perfectly true that the strength of the Indian Army has been fixed at what is no more than necessary to meet certain emergencies which may suddenly arise. The weakening of that Army, in however small a degree, by sending a portion of it out of the country, is in itself an undesirable step, not to be assented to without good reason. But this is a risk which must be taken into account by every Government whenever a military expedition has to be sent beyond its own frontiers; it has indeed been frequently undertaken by the Government of India; and any argument founded on this consideration, even if it had greater force than I can attach to it, can have little or no bearing on the question of the allotment of charges. Looking to the general condition of affairs in India and elsewhere, to the comparatively small size of the Suakin force, and to the fact that the purpose for which it is required is strictly temporary, I say with confidence that the risk is one which, in the circumstances, India may not unreasonably be asked to incur.

12. This, then, is the measure of India's contribution towards the object in view. There is no question of her incurring any pecuniary burden. The only effect of the recent decision, so far as she is concerned, is that 2,500 soldiers, who would otherwise, by their presence in India, have been increasing to some small extent the security of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, will, instead, be actively engaged for a few months in promoting Indian, as well as British, interests by their presence elsewhere.

13. I desire to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that I have throughout dwelt upon the temporary nature of this assistance as an essential condition of the arrangement to which I have agreed. As you will perceive from the correspondence which I enclose, this arrangement holds good only till the 31st December, if the force should be required so long. If, on the other hand, the Indian troops remain longer at Suakin, undoubtedly the question of charging India with any portion of their expenses will again be most carefully considered. And I may also observe that if the force were not, as it is, a small one, the proposed distribution of cost would have been impossible; for, if the period had been of indefinite length, or if the Indian establishment had been materially reduced, it would in either case have been necessary to raise a force to replace that which has been lent; and in that event the situation would obviously be entirely changed. There is, therefore, no fear that India will be permanently weakened by measures of this kind, or that she will come to be regarded as a source from which troops can be drawn, at small expense, for purposes wholly or mainly British. The precedent now created can only apply to loans of small bodies of troops, for short periods, and for purposes in which India has a substantial interest.

14. This being so, it appears hardly necessary to point out that there is no analogy between the arrangement under discussion and that which exists for the supply of a permanent European force in India. In this latter case, the only alternative would be the revival of the system which formerly prevailed, *vis.*, the maintenance in India of a special force, recruited in England, the whole charge for which, including the cost of recruitment, training, and pensions, would necessarily fall on Indian revenues. It is therefore only reasonable that India should, as stated in your telegram of 14th May, bear the whole charge, from the date of embarkation to that of return, of the European force which for her own purposes she permanently requires ; but the temporary loan of a small force for a definite object of common interest is a wholly different matter.

15. Your Excellency has not failed to observe that, on the occasion of the recent despatch of a force to Mombassa, I represented to the Treasury that the preservation of order in that district was an object in which India had no special interest, and that it was accordingly right that the whole cost of the expeditionary force should be borne by the United Kingdom. To this representation the Treasury, as you will gather from the correspondence which I enclose, have agreed. This is sufficient to show that Her Majesty's Government have no wish whatever to depart from the principles which I have stated in the earlier part of this Despatch. But, as regards the Suakin expedition, after careful consideration in Council, it appeared to me wholly impossible to maintain that India had not a special interest in the success of the Egyptian operations. I came, therefore, with much reluctance, to the conclusion that I was unable to support your Excellency's view of which I was already fully aware.

16. In conclusion, I desire to refer to the opinion which you express, that your Government had not sufficient opportunity of stating its views before my decision was arrived at. I much regret that you should consider that you have any cause of complaint in this respect ; but I cannot admit that any undue haste was used, or that I had not before me full materials for a decision. In my telegram of the 12th of May I had informed you that an early decision was very desirable, and that I wished to be put in possession of the substance of your views by telegraph.* In reply I received your telegram of the 14th May which must have been sent with the knowledge, that on its receipt the matter would probably be decided. I think, therefore, that I was justified in assuming that it contained all that you considered material for enabling me to appreciate your view of the case. And as regards the correspondence of 1882, to which you refer, I may remind you that on that occasion the circumstances closely resembled those which now exist. Then, as now, the assistance of India was required to avert a danger which threatened the cause of order and good government in Egypt ; and the distribution of cost which the Government of India then recommended was identical with that on which Her Majesty's Government have decided in the present case.

17. It is a matter of much concern to me to find myself, on a matter of this kind, unable to concur in your Excellency's opinion. But, in view of the considerations which I have put before you, I am not without hope that your Lordship's Government may be disposed to admit the justice of the decision at which, after full deliberation, Her Majesty's Government have arrived.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 28.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR,

India Office, May 15, 1896.

I am directed to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that the Secretary of State for India in Council is willing to

agree that the revenues of India shall continue to bear until the end of the current calendar year the ordinary charges of the following troops which are about to be sent to Suakin, *vis.* :

1st Bombay Lancers.

No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery.

26th Punjab Infantry.

35th Sikhs.

Company Madras Sappers.

His Lordship is also willing that the ordinary charges of any ships of the Indian Marine which may be employed for the transport of the troops above-mentioned from or to India, shall continue to be borne by Indian revenues.

A further letter will shortly be addressed to you on the subject of the distribution of charge between the Imperial Government and India in certain cases analogous to that of the proposed despatch of Indian troops to Africa.

I have, &c.,

J. A. GODLEY.

Enclosure 2 in No. 28.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR INDIA.

SIR,

May 23rd, 1896.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, stating that the Secretary of State for India in Council is willing to agree that the revenues of India shall continue to bear until the end of the current calendar year the ordinary charges of the following troops, which are about to be sent to Suakin, *vis.* :

1st Bombay Lancers,

No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery,

26th Punjab Infantry,

35th Sikhs,

Company Madras Sappers,

and that his Lordship is also willing that the ordinary charges of any ships of the Indian Marine which may be employed for the transport of the troops above-mentioned from or to India shall continue to be borne by Indian revenues.

I am, &c.,

FRANCIS MOWATT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 21st July, 1896.

No. 3126-Gl.—Mr. F. Whymper, Deputy Postmaster General, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st August 1896.

Mr. C. Goodburn is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Postmasters General and to be in charge of the Assam Circle during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Whymper, or until further orders.

The 22nd July, 1896.

No. 3159-Gl.—Rai Harish Chandra Mitra, Bahadur, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 6th July 1896.

The 23rd July, 1896.

No. 3191-Gl.—Mr. A. Kensington is appointed substantively to Class III of Accountants General, with effect from the 20th June 1896.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of June 1896 are notified:

With effect from the 15th June 1896,—

Mr. W. L. Harvey to officiate in Class III of Accountants General, and

Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty to officiate in Class I of the Enrolled List instead of in Class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 20th June 1896,—

Mr. A. Kensington and Mr. F. C. Harrison to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

With effect from the same date,—

Mr. F. C. Harrison to cease to be substantive *pro tempore* in Class III of Accountants General, and

Mr. W. L. Harvey,

Mr. W. H. Michael, and

Mr. J. P. Bedford to cease to be substantive *pro tempore* in Classes I, II and III respectively, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 25th June 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. D. F. Cowley,—

Mr. R. T. Howe to officiate in Class III, and

Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in Class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 26th June 1896,—

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in Class VI of the Enrolled List.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 21st July, 1896.

No. 3139-A.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June 1896, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	11,55,18,680	5,11,78,867	...	5,11,78,867
Allahabad .	1,25,39,520	1,69,47,200	...	1,69,47,200
Lahore .	1,92,68,895	2,56,71,510	...	2,56,71,510
Bombay .	7,93,23,920	3,61,75,388	...	3,61,75,388
Kurrachee .	82,29,520	44,11,810	...	44,11,810
Madras .	3,48,11,655	3,73,57,980	...	3,73,57,980
Calicut .	27,74,105	34,66,305	...	34,66,305
Rangoon .	53,74,835	2,26,32,070	...	2,26,32,070
TOTAL .	27,78,41,130	19,78,41,130	...	19,78,41,130
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL				27,78,41,130

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIMUM.

*Rates of duty.**The 23rd July, 1896.*

No. 3188-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act I of 1878 (the Opium Act, 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce by Rs. 50 per chest the duty on opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay.

Accordingly it is hereby notified that, till further orders, all opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay, and covered by a pass for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay, granted in accordance with Rule 16 of the Rules made under the Opium Act, 1878, published by the Government of Bombay in their Notification No. 4472-A., dated the 3rd June 1885, shall be subject to the following duty upon each chest weighing net 140½ lbs. avoirdupois weight, namely,—

	Rs.
When the pass for such opium is granted at Ajmere	625
When the pass for such opium is granted elsewhere	600

SEPARATE REVENUE.
POST OFFICE.
General Matters.

Enumeration Return.
No. 3183-S.R.
The 22nd July, 1896.

Return showing the estimated number of the several classes of articles given out for delivery in all Post Offices in India.

	Half year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of August 1894.	Half year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of February 1895.	1894-95.	Half year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of August 1895.	Half year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of February 1896.	1895-96.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.	
							For February 1896 compared with February 1895.	For 1895-96 compared with 1894-95.
Letters unregistered . . .	95,964,771	101,161,757	196,226,528	96,583,902	106,024,757	202,608,659	4.80	3.25
Letters registered . . .	3,735,984	4,080,570	7,816,554	3,837,636	4,153,830	7,991,466	1.79	2.23
Postcards . . .	68,591,582	74,515,193	143,106,775	73,191,938	80,375,946	153,567,884	7.86	7.31
Registered Parcels . . .	1,302,763	1,258,807	2,561,570	1,287,094	1,241,156	2,528,250	2.36	1.99
Unregistered Parcels . . .	...	...	...	37,178	47,372	84,550		
Newspapers . . .	13,891,222	14,253,485	28,144,707	14,095,205	14,833,418	28,928,623	4.06	2.78
Book and pattern packets unre- gistered.	8,311,650	7,618,697	15,930,347	8,654,202	9,200,138	17,854,340	20.75	12.07
Book and pattern packets regis- tered.	161,356	155,959	317,315	158,775	183,412	342,187	17.60	7.83
TOTAL	194,059,328	203,044,468	394,103,796	197,845,930	216,060,029	413,905,959	6.41	5.02

NOTE.—The system of posting unregistered parcels was introduced on the 1st August 1895.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th July, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 823.—Captain W. J. R. Wickham, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class ;

Captain H. C. E. Cave, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class ;

Captain L. J. Mathias, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class ;

Lieutenant A. J. Badcock, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 23rd July 1896, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. E. Radcliffe, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, who has retired.

No. 824.—Mr. J. M. Puttock to be Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta, with effect from the 6th July 1896, *vice* Mr. W. H. Crozier, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 825.—Lieutenant J. H. Lawrence-Archer, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 18th July 1896.

No. 826.—The appointments notified in G. G. O. No. 810 of 1896 will have effect from the 12th, and not 2nd July 1896, as therein stated.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 827.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant C. Wigram, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th July 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 828.—Lieutenant Aubrey John O'Brien, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 17th May 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 829.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenants—

John Cecil Cortlandt Angelo, North Staffordshire Regiment, wing officer, 20th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—27th October 1893.

Pelham Maitland Home, South Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—21st December 1895.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 830.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 26th June 1896, pages 3705 and 3706.

INDIA OFFICE ;
26th June 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain George Egbert Walter. Dated 15th April 1896.

Captain Charles Frederick Stevens. Dated 19th April 1896.

Captain Ponsonby Glenn Huggins, D.S.O. Dated 19th April 1896.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William John Ottley, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 7th November 1894, but to rank from 11th October 1893.

Lieutenant Francis Charles Owens, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 22nd August 1894, but to rank from 2nd May 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Townsend Fulton, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 24th July 1894.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 2nd December 1895.

Edward Egerton Barwell.

Dated 23rd March 1896.

John Leared Furney.

William Maxwell Fenning.

William Cotter Williamson Hawkes.

Cuthbert Prissick.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List :

To rank from 10th October 1894.

Francis Taylor Duhan. Dated 10th January 1896.

To rank from 28th November 1894.

Patrick Barclay Sangster. Dated 22nd February 1896.

Walter Hesketh. Dated 22nd February 1896.

Alexander Shairp. Dated 20th February 1896.

Dashwood William Harrington Humphreys. Dated 18th February 1896.

Mark Syngé. Dated 21st February 1896.

To rank from 16th January 1895.

Arthur Francis Henderson. Dated 30th March 1896.

John Stirling Rivett-Carnac. Dated 8th March 1896.

Charles Herbert Villiers-Stuart. Dated 30th March 1896.

Lionel Forbes Ashburner. Dated 10th March 1896.

George Dighton Probyn Swinley. Dated 4th March 1896.

Oliver St. John Skeen. Dated 27th March 1896.

Frederick FitzHugh Lance. Dated 7th March 1896.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1896.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Arthur Tomes, M.D.

William Arthur Mawson.

Sorabshaw Hormasji Dantra, M.D.

Henry Hamilton, M.D.

Bernard Doyle.

Robert Cobb.

Augustus Edward Richard Stephens.

William Hotson Cadge.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

John Maitland, M.D.

George Lemon Walker, M.D.

Charles Lethbridge Swaine, M.D.

Maurice Henry Smith.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

John Macgregor, M.D.

Alexander Kenneth Stewart.

William George Hume Henderson.

Kharshedji Ardeshir Dalal.

Henry Walker Butler Boyd.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

John Henry Tull Walsh.

Harold Hendley.

George Herbert Fink.

Hormasjee Edaljee Banatvala.

William George Patrick Alpin, M.D.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the temporary half-pay list:

Lieutenant Henry Andrew Lash, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 25th May 1896.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Quin, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th June 1896.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cobham Nicholson, Indian Medical Service,

Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April 1896.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the service of the undermentioned officer:

Surgeon-Lieutenant Alfred Edward Joseph Ward, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment. Dated 3rd April 1896.

The undermentioned officer has been cashiered by sentence of Court-Martial:

Captain Percy Arthur Noding St. Ledger Wood, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th December 1895.

* * * * *

ERRATUM.

The surname of Captain H. M. Waymouth, Indian Staff Corps, is as now given, and not as printed in the *London Gazette* of the 24th April 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 831.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Malcolm Edward Halem Owen Welch,—20th July 1896.

No. 832.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, Captain George Jocelyn Shaw is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army. Dated 23rd April 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 833.—Colonel William Henry Hoskins, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th July 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 834.—Sub-Conductor William Gellard to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Alexander J. Robertson, Assistant Overseer, Examination Branch, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded*;

Store-Sergeant Henry Topham to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 7th July 1896, *vice* Conductor J. Callow, appointed Overseer, Store Department, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, and *seconded*.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 835.—*2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers—*

Kot-Dafadar Kirpa Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Wazir Chand, promoted, with effect from the 1st November 1895.

No. 836.—*9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers—*

Dafadar Sadhu Singh, from the 10th Regiment of Bengal (the Duke of Cambridge's

Own) Lancers, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaswant Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from date of transfer.

No. 837.—12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—

Risaldar Partab Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Ganda Singh to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Kartar Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Alahyar Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1896.

Kot-Dafadar Mitt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Panjab Singh, transferred to the 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, with effect from the 8th February 1896.

No. 838.—1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Color-Havildar Lalta Parshad Agnihotri to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramsuchit Sukul, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1896.

No. 839.—33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Nek Muhammad to be Subadar, and Havildar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hashmat Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th June 1896.

No. 840.—37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Havildar Sukh Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Randhir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd April 1896.

No. 841.—9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Drill Havildar Shaikh Abdul Kadir to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st December 1895.

No. 842.—25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment)—

Havildar Firman Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Muhammad Ismail, transferred to the 14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 16th May 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 843.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Bulstrode Edmond Radcliffe, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, Commissariat-Transport Department (Bombay), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd July 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 844.—Captain Thomas Grant, Deputy Commissary, Miscellaneous List, Madras, Manager, office of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Madras Command, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th July 1896.

No. 845.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Edward Swainson, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st June 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 846.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, the promotion of first class Assistant Surgeon Henry Holmes, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, to the rank of Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval, for services during the operations in Chitral.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 847.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th June 1896:

First class Sergeant-Instructor (Acting Sergeant-Major) Benjamin Hodgson, 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Belcher, Kasauli Depôt.

No. 848.—The undermentioned Native non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal and the Native Artillery are granted medals, with gratuities, for long service and good conduct, for the year ending 31st March 1897, under the provisions of articles 342, 343 and 344, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

HEAVY BATTERIES.

No. 161, Sirdar Moolcondoo, No. 7 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery.

No. 9, Bullock-driver Mathyie I, No. 9 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery.

PUNJAB GARRISON BATTERY.

No. 350, Naick Jwala Singh.

No. 364, Gunner Ram Singh.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 849.—The Governor-General in India is pleased to make the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India:

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Shaikh Wali Ahmad, *Bahadur*, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ballaram, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, deceased,—with effect from the 26th June 1895.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Rupji, Meywar Bhil Corps, *vice* Subadar-Major Shaikh Wali Ahmad, *Bahadur*, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, promoted,—with effect from the 26th June 1895.

Subadar-Major Shaikh Muhammad Sultan, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to complete establishment.

Subadar-Major Kandhai Singh, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to complete establishment.

Subadar Brijlál Singh, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to complete establishment.

Risaldar Magar Singh, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to complete establishment.

Jemadar Tulja Ram, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to complete establishment.

SPECIAL.

No. 850.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for 10 years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates opposite their names:

Major H. A. Deane	Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Punjab,—2nd July 1895.
Captain C. G. Parsons	Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Umballa,—4th September 1895.
Captain P. R. T. Gurdon	Deputy Commissioner, Assam,—2nd June 1896.
Captain F. D. Maxwell	Deputy Commissioner, Burma,—9th July 1895.
Captain L. E. Elliott	Deputy Commissioner, Burma,—15th July 1896.
Captain G. E. T. Green	Assistant Commissioner, Burma,—14th December 1895.
Captain G. B. Crawley	Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly,—19th July 1895.
Captain J. M. Fleming	Survey Department,—3rd July 1895.
Captain H. Daly	Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,—9th November 1894.
Captain W. C. R. Stratton	Political Agent, 3rd class,—9th May 1895.
Captain L. S. Newmarch	Political Agent, 3rd class,—1st February 1895.
Captain A. F. Pinhey	Political Assistant, 1st class,—23rd February 1896.
Captain J. Ramsay	Political Assistant, 1st class,—16th July 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 851.—*Oudh Light Horse*—

Lieutenant George Theophilus Spankie to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, with

effect from the 13th June 1896, *vice* Brackenbury, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 852.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Edward Ernest Marshall Eliot, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lamb, resigned.

No. 853.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Wilson (Major, Royal Engineers), to be Commandant, with effect from the 13th June 1896, on transfer from the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Brackenbury, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 854.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Jehangir Hormasji Kothari, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Moore, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 855.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant William Jesse to be Captain, with effect from the 13th July 1896, *vice* O'Shaughnessy, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 856.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

Lieutenant C. C. Collingwood resigns his commission, with effect from the 26th May 1896.

No. 857.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant C. W. Whish, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 13th July 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th July, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 11th and the 24th July 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.	Major T. P. Geoghegan	12th July 1896	Deesa.		
Indian Staff Corps, 5th Punjab Cavalry.	Lieutenant L. N. Leeds	13th July 1896	Rawal Pindi.		
Royal Artillery	Lieutenant C. A. Earle	15th July 1896	Saugor.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 4th July and the 24th July 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Sebastian Simeons (a)	Assistant Surgeon.	Indian Sub-ordinate Medical Department.	9th March 1896.	Intestate .	Rs. a. p. 5 11 11	...	23rd September 1896.

(a) *Nest-of-kin.*—*Widow*—Mrs. Rosalie Simeons, care of Mr. Ernest, Crater, Aden.
Children—George Simeons.
Charles Simeons.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st July, 1896.

No. 324.—Mr. J. A. Marshall, Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Punjab Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, or until further orders.

The 22nd July, 1896.

No. 326.—The leave on medical certificate for twelve months granted to Mr. W. H. Shortt, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, in Public Works Department Notification No. 339, dated the 27th September 1895, has been extended by three months by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 327.—Mr. W. A. Inglis, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tempore*, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th July 1896.

No. 328.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Stuart, H. . . .	Examiner, II Class .	Examiner, I Class .	Temporary . .	14th June 1896.
Hoskyn, Major C. R., R.E.	Examiner, III Class .	Examiner, II Class .	Temporary . .	14th June 1896.
Connolly, J. J. . .	Examiner, IV Class, 2nd Grade.	Examiner, III Class .	Temporary . .	14th June 1896.
Swetenham, C. C. .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, IV Class, III Grade.	Temporary . .	14th June 1896.
Ryan, J. A. . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, IV Class, III Grade.	Temporary . .	21st June 1896.
Ryan, J. A. . . .	Examiner, IV Class, III Grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Permanent . .	5th July 1896. .
French, V. C. . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, IV Class, III Grade.	Temporary . .	5th July 1896.
Dover, F. C. W. . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Permanent . .	5th July 1896.
French, V. C. . . .	Examiner, IV Class, III Grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Permanent . .	14th July 1896.

The 24th July, 1896.

No. 329.—Mr. C. E. Rushton, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, old classification, Burma, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, new classification, with effect from the 23rd July 1896.

No. 330.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 263, dated 8th June 1896, Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, will hold the rank of Officiating Superintendent of Works while officiating as Engineer-in-Chief, Main line section of the North-Western railway.

The 22nd July, 1896.

No. 335.—The following is published for general information :

No. 535 R. T., dated Simla, the 14th July, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Modification of Rule III, Appendix A.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.

Government of India Circular No. 6 Ry., dated 12th March 1895, promulgating general rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Public Works Department Notification No. 118, dated 21st March 1895, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895 the Circular and the general rules read above.

Government of India Circular No. 3 Ry., dated 22nd May 1896, promulgating certain modifications of the general rules referred to above.

Public Works Department Notification No. 257, dated 28th May 1896, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 the Circular and modifications read above.

Read also—

Letter from the Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 757 R., dated 12th November 1895.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 350, dated 9th January 1896.

Memorandum from the Director General of Railways, No. 53 T., dated 30th January 1896.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 3470—39 T.R., dated 28th March 1896.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 318 T., dated 25th June 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—In rules III (7) (1) and (2) of Appendix to the open line general rules of 1895, read above, regarding the carriage of dangerous goods other than explosives, it was laid down that goods marked C in rule 14, Part II, which are not explosives to which the rules for the time being in force under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, apply, must be packed in strong dust-tight wooden cases having a metal lining ; and that no such case shall contain more than one pound, and no box or package shall contain more than ten such cases.

It has, however, been represented that the application of these rules to consignments of matches would greatly hamper the trade and prevent the carriage of matches by rail.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the following modifications of the open line general rules of 1895, read above, being applied to the open lines of all State railways administered directly by the Government :

Appendix A, Rule III (7) (1).—After the word “lining” add “the contents being branded, painted or labelled on the outside in legibly written or printed characters.”

Appendix A, Rule III (7) (2).—Add a note “this restriction will not apply to matches (lucifer or vesuvian).”

Appendix A, Rule III.—Add the following as (7) (3) :

“The outer wooden cases used for the carriage of matches (lucifer and vesuvian) shall be of the following thickness of wood—gross weight of case with contents not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds ; top, bottom and sides $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and ends $\frac{3}{4}$ ” thick with two battens $2\frac{1}{2}$ ” wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ ” thick nailed to the sides, or $\frac{3}{4}$ ” thick throughout ; gross weight of case with contents exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, 1 inch thick throughout.”

ORDER.—Ordered, that the general rules which have already been published in the *Gazettes of India* of the 23rd March 1895 and 30th May 1896 be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as herein modified, being kept open to inspection free of any charge at the stations on the several railways concerned.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam and to the Director General of Railways for information and guidance ; also to the Government of Madras and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information ; and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN INDIA.

No. 4-Education
204-215

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 23rd July, 1896.

Read—

- The Report of the Public Service Commission, paragraphs 98—99 and 128 (sections 58—64), containing their views regarding the Educational Services in India.
Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 17 (Public), dated the 25th March 1891, paragraphs 4 and 5.
Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 9 (Public—Educational), dated the 28th January 1892.
Home Department Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, dated the 26th March 1892, and the replies to the circular.
Home Department letters to Local Governments and Administrations, dated the 22nd August 1893, together with the replies thereto and certain further correspondence with the Government of Bengal.
Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 351 (Financial), dated the 11th December 1895.
Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 22 (Public—Educational), dated the 12th March 1896.

RESOLUTION.

THE recommendations of the Public Service Commission regarding the Education Department are contained in paragraph 99, and in sections 58 to 64 of Chapter X, of their report. They were that—

- (1) the graded lists of the superior branch should be abolished, due regard being had to the interests of existing incumbents;
- (2) recruitment should be made in England only for—
 - (a) Principalships of Colleges;
 - (b) Professorships in those branches of knowledge in which the European standard of advancement has not been attained in India; and
 - (c) a smaller number of Inspectorships than at present;
- (3) recruitment of Professors should ordinarily be of specialists, and, when practicable, for a term of years with power of reappointment;
- (4) the remuneration of officers recruited in England should be fixed with reference to the attainments required and the duties to be performed in each case;
- (5) all educational appointments, other than those in the graded lists of the superior branch, should be filled up locally by the existing mode of recruitment on the principles recommended in the report as to conditions of service for the general Provincial Service;
- (6) there should be in each Presidency, and in the larger Provinces, at least one College with a staff of Professors capable of teaching up to the highest European standards, under a European Principal, and the same object should be kept in view in smaller Colleges as far as practicable; and

- (7) the inspection of Schools and Colleges should be carried on by an agency entirely separate from the teaching staff and recruited from a different source, recruitment being more largely made than heretofore in India.

2. In paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Despatch of 25th March 1891, cited in the preamble, which were intended to place before the Secretary of State for his opinion a general indication of the conclusions which the Government of India were disposed to adopt, they stated their objections to the immediate abolition of the Graded Service, on the grounds that they did not desire either to dispense with the services of the existing staff of officers or to compensate them; and that it was not then possible to determine what system should be substituted for the one then in force. The plan of engaging officers for terms of years was then under trial, but sufficient experience had not been gained to show whether it would be a success and what permanent arrangements as to pay and pension should be made. The system had, the Government of India observed, the manifest advantage of securing a succession of fresh men as Professors, but it had not been established that the prospect of temporary service in India without claim to leave and pension was attractive enough to secure competent Professors, or that, for the work of Professors of ordinary subjects, experience of India was not of still greater importance than freshness of knowledge. Such experience, the Government of India considered, was essential in the case of Inspectors, and in view of the transfer of the control of education to local bodies, and of the extension of the grant-in-aid system, they wished to maintain such a European element in the inspecting staff as would enable them to test with unfailing accuracy from time to time how teaching was being conducted in each part of the country. They accordingly recommended that a certain proportion of the inspecting staff of each Province should continue to be recruited in England, the minimum being fixed according to local circumstances. The question of pay had to be considered in its relation to the officers to be recruited (a) in England and (b) in India. So far as the former were concerned, the Government of India were disposed to think that a maximum pay of Rs. 1,200 a month was sufficient for the Principalship of a College, and Rs. 800 a month for a Professorship or an Inspectorship under the arrangement of temporary contracts. The pay of members of the Subordinate Educational Service, it was observed, varied in different Provinces. It was highest in Bengal, where it rose to a maximum of Rs. 500; while in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab it did not, though special officers drew higher rates, ordinarily rise over Rs. 300 and Rs. 350 respectively. The Government of India recommended that two grades should be added to the Provincial Service in Bengal—one on Rs. 600 and one on Rs. 700—for Professors and Inspectors recruited in India, and remarked that a similar addition would be necessary in other Provinces, and that an increase in expenditure in any Province would have to be covered by a decrease resulting from reductions in the graded list. Such an arrangement would, it appeared to the Government of India, suitably provide for the claims of senior officers appointed Inspectors or Professors, and while it would result in the disappearance of the existing difference between the Graded and the Subordinate Service, would make it possible to maintain the principle of the Public Service Commission's Report by dividing the new Educational Services into two classes,—*viz.*, the Provincial Service including all posts above Rs. 200 in value, and the Subordinate Service comprising all appointments on Rs. 200 or less.

3. In his Despatch of the 28th January 1892, the Secretary of State agreed that the Graded Service should not be at once abolished, but remarked that the intention of the Public Service Commission had been, not to interfere with officers already in the Graded Service, nor to abolish all permanency of service, but to provide that for the future officers recruited in England should, in the first instance, be engaged for a short term with a power of reappointment, which would be exercised if their services were judged to be valuable. His Lordship observed that this proposal was in fact a restoration of a long-established practice which had fallen into disuse (inasmuch as the written terms of appointment were nearly always for five years only), and desired that in future it should have definite effect, the first five years of an officer's service being regarded as probationary and his future employment being made dependent on the judgment passed on his services during that term. In exceptional cases, he

observed, a simple engagement for a short term of years or on other special conditions might be made. While concurring generally in the remaining recommendations of the Government of India, His Lordship suggested that their policy should be explained in greater detail, lists being prepared to show in the case of each Province the Principalships, Professorships, and Inspectorships which should form the higher staff recruited in England, and also those which it might be proposed to fill by appointing members of the Provincial Educational Service recruited in India. Viscount Cross proceeded to indicate those measures to which he was prepared to give favourable consideration. Observing that the general purport of the proposals of the Public Service Commission was to diminish the number of officers recruited in England and to raise their standard of quality, he said that to secure University men of high attainments a fairly attractive prospect must be offered; and that, if cost were reduced by the transfer of some officers from the graded lists to the Provincial Service, somewhat more favourable terms might be conceded to graduates in honours appointed in England. His Lordship remarked that as the Educational Departments in the several Provinces were, with one exception, very small, promotion was slow, and the advance from the fourth (Rs. 500—750) to the third grade (Rs. 750—1,000) of the graded list was long deferred; and he therefore thought that the professoriate would be placed on a better footing if all Professors were allowed to rise in ten years' service to a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, the probationary five years being passed either on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750 by yearly increments of Rs. 50 per mensem, or on a fixed pay of Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 a month, and their salary rising, in the second term of five years, from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 a month. His Lordship further suggested that the Government of India should consider the question whether higher pay should not be open to a Professor as such, and expressed the opinion that the higher salaries of classes I and II of the Graded Service should be almost invariably attached to Principalships of Colleges and the senior Inspectorships. He suggested that it might be found a preferable plan to attach to the office of Principal a special pay of Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 per mensem on account of the extra work and responsibility falling on the Professor who undertakes it. Of the Inspectorships he thought that at least one-half might be transferred to the Provincial branch of the service at an early date. His Lordship did not look with favour on the appointment of Professors to officiate as Inspectors, though he admitted that a permanent transfer from the former office to the latter might sometimes be in the public interest. He suggested also that the position of Head Masters recruited in England, which had never been satisfactorily defined, was of sufficient importance to merit attention in the future organisation of the Department. His Lordship observed in conclusion that any conditions of continued service after the term of probation which might be finally sanctioned would be extended to those gentlemen who, while the future position of Educational officers was under discussion, were engaged as ungraded officers for five years only, with no furlough or pension advantages.

4. The Secretary of State's Despatch was circulated in the spring of 1892 for opinion to Local Governments and Administrations, and they were at the same time asked to submit detailed schemes for the reorganisation of the Superior Educational Service on the lines marked out in His Lordship's Despatch. Having considered the replies of Local Governments and Administrations, the Government of India, in their letters of the 22nd August 1893, communicated to Local Governments and Administrations the decision they had arrived at on many of the points under discussion, and in calling for the Proposition Statements requisite to display the financial effect of the reorganisation requested a further expression of opinion on some questions which remained unsettled. One of these was the question, which had been raised by the Secretary of State, whether any increase of pay should be given to officers recruited in England after they have attained the maximum of Rs. 1,000 a month. The Government of India were inclined to favour a modification of a proposal made by the Government of Bombay, and made a suggestion that an officer of fifteen years' approved service whose total salary did not exceed Rs. 1,000 should be given a special allowance of Rs. 100 a month. It was at first intended that an officer not considered deserving of that special allowance should be required to retire, but that proposal has since been dropped. Another question referred to Local Governments in the

letters of 22nd August 1893 related to the pay to be given to members of the Provincial Service when acting in temporary vacancies in posts ordinarily filled by members of the Educational Services recruited in England. The last of the replies to the Home Department letters of 22nd August 1893 was received in March 1894; but it was not till August 1895 that the Government of India received the final reply of the Government of Bengal upon certain questions which it was found necessary to further discuss with that Government before a complete scheme could be placed before the Secretary of State. The scheme was finally placed before his Lordship in December 1895, and the general features of the organisation, as approved by him, are set forth below.

5. It must be observed, in the first place, that the reorganisation will affect only the Educational Departments in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. In Burma there are in the service of Government no Principals or Professors of Colleges: and the Chief Commissioner's view has been accepted that the Province is not ready for the constitution of a Provincial Educational Service. It has also been decided that the Inspectorships of Schools in Burma must be filled by recruitment in England, and that they should be filled in future on conditions similar to those on which officers will be recruited for the "Indian Educational Service" (*vide* next paragraph) generally. There is, therefore, no proposal for a general reorganisation of the service in Burma. In Assam the Director of Public Instruction will be the only officer recruited in England and he will be recruited for on the Bengal establishment. There will be no Provincial Service in Assam, since all the Educational officers, except the Director, will be in the Subordinate Service. The Inspector of Schools for Coorg belongs to the Madras Educational Department, and the question of the recruitment and pay of future incumbents of the post of Head Master of the Mercara Central School need not be considered until the time comes for the appointment of the next officer. The opinion of the Resident at Hyderabad that the Educational Department in Berar may with advantage be left upon its present footing has been accepted by the Government of India.

6. In accordance with the principles which have been adopted for the Judicial and Executive Services and some other Departments, the Educational Department will in future be divided broadly into (A) the Superior Service, and (B) the Subordinate Service. The former will consist of two branches, one including all posts to be filled by persons appointed in England, which will be called "the Indian Educational Service"; and the other including all posts to be filled by recruitment in India, which will be known as "the Provincial Educational Service" (of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and so forth). The words "appointed in England" may be added after "The Indian Educational Service" whenever particular differentiation is needed.

7. The principles upon which appointments recruited for in India are to be classed in the Provincial or in the Subordinate Service are—

- (1) that the line between the two services will be drawn rather according to the nature of the office held than according to pay;
- (2) that generally Professors, Inspectors, and Joint and Assistant Inspectors are to be included in the Provincial Service; and Deputy Inspectors, Head Masters of District Schools, and officers of lower rank in the Subordinate Service;
- (3) as regards *other* offices, that those carrying less pay than Rs. 200 a month should not, except for very special reasons, be placed in the Provincial Service; and that, on the other hand, offices on higher pay than Rs. 200 (such as the senior Deputy Inspectorships in Bengal), may, at the discretion of the Local Government, be classed in the Subordinate Service.

The Government of Bombay recommended that Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Head Masters of High (*i.e.*, Zila or District) Schools in that Presidency should be placed in the Provincial Service, but the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, in accordance with the principles stated above, it is necessary that they should be placed in the Subordinate Service, as in other Provinces. The duties of a Deputy Inspector in Bombay or in Bengal are confined

to a single district, and the status of such an officer is not comparable, for instance, with that of Assistant and Joint Inspectors in Bengal, whose jurisdiction extends over several districts and is really conterminous with the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of a Division, and who have properly been classed as Provincial officers. Similarly Head Masters of High (*i.e.*, Zila or District) Schools in Bombay are neither better paid nor of better social or educational status than Head Masters of Zila Schools in Bengal who belong to the Subordinate Service. While, however, the Government of India have not been able to accept in its entirety the view of the Government of Bombay as to the classification of Head Master-ships of High Schools, they have agreed to the inclusion in the Provincial Service of the Head Masters of certain Collegiate Schools in Bombay—*vis.*, the Elphinstone, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi High Schools. The view of the Government of Madras has been accepted that in that Presidency the Provincial Service may be organised by grades on the basis of pay, since in the result the line between the Provincial and Subordinate Services is much the same as that drawn elsewhere. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh four Head Masterships of District Schools on Rs. 400 a month and two on Rs. 350 a month have been classed in the Provincial Service, on the understanding that the Schools to which these officers are appointed are of the Collegiate class. The Government of the Punjab recommended that the Registrar of the Education Department in that Province should be included in the Provincial Service, but the status of this officer did not, in the opinion of the Government of India, justify his retention on this list and he has been entered in the Subordinate Service.

In other respects the several Provincial schemes adhere generally to the principles enunciated above, but in Bengal and the Punjab the inclusion in the Provincial Service of the grade of Rs. 150 has been permitted, as it was represented that efficient men can be obtained on that initial salary. The maximum salary is, however, everywhere the same, *vis.*, Rs. 700 a month. On the repeated recommendation of the Government of Bengal, a certain number of Deputy Inspectors, Masters, etc., at present in Government employ, have been included in the Bengal Provincial Service list on personal grounds on the understanding that the concession will not extend to their successors in office.

A list (Appendix A) is appended to this Resolution showing the appointments falling within the Indian Educational and Provincial Services, respectively, of the several Provinces affected by the reorganisation. It will be observed that, except in the Central Provinces (where the pay of the Inspector-General of Education is only Rs. 1,250—50—1,500), the post of Director of Public Instruction has been excluded from the list of appointments in the Superior Educational Service. This omission has been made in accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State, communicated in his Despatch of the 12th March last. His Lordship observed—

“ In the fifteenth paragraph of your letter it is stated that Local Governments and Administrations have been informed that the omission from the list of Educational appointments of the office of Director of Public Instruction should not interfere with the principle that, *ceteris paribus*, it is to be given to a member of the Educational Service. I am aware that this principle is founded on a Despatch of the Secretary of State dated so long ago as the 7th April 1859. I have nevertheless considerable doubt whether it is now expedient to reaffirm it, or to renew any pledges that might be understood as establishing a right of priority in favour of the Department. The office of Director of Public Instruction is one of very great importance, and demands in the holder of it not only attainments of a high order, but considerable administrative capacity. The questions that are raised are often of great public interest. The Director controls a Department in intimate relation with Municipal Councils and District Boards, and he has to deal with the managers of numerous aided Colleges and Schools, as well as with the teachers employed in the Government Institutions under his supervision. A very important part of his work is to watch and stimulate the progress of primary instruction,—a matter in which he has to enlist the co-operation of the District Officers throughout the Province in which he is employed. In many of the Provinces the departmental staff is far too small to afford any guarantee for the presence among its members of an officer thoroughly qualified

for these important administrative functions. On full consideration of the past history of the Department, I have arrived at the conclusion that the Local Governments and Administrations should be allowed a free hand in the selection of a Director, and should not be fettered by any rule or instruction purporting to give a preferential claim to an officer of any particular Department."

8. The scale of pay for officers of the Indian Educational Service will be that proposed by Viscount Cross, and stated in paragraph 3 above, *viz.*—

(a) during the probationary period of five years, Rs. 500—50—700 a month, it being open to the Secretary of State to offer a fixed pay of Rs. 600, or even Rs. 700, in special cases when the services of a competent officer cannot otherwise be secured ;

(b) in the second period, Rs. 750—50—1,000, the maximum being attained at the end of ten years from first appointment.

This will be the general rule, but in certain exceptional cases it may be necessary to appoint persons with special qualifications on higher rates of pay. There are also several appointments which have been included in the Indian Education Service list, because they will have to be recruited for in England as a rule, but these appointments will carry special salaries and the holders of them will not, as a matter of course, be eligible for the pay of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 1,000, which will be reserved for Professors, Inspectors and Principals.

9. Although the position and prospects of officers of the Indian Service will under the reorganisation of the Department be considerably improved in the earlier years of their service, it appeared to the Government of India to be undesirable and likely to create discontent in the Department, that a large proportion of its members should attain after ten years' service to the highest pay open to them. It has accordingly been decided to give a special allowance of Rs. 100 a month after fifteen years' service to officers whose total salary does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and who are considered by the Local Government to merit this increase of pay.

10. The plan suggested by the Secretary of State in 1892 of attaching personal allowances to the office of Principal and senior Inspector of Schools has been adopted. There will be two grades of allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 and Rs. 200—10—250 a month, respectively, so as to correspond to some extent with the higher rates of pay in the graded list, which will be supplanted by the new system. The allowances will be strictly *personal*, within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations,—*i.e.*, they will be held continuously by officers whether on duty or on leave (subject to the provisions of the leave rules in regard to allowances during leave) and will not be given to those who act for them during their absence. The following is the scale of allowances allotted to the several Provinces :—

Madras.—(a) Two allowances of Rs. 250—50—500, to be given to the Principal, Presidency College, and the senior Inspector of Schools ; and (b) two allowances of Rs. 200—10—250, to be given, respectively, to the Principals of the Rajahmundry and Kumbakonam Colleges. It will be open to the Government of Madras, however, to give one of the lower allowances to an Inspector of long standing and approved service if, in their opinion, his claims to it are superior to those of one of the Principals.

Bombay.—(a) Two allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 a month, to be given to the senior Principal and the senior Inspector ; and (b) three allowances of Rs. 200—10—250 a month, to be given to the remaining two Principals of Colleges and to the second senior Inspector.

Bengal.—(a) Two allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 a month ; and (b) three allowances of Rs. 200—10—250 a month. The allowances will be open to the two senior Professors only at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and to Principals of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools generally, the rule being that they should be given to the senior, or most deserving, men, and should not be treated as staff allowances attached to certain offices.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—(a) One allowance of Rs. 250—50—500 a month; and (b) two allowances of Rs. 200—10—250 a month, to be distributed as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner may think best.

Punjab.—(a) One allowance of Rs. 250—50—500 a month, to be given ordinarily to the senior of the two officers holding the appointments of Principal of the Lahore Government College and senior Inspector of Schools; and (b) one allowance of Rs. 200—10—250 a month, to be given ordinarily to the junior of the officers holding the above-mentioned appointments.

Central Provinces.—One allowance of Rs. 200—10—250 a month, to be given to the Principal of the Jubbulpore College.

11. In connection with the suggestion made by Lord Cross that at least one-half of the Inspectorships should at an early date be transferred to the Provincial Branch of the Educational Service, the following distribution of Inspectorships between the Indian and Provincial Services in each Province has been decided on.

Madras.—Two Inspectors to be recruited in England and two in India.

Bombay.—Three Inspectors to be recruited in England and one in India. It is not possible to transfer more than one Inspectorship to the Provincial list, as two of the Inspectors inspect the large European or Indo-European Schools in the Presidency town and in Poona for boys and girls, for which institutions it is essential, in view of the curriculum and other circumstances, that there should be European supervision, and the special circumstances of the Province of Sindh require that there should be a European Inspector for it.

Bengal.—Four Inspectors (including the Inspector of European Schools) to be recruited in England, and four Inspectors (one being a Joint Inspector for Orissa) to be recruited in India.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Three Inspectors to be recruited in England and two in India.

Punjab.—Three Inspectors to be recruited in England and two in India. A third Inspectorship will be transferred to the Provincial Service as soon as there is a prospect of securing a sufficiency of Native gentlemen of the Province with the necessary qualifications. This cannot be done at present with due regard to the full efficiency of the service.

12. As observed above (paragraph 3), the Secretary of State expressed in 1892 his doubts whether Professors should be appointed to officiate as Inspectors, though he was of opinion that the permanent transfer of an officer from a Professorship to an Inspectorship might sometimes be in the public interest. It has since been decided, however, to allow full discretion in this matter to Local Governments and Administrations, on the ground that they are in the best position to judge when such transfers are desirable or necessary.

13. It was observed in the Secretary of State's Despatch of 28th January 1892 that the position of Head Masters recruited in England had never been very satisfactorily defined, but that it was of sufficient importance to merit attention in any future reorganisation. Head Masters appointed in England are at present found only in the Bombay Educational Service, and it has been decided that three Head Masterships in that service should be recruited for in England, that a pay of Rs. 500—50—750 a month should be assigned to each, and that the holders of them should be eligible for vacancies among the Inspectorships reserved for the Indian Service.

One more Head Mastership will also be recruited for in England,—namely, the Head Mastership of the Central Model School in the Punjab: but this will be a special appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 400 a month.

14. All officers appointed in England will be eligible for the more favourable leave rules contained in Chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations. Their pensions will be regulated by the ordinary superior service pension rules in Chapters XVIII and XIX modified by the concession in Article 441-A (which will apply to those who enter the Indian Educational Service after the date of

this Resolution in substitution for the provisions of Article 441). Directors of Public Instruction will, under Financial Department Resolution No. 2958-P., dated the 22nd June 1895, be eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, provided they have rendered not less than three years of effective service in the appointment, and provided also that in each case during such service they have shown such special energy and efficiency as may be considered deserving of the concession. The probationary service of officers whose services have been continued beyond the probationary period, as well as the previous service of those who have been engaged, in the first instance, on temporary contracts without leave or pension advantages, but have been subsequently confirmed, will reckon towards leave and pension as well as towards increments under the new scheme.

15. It has been decided that no officer now in the Graded Service should suffer by the reorganisation of the Department. Every European officer, therefore, who has been permanently appointed to the graded list will be given the option of coming under the new scheme or of continuing on the graded list and obtaining promotion as vacancies occur in it, subject to the condition that only those considered fit for promotion will get it. Those officers who elect to come under the new scheme will count their past service on the graded list for the purpose of fixing their pay and increments as well as towards leave and pension. All officers appointed to the Graded Service as Natives of India, most of whom are drawing two-thirds of the salary of European officers, will be given the choice between continuing in the Graded Service subject to the two-thirds rule, and entering the Provincial Service. The principle that existing members shall in no case suffer by the reorganisation will be equally applicable to the Provincial Service. In future Natives of India who are desirous of entering the Education Department will usually be appointed in India and to the Provincial Service.

16. It will be open to Local Governments and Administrations, whenever occasion arises, to provide for temporary vacancies in posts ordinarily filled by members of the Indian Educational Service by appointing members of the Provincial Service to officiate. In all such cases the acting Provincial officer will receive a uniform allowance of Rs. 100 a month, subject to the proviso that the salary of the acting incumbent shall not be higher than the pay of the officer for whom he acts.

17. In Appendix B will be found the Proposition Statements for reorganisation of the Indian and Provincial Services in the several Provinces as they have been approved by the Secretary of State. It is only necessary in conclusion to observe that discretion will be allowed to Local Governments and Administrations as to the time within which the scale of numbers and pay fixed for the Provincial Services shall be fully worked up to. As the effect of the reorganisation scheme is to reduce the staff of officers recruited in England and to augment the Provincial staff, increases or improvements in the latter may fairly, if necessary, await funds being set free by changes in the Graded Service.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.

List of appointments included in the Indian and Provincial Educational Services in the several Provinces.

PROVINCE.	INDIAN SERVICE.					PROVINCIAL SERVICE.							Unclassified, i.e., not definitely placed either in the Indian or Provincial Service.	Total Superior Service.
	Inspectors.	Principals.	Professors.	Other appointments.	TOTAL.	Inspectors.	Junior and Assistant Inspectors.	Professors.	Junior and Assistant Professors.	Headmasters of Collegiate Schools, Training Colleges, and High Schools.	Other appointments.	TOTAL.		
Madras ...	4(a)	5(b)	6	4(c)	19	2	9	3	2	3	16(d)	35	...	54
Bombay ...	3	4(e)	8	6(f)	21	1	...	8	5	6	3(g)	23	...	44
Bengal ...	5(h)	5	13	4(i)	27	5(j)	10	58(k)	...	24(l)	7(m)	104(n)	...	131
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	2	6	...	11	2	8	6	1	6(o)	1(p)	24	...	35
Punjab ...	3	2	2	1(q)	8	3(r)	6	2	3	1(s)	2(t)	17	...	25
Central Provinces.	3(u)	2(v)	1	...	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	10

(a) Includes 2 Inspectresses.

(b) Includes the Principals of the Teachers' College and College of Agriculture.

(c) Includes the Superintendent, School of Arts, the Vice-Principals of the Teachers' College and College of Agriculture, and the Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

(d) Includes 7 Lecturers in First Grade Colleges; the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction; the Vice-Principal, Rajahmundry Training College; the 1st and 2nd Assistants, Teachers' College, and the 1st Assistant, College of Agriculture; 3 Instructors in Engineering and Surveying, College of Engineering; the Assistant Superintendent, School of Arts, and the Deputy Superintendents, Reformatory School.

(e) Includes the Principal, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art.

(f) These are the Headmasterships of the Elphinstone, Poona and Belgaum High Schools; the Vice-Principalship, School of Art, and the Lady Superintendents of the Poona and Ahmedabad Female Training Colleges.

(g) These are the Vice-Principal of the Poona Training College, the Head Assistant, Director of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent, Mechanical Branch, College of Science.

(h) Includes the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, and the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

(i) i.e., the Superintendent, School of Arts, and 3 officers to supply vacancies.

(j) Includes a Joint Inspector for Orissa and Inspectress of Female Schools.

(k) Includes 6 Principals of Colleges, and the Lady Principal and 2 Professors, Bethune College.

(l) Includes the Headmistress, Eden Female School.

(m) These include the Assistant Superintendent and the Headmaster, School of Arts, the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, and 4 reserved appointments.

(n) For the present there will be a temporary increase of 9 in these totals owing to the 9 officers to be admitted into the Provincial Service on personal grounds.

(o) These are Headmasters of Zila (or District) Schools.

(p) Mathematical Lecturer, Allahabad.

(q) i.e., Head Mastership, Central Model School, Lahore.

(r) Includes Inspectress.

(s) i.e., the Principal, Central Training College, Lahore.

(t) These are the Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore and the Assistant Superintendent, Central Training College, Lahore.

(u) Includes the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces.

(v) Includes for the present the Principal, Training School, Nagpur.

APPENDIX B.

MADRAS.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

NATURE OF CHARGE.			PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.	
No.	Designation.	Pay.	No.	Designation.	Pay.	
A.—INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.						
1	1st Class Officer, Rs. 1,250—50—1,500	Rs. 1,416 10 8	14	Officers on Rs. 500—1,000	Rs. 1,200 0 0	
2	2nd " Officers, Rs. 1,000—50—1,250	2,333 5 4	...	Two Personal Allowances, Rs. 250—50—500	833 5 4	
4	3rd " " 750—50—1,000	3,666 10 8	...	" " 200—10—250	466 10 8	
8	4th " " 500—50—750	5,333 5 4	3(a)	Supernumeraries, Rs. 500—50—750	2,000 0 0	
1	Superintendent, School of Arts, Rs. 500—50—1,000	800 0 0	1	Senior Inspector, Rs. 500—20—600	566 10 8	
1	Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Rs. 500—50—700	633 5 4	1	Junior " 450—10—500	483 5 4	
1	Principal, Teacher's College, Rs. 600—50—1,000	866 10 8	2	Officers on Rs. 400—20—500	933 5 4	
1	" College of Agriculture, Rs. 500—50—900	766 10 8	1	Superintendent, Presidency Training School, Rs. 350—10—450	410 0 0	
1	Senior Inspector, Rs. 500—20—600	566 10 8				
4	Officers, Rs. 400—20—500	1,866 10 8				
24	TOTAL	18,250 0 0	22	TOTAL	16,893 5 4	
B.—PROVINCIAL SERVICE.						
2	Assistant Inspectors, Rs. 400—10—500	920 0 0	1	Officer on Rs. 550	550 0 0	
3	" " 300—10—400	1,080 0 0	4	Officers " 500	2,000 0 0	
4	" " 200—10—300	1,040 0 0	3	" " 450	1,350 0 0	
3	Upper Subordinates " 400—20—500	1,400 0 0	4	" " 400	1,600 0 0	
5	" " 300—20—400	1,833 5 4	4	" " 350	1,400 0 0	
9	" " 200—20—300	2,400 0 0	5	" " 300	1,500 0 0	
1	Officer on Rs. 400	400 0 0	5	" " 250	1,250 0 0	
1	" " 250	250 0 0	6	" " 200	1,200 0 0	
1	" " 200—10—250	233 5 4				
1	" " 200	200 0 0				
30	TOTAL	9,756 10 8	32	TOTAL	10,850 0 0	
54	GRAND TOTAL	28,006 10 8	54	GRAND TOTAL	27,743 5 4	

(a) Three appointments (1 on Rs. 700 and 1 on Rs. 600) will be created in the Provincial Service on the absorption of the 3 supernumeraries costing Rs. 2,000 a month.

BOMBAY.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

NATURE OF CHARGE.				PROPOSED SCALE.			
PRESENT SCALE.		NATURE OF CHARGE.		PROPOSED SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.	
No.	Designation.	Pay.	No.	Designation.	Pay.	Rs.	A. P.
A.—INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.							
2	Officers on Rs. 1,250—50—1,500	2,833 5 4	14	Officers on Rs. 500—50—1,000	11,200 0 0	11,200	0 0
3	" " " 1,000—50—1,250	3,500 0 0	...	Two Allowances of Rs. 250—50—500	833 5 4	833	5 4
4	" " " 750—50—1,000	3,666 10 8	...	Three " " 200—10—250	700 0 0	700	0 0
1	Officer " 800 + Personal Allowance, Rs. 250	1,050 0 0	1	Officer on Rs. 800 + Personal Allowance, Rs. 250	1,050 0 0	1,050	0 0
3	Officers " " 700	2,100 0 0	3	Officers " " 500—50—750	2,000 0 0	2,000	0 0
1	Officer " 500—50—750	666 10 8	1	Officer " " 500—50—750	633 5 4	633	5 4
1	" " 500—50—750	633 5 4	1	" " 350—30—500	450 0 0	450	0 0
2	Officers " 600	1,200 0 0	1	" " 300	300 0 0	300	0 0
1	Officer " 500	500 0 0					
1	" " 400	400 0 0					
1	" " 350—30—500	450 0 0					
1	" " 300	300 0 0					
21	TOTAL	17,300 0 0	21	TOTAL	17,166 10 8	17,166	10 8
B.—PROVINCIAL SERVICE.							
CLASS I.							
1	Officer on Rs. 750—50—1,000	916 10 8	2	Officers on Rs. 700	1,400 0 0	1,400	0 0
1	" " 500	500 0 0	1	Officer " " 600	600 0 0	600	0 0
2	Officers " 333—33—500	888 14 2	1	" " 500	500 0 0	500	0 0
1	Officer " 350—25—500	415 8 11	3	Officers " " 400	1,200 0 0	1,200	0 0
2	Officers " 400	800 0 0	2	" " 350	700 0 0	700	0 0
1	Officer " 250—20—350	316 10 8	2	" " 300	600 0 0	600	0 0
1	" " 266—10—8	266 10 8	2	" " 250	500 0 0	500	0 0
1	" " 200—10—250	233 5 4	1	Officer " " 200	300 0 0	300	0 0
2	Officers " 200	400 0 0					
1	Officer " 150—10—200	183 5 4					
1	" " 100—20—200	166 10 8					
1	Personal Allowance of Rs. 50	50 0 0					
14	TOTAL	5,137 12 5	14	TOTAL	5,700 0 0	5,700	0 0

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment—concl'd.

NATURE OF CHARGE.					
PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED SCALE.		
No.	Designation.	Pay.	No.	Designation.	Pay.
	CLASS II.	Rs. A. P.		Officer on Rs. 500 ...	Rs. A. P.
1	Officer on Rs. 500 ...	500 0 0	1	Officer on Rs. 500 ...	500 0 0
2	Officers " " 400 ...	800 0 0	1	Officers " " 400 ...	400 0 0
1	Officer " " 350 ...	350 0 0	4	Officers " " 300 ...	1,200 0 0
7	Officers " " 300 ...	2,100 0 0	1	Officer " " 250 ...	250 0 0
5	" " " 250 ...	1,250 0 0	1	" " " 200 ...	200 0 0
7	" " " 200 ...	1,400 0 0	1	" " " 150 ...	150 0 0
1	Officer " " 150 ...	150 0 0			
	TOTAL	6,550 0 0		TOTAL	2,700 0 0
24			9		
38	Total Provincial Service	11,687 12 5	23	Total Provincial Service	8,400 0 0
59	GRAND TOTAL	28,987 12 5	44	GRAND TOTAL	25,566 10 8

BENGAL.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

PRESENT SCALE.				PROPOSED SCALE.			
NATURE OF CHARGE,				NATURE OF CHARGE,			
No.	Designation,	Pay.	No.	Designation	Pay.		
A.—INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.							
2	Officers on Rs. 1,250—50—1,500	Rs. A. P.					
6	" " " 1,000—50—1,250	2,833 5 4					
11	" " " 750—50—1,000	7,000 0 0					
1	Officer " " 500—33—666½	10,083 5 4	26*	Officers on Rs. 500—50—1,000 ...	...	
16	Officers " " 500—50—750	611 1 0½	...	Two Personal Allowances, Rs. 250—50—500	...		
1	Officer " " 500—10—750	10,666 10 8		Three " " 200—10—250	...		
2	Officers " " 333½—33—500	600 0 0		Superintendent, School of Art ...	...	
1	Superintendent, School of Art	888 14 2½	1				
1	Inspector on Rs. 500—50—750	1,000 0 0					
		666 10 8					
41	TOTAL	34,350 0 0	27	TOTAL	23,333 5 4		
B.—PROVINCIAL SERVICE.							
5	Officers on Rs. 400—20—500	2,333 5 4	2	Officers on Rs. 700 ...	...	
8	" " " 300—20—400	2,933 5 4	4	" " " 600 ...	...	
29	" " " 200—20—300	7,733 5 4	6	" " " 500 ...	...	
17	" " " 150—10—200	3,116 10 8	8	" " " 400 ...	...	
20	" " " 100—10—150	2,750 0 0	12	" " " 300 ...	...	
4	" " " 300	1,200 0 0	- 22	" " " 250 ...	...	
5	" " " 250	1,250 0 0	26	" " " 200 ...	...	
1	Officer " " 200—10—250	233 5 4	33	" " " 150 ...	...	
	Officers " " 200	600 0 0					
	" " " 150	1,200 0 0					
3							
8							
100	TOTAL	23,350 0 0	113	TOTAL	29,250 0 0		
141	GRAND TOTAL	57,700 0 0	140	GRAND TOTAL	52,583 5 4		

* Including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.
Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

NATURE OF CHARGE.			
PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.	
No.	Designation.	No.	Designation.
A.—INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.			
1	Officer on Rs. 1,250—1,500	11	Officers on Rs. 500—1,000
4	Officers " " 1,000—1,250	...	One Allowance of Rs. 250—500
3	" " " 750—1,000	...	Two Allowances of " 200—10—250
4	" " " 600	...	...
12	TOTAL	11	TOTAL
			Rs. A. P.
			8,800 0 0
			416 10 8
			466 10 8
			9,683 5 4
B.—PROVINCIAL SERVICE.			
6	Officers on Rs. 400	1	Officer on Rs. 700
2	" " 350	1	" " 600
1	Officer " " 300	6	Officers " " 400
8	Officers " " 200—250	2	" " 350
1	Officer " " 200—240	4	" " 300
2	Officers " " 150—250	3	" " 200—250
3	" " 200	7	" " 200
...	One Personal Allowance	...	One Personal Allowance
23	TOTAL	24	TOTAL
			7,750 0 0
35	GRAND TOTAL	35	GRAND TOTAL
			17,433 5 4

PUNJAB.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

NATURE OF CHARGE.			
PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.	
No.	Designation.	No.	Designation.
A.—INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.			
2	Officers on Rs. 1,000—1,250	7†	Officers on Rs. 500—1,000
3	" " 750—1,000	...	One Allowance of Rs. 250—500
3	" " 500—750	...	" " 200—10—250
1	Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore	1	Officer on Rs. 400*
9	TOTAL	8	TOTAL
			Rs. A. P.
			2,333 5 4
			2,750 0 0
			2,000 0 0
			800 0 0
			7,883 5 4
B.—PROVINCIAL SERVICE.			
2	Officers on Rs. 500	1	Officer on Rs. 700
1	" " 400—20—500	2	Officers " " 600
1	" " 300—400	2	" " " 500
3	Officers " " 350	1	Officer " " 400
2	" " 300	2	Officers " " 350
2	" " 250	2	" " " 300
3	" " 225	3	" " " 250
2	" " 200	3	" " " 200
2	" " 200	1	Officer " " 150
16	TOTAL	17	TOTAL
			6,100 0 0
25	GRAND TOTAL	25	GRAND TOTAL
			12,750 0 0

* Head Master, Central Model School, Lahore.

† Includes the appointment of Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

NATURE OF CHARGE.			
PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.	
No.	Designation.	Pay.	No.
A.—INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.			
1	Officer on Rs. 1,250—1,500	Rs. A. P. 1,416 10 8	1
1	" " 750—1,000	916 10 8	4
2	Officers " " 500—750	1,333 5 4	1
1	Officer " " 300—400	366 10 8	...
5	TOTAL	4,033 5 4	6
B.—PROVINCIAL SERVICE.			
1	Officer on Rs. 500	500 0 0	1
1	" " 200—250	233 5 4	1
2	Officers " " 150—200	366 10 8	2
4	TOTAL	1,100 0 0	4
9	GRAND TOTAL	5,133 5 4	10

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, July 18th, 1896.

During the past week the general conditions have been unfavourable for general heavy rain. In the first place pressure has been higher than usual over a large part of the country; secondly, the actual distribution of pressure has been opposed to the normal circulation of the monsoon currents; thirdly, the monsoon has itself on several days been comparatively weak; and, lastly, the cyclonic storms which have passed from the Bay into India have been of feeble intensity and have occasioned only moderate rainfall. In normal years there exists during the rains a trough of low pressure lying over the Southern Punjab, Rajputana, and the South Gangetic Plain. To the south of this trough exist the south-westerly and westerly winds of the Bombay branch of the monsoon current; to the north the south-east winds of the Bay branch, and under such conditions the rainfall is general and fairly heavy, but when, as was the case during the week under review, the trough lies to the northward of its proper position and close to the hills, there is no south-east current from the Bay, and the rainfall is light over the greater part of Northern India—more particularly in North-Western India. On the 15th and 16th the distribution of pressure approximated more closely to the normal than on the other days of the week, and there occurred an extension of rainfall into Upper India, but sudden and large changes of pressure subsequently occurred, and on the 18th conditions were very unfavourable for rain in Upper India. A shallow low pressure area was shown over the north of the Peninsula on the 13th and 14th, and over the Central Provinces on the 15th, and another shallow depression was shown over the North-Western Provinces on the 18th, but the disturbances were inconsiderable and the rainfall connected with them was not remarkable. Accompanying this general lightness of rainfall was a general excess of temperature. This excess was most marked on the 12th and 13th, and was extraordinarily large in the Punjab, where the mean temperature was from 8° to 10° above the normal. The average excess for the whole country for the week was 1.6° .

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, July 12th.*—Pressure had given way over the Peninsula, had increased briskly in Upper Burma, Assam, and part of Bengal, and was little changed elsewhere. Readings were highest in the extreme south, lowest in the north-west of the Punjab, and relatively low over the Gangetic Plain, South-West Bengal, and Ganjam. Easterly winds were extending up the Gangetic Plain. The monsoon was lighter than usual in Bengal and about normal in Bombay. The mean temperature was almost everywhere excessive—most so in Upper India, and over the east of the Peninsula. There was very little rain. Light rain was reported along the west coast, light showers at a few places in the centre of the Peninsula, and light to moderate rain in Lower Burma and a considerable part of Bengal. Elsewhere the weather was fine.

Monday, July 13th.—The pressure changes were rather irregular. A shallow depression was shown over Orissa, Ganjam, and the east of the Central Provinces, and the trough of low pressure was further south than for some days, but in other respects the distribution was little altered. Easterly winds had further extended up the Gangetic Plain and the monsoon was increasing on the Bombay Coast, so that the air movement was becoming generally less abnormal. The mean temperature was excessive in all provinces, except Assam. In the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces the excess was between 8° and 13° . Rain had increased in amount along the west coast, had extended into the Central Provinces, and had fallen fairly heavily on the Circars Coast. Rain had fallen off somewhat in Bengal, while on the contrary a moderate fall had occurred over the Kumaun Himalayas.

Tuesday, July 14th.—Pressure had increased slightly over the Bay area and the North Punjab and had decreased elsewhere. Within the low pressure area over the north of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces two central areas of depression had appeared, but the general distribution was not much changed. The monsoon had still further increased in strength on the Bombay Coast, and the easterly current over Northern India had extended right up to the Punjab. Elsewhere the directions were irregular. The mean temperature was still excessive over the greater part of the country—more particularly in the North-West,—but areas of deficient temperature were shown over Assam, the east of the Peninsula, and the North Gangetic Plain. Moderate rain had been received along the west coast and moderate to heavy rain over the centre and part of the east of the Peninsula, while light to moderate showers had fallen over the greater part of Burma, Bengal and Assam. Showers were reported from Central India, the North-Western Provinces, and the south-east of the Punjab.

Wednesday, July 15th.—Pressure had generally increased, except in Sind and Rajputana. A shallow depression lay over the Central Provinces, but the second central area of depression had disappeared. Readings were lowest in Upper Sind. The general distribution of pressure was fairly normal and a moderate monsoon was blowing over the Bay and a strong monsoon on the west coast. The mean temperature was high over North-West and Central India and the South Carnatic. The Bay current had given moderate rain to Burma, North-East India and to the Hill and Submontane districts of Northern India, while the Bombay current had given rain to the west coast, Gujarat, the Deccan, and the Central Provinces.

Thursday, July 16th.—The barometer had fallen over Bengal and the Gangetic Plain and risen elsewhere. The depression over the Central Provinces had filled up. Readings were highest in the extreme south and lowest within a trough lying over Upper Sind, Rajputana, the Southern Punjab, and part of the North-Western Provinces. The easterly current up the Gangetic Plain was falling off, but in other respects the winds were little changed. The mean temperature was low over the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces, as well as over Assam, Burma, and Mysore. Elsewhere it exceeded the normal. Light to moderate showers had been received in Burma and Assam, light showers in Bengal and the east of the North-Western Provinces, and moderate to heavy rain in the west of the North-Western Provinces and the south-east of the Punjab. Light rain had fallen along the west coast, and moderate rain over Gujarat and the central parts of the country.

Friday, July 17th.—The barometer had risen almost everywhere—most so over the central parts of the country—and the trough of low pressure was advancing northward towards the hills. The easterly current up the Gangetic Plain had continued to diminish. The monsoon at the head of the Bay was however about normal, and the current on the west coast was stronger than usual. The mean temperature remained low over the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces. Rain had fallen off on the west coast and only light to moderate showers had been received from the Bombay current. The Bengal current had given light to moderate rain over North-East India, while the North-Western Provinces and the south-east of the Punjab had received moderate to heavy rain.

Saturday, July 18th.—Pressure had changed very little and the general distribution was similar to that reported on the 17th. The winds were irregular over the Gangetic Plain, but were practically unaltered elsewhere. The mean temperature was low along the foot of the hills from the south-east of the Punjab to the Assam Valley, as well as over Kathiawar. Light to heavy rain had been received over North-East India and moderate showers over the Gangetic Plain. Over the Peninsula hardly any important rain was recorded, but in Kathiawar and over the Central Provinces moderate showers were reported.

Temperature.—At the close of last week the amount and extent of the rainfall was steadily decreasing, and the mean temperature relatively to the normal was steadily increasing. These changes continued during the first two

days of the week under review, but on the 14th there occurred an extension of the rainfall area and a considerable fall of temperature. This fall of temperature lasted until the 17th, when the mean temperature of the whole country was exactly normal, but on the 18th there occurred a slight rise and the mean exceeded the normal by 0.4° .

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	July 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	+1.9	+2.5	+1.5	+0.9	-0.2	+0.3	+0.9	+1.1
Bengal and Assam	+1.2	+0.6	+0.1	-0.2	+0.4	+0.9	-0.6	+0.3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4.6	+4.0	+0.1	-1.1	-2.5	-3.6	-2.6	-0.2
Punjab	+8.5	+10.0	+6.8	-0.5	-4.8	-4.6	-0.7	+2.1
Bombay	+2.3	+1.5	+0.5	-1.1	+1.6	+2.1	+1.7	+1.2
Central Provinces and Berar	+4.9	+4.4	+3.3	+2.1	+0.3	+1.3	+1.6	+2.6
Central India and Gujarat	+3.9	+5.1	+4.2	+3.7	+2.6	-0.6	-0.2	+2.7
Sind and Rajputana	+3.0	+4.4	+4.8	+3.3	+1.6	+1.7	+1.2	+2.9
Madras	+5.0	+3.4	-1.2	-0.2	+2.0	+2.8	+2.0	+2.0
Mean for whole of India	+3.9	+4.0	+2.2	+0.7	+0.1	0	+0.4	+1.6

The mean temperature of Bengal and Assam, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week was about normal, but in all the other provinces it was excessive, and for the whole country for the week there was an excess of 1.6° . The largest variation in temperature was shown over the Punjab, where on the 13th there was a mean excess of 10° and on the 16th a deficiency of 4.8° .

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day:

July 12th	111.0°	at Peshawar.
" 13th	111.5°	" "
" 14th	113.5°	" "
" 15th	112.4°	" Montgomery.
" 16th	113.2°	" Jacobabad.
" 17th	105.4°	" "
" 18th	106.4°	" "

Rain.—During the week under review the weather has been essentially showery throughout all parts of the country, except the extreme north-west. In a very large number of cases these showers have fallen during thunderstorms, and on each day the "remarks" column of the weather report has shown numerous entries of thunder and lightning. This electrical condition of the atmosphere shows that the monsoon currents have been unsteady, and it is probably on this account that there has been so little steady continuous rain and that the weather has varied so generally between showery and fine. In the extreme north-west of India there has been practically no monsoon rainfall, and the exceptionally dry character of the weather is shown by the number of reports of dusthaze and of duststorms, which have been received from the Punjab and Baluchistan. Duststorms and dusthaze are naturally very exceptional at this time of year, and their occurrence points to a very dry condition of the land surface in the north-west of India. Another cause contributing to the absence of heavy continuous rain has been the feebleness of the two depressions, which have appeared over India during the week. The first of these depressions passed from the Bay across the head of the Peninsula into the Central Provinces. It was throughout a feeble

disturbance, and lasted from the 13th to the 15th. During this period falls of rain varying between 1 and 3 inches occurred. The second disturbance appeared over the North-Western Provinces on the 18th and was accompanied with general moderate but not exceptional rain. The driest district was the Punjab and the Indus Valley, but the south and east of the Peninsula and part of Upper Burma were nearly equally rainless. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. In Sind and Baluchistan no rain whatever fell during the week and in Madras (South) the actual average rainfall was only 0·03 inch, but in all the other divisions effective rain was received. This rainfall ranged from 0·16 inch in the East Coast (South) and 0·33 inch in the Punjab (South and West) to 7·46 inches in Arakan, 7·69 inches in the North-Western Provinces (West), 10·90 inches in the Bengal Hills, 11·44 inches in the Konkan, and 12·08 inches in Coorg. The second column of the table shows that the rainfall of the week under review ordinarily ranges from 12·60 inches in Arakan, 10·00 inches in Tenasserim, 9·59 inches in Coorg, and 9·14 inches in the Konkan to 0·20 inch in Madras (South). The actual rainfall hence exhibits several points of difference from the normal. Thus the driest district is Sind and Baluchistan in the actual and Madras (South) in the normal, while the wettest is Coorg in the actual and Arakan in the normal distribution. Other points of dissimilarity exist in the excessive rainfall over the North-Western Provinces and the light rainfall over Burma generally. The third column of the table shows the excess or defect of the actual as compared with the normal for all the rainfall divisions. In twenty-eight of the divisions the rainfall has been less and in twenty-eight in excess of the normal, so that approximately half the country has received more and half less than the normal average. The region of deficient rainfall includes all the Burma divisions; Eastern, Deltaic, and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces (East), the Punjab (South, Central, Submontane Hills and West), Malabar, Mysore, Berar, Central Provinces (West and Central), Gujarat, Sind, Baluchistan, Central India (East), Rajputana (East), and Central India (West), East Coast (North (a) and South), and Madras (South). In all the other parts of the country the rainfall has been excessive. The most important cases of deficiency are 5 inches in Tenasserim and Arakan, 2 inches in Lower Burma, and over 1½ inches in Central Burma, Chota Nagpur, Malabar, the Central Provinces (Central), and Gujarat. The most important cases of excess were over 5 inches in the North-Western Provinces (West), over 4 inches in the Bengal Hills, and over 3 inches in the Punjab (South-East). The large excess over the North-Western Provinces and the south-east of the Punjab was very important and was largely due to very heavy falls, reported over that region on the 16th and which may perhaps have been occasioned by a northward movement of the depression noticed over the Central Provinces on the morning of the 15th.

The three concluding columns of the table showing the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the rainfall from the 31st of May to date exhibit a nearly normal rainfall over the greater part of the country, but a slight general deficiency in the north-west and north-east of India and in the east of the Peninsula. The instances of deficient rainfall, *i.e.*, where the rainfall of the period is deficient by over 20 per cent. are as follows:—Central Burma, Arakan, Assam (Hills and Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Oudh (South), the North-Western Provinces (Central), the Punjab (South, Central, Submontane, North and West), Berar, the Central Provinces (West), Gujarat, Central India (East), the East Coast (North (a)), Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), and the East Coast (South). In all other divisions the rainfall of the season is either normal or exceeds the normal. The most marked case of deficiency is the Punjab (South), where only 1·83 inches has been received instead of the normal 4·79 inches. The fall over the Southern Punjab is in marked contrast with that in the South-East Punjab. The following are the principal totals recorded during the week:—Akyab 11·30 inches, Cherra Poonjee 22·92 inches, Alipore (Jalpaiguri) 16·04 inches, Siliguri (Darjeeling) 16·57 inches, Hapur (Meerut) 11·08 inches, Shahjahanpur 10·82 inches, Muzaffarnagar 11·30 inches, Kotdwara (Garhwal) 10·26 inches, Nuh (Gurgaon) 13·47 inches, Ballabgarh (Delhi) 15·35 inches, Vayitri (Malabar) 26·28 inches, Devala (Nilgiris) 13·26 inches, Virajpett (Coorg) 13·50 inches, Bassein (Thana) 24·80 inches, Bavda (Kolhapur) 23·25 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 18TH, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 31ST TO JULY 18TH, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to July 18th.	Excess or de- fect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	4'68	10'00	— 5'32	67'03	70'35	— 5
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	3'48	5'68	— 2'20	35'12	33'86	+ 4
	3. Central Burma	1'86	3'46	— 1'60	15'72	20'65	— 24
	4. Upper Burma	1'19	?	?	12'36	?	?
	5. Arakan	7'46	12'60	— 5'14	61'62	84'46	— 27
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	2'66	4'08	— 1'42	27'80	31'54	— 13
	7. Assam (Surma)	5'64	4'58	+ 1'06	32'38	38'87	— 17
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	6'49	5'52	+ 0'97	37'51	52'83	— 29
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	3'49	3'04	+ 0'45	19'47	25'36	— 23
	10. Deltaic Bengal	2'35	2'45	— 0'10	19'32	17'64	+ 10
	11. Central Bengal	1'22	2'38	— 1'16	18'83	17'53	+ 7
	12. North Bengal	5'84	3'77	+ 2'07	24'91	35'66	— 30
	13. Bengal (Hills)	10'90	6'09	+ 4'81	43'58	53'44	— 18
	14. Orissa	2'22	2'96	— 0'74	23'97	16'38	+ 41
	15. Chota Nagpur	1'28	2'87	— 1'59	19'84	16'18	+ 23
	16. Bihar (South)	2'20	2'15	+ 0'05	13'12	13'03	+ 1
	17. Do. (North)	2'70	2'21	+ 0'49	15'46	16'79	— 8
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND JUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	1'40	2'42	— 1'02	9'92	11'82	— 17
	19. Oudh (South)	2'43	1'71	+ 0'72	8'66	11'01	— 21
	20. Do. (North)	2'17	1'98	+ 0'19	11'20	13'04	— 14
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	2'58	2'09	+ 0'49	7'81	9'98	— 22
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	7'69	1'90	+ 5'79	11'32	7'79	+ 45
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	2'57	2'26	+ 0'31	11'27	13'92	— 19
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	5'43	2'90	+ 2'53	14'12	14'04	+ 1
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	5'87	2'88	+ 2'99	18'70	15'37	+ 22
	26. Punjab (South-East)	5'28	1'52	+ 3'76	7'77	7'49	+ 4
	27. Do. (South)	0'33	1'09	— 0'76	1'83	4'79	— 62
PUNJAB	28. Do. (Central)	0'36	1'05	— 0'69	3'14	4'49	— 30
	29. Do. (Submontane)	1'65	2'10	— 0'45	6'14	8'50	— 27
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	4'94	5'01	— 0'07	18'82	19'80	— 5
	31. Do. (North)	1'13	1'09	+ 0'04	2'71	3'44	— 21
	32. Do. (West)	0'33	0'56	— 0'23	1'57	2'10	— 25
MADHAR AND MALA- R COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	5'10	6'85	— 1'75	53'49	56'28	— 5
	34. Madras (South-Central)	1'40	1'36	+ 0'04	10'72	8'92	+ 20
	35. Coorg	12'08	9'59	+ 2'49	74'93	53'69	+ 40
	36. Mysore	0'94	1'76	— 0'82	10'26	9'77	+ 5
	37. Konkan	11'44	9'14	+ 2'30	50'77	58'95	— 14
	38. Bombay Deccan	2'28	1'91	+ 0'37	13'00	10'46	+ 24
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	1'56	1'11	+ 0'45	9'95	8'37	+ 19
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	1'57	2'79	— 1'22	8'75	14'79	— 41
	42. Central Provinces (West)	1'98	3'23	— 1'25	12'02	15'94	— 25
	43. Ditto (Central)	2'55	4'54	— 1'99	16'94	19'67	— 14
	44. Ditto (East)	4'31	4'04	+ 0'27	24'93	18'70	+ 33
MADHAR (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	3'22	4'77	— 1'55	13'05	19'29	— 32
	46. Kathiawar	2'61	2'00	+ 0'61	9'54	9'18	+ 4
	47. Sind	0	0'63	— 0'63	3'20	2'95	+ 42
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0'40	— 0'40	1'14	0'77	+ 48
MADHAR AND GEN- RAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	1'40	2'75	— 1'35	10'60	15'10	— 30
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	1'72	2'18	— 0'46	8'64	10'65	— 19
	51. Rajputana (West)	1'20	1'08	+ 0'12	4'38	4'15	+ 6
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	2'39	1'36	+ 1'03	9'91	9'14	+ 8
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	4'05	5'14	— 1'09	14'70	21'45	— 31
	53. Hyderabad (South)	1'45	0'95	+ 0'50	4'74	7'68	— 40
	54. Madras (Central)	0'76	0'64	+ 0'12	3'60	4'99	— 28
	55. East Coast (Central)	2'57	0'78	+ 1'79	5'42	5'58	— 3
	56. Ditto (South)	0'16	0'47	— 0'31	1'99	3'75	— 48
	57. Madras (South)	0'03	0'20	— 0'17	2'04	1'65	+ 20

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

LA, 23rd July, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th July.*—The rainfall was good on the West Coast and in the Circars, fair in parts of the Deccan; elsewhere the fall was generally light. The rainfall up to date is considerably below the normal in many districts. Agricultural operations are in progress. The standing crops are generally fair, but are suffering from want of rain in Godaveri and in parts of Chingleput, Anantapur and the Central and Southern districts. Pasture is still scarce in many districts but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are rising in the Circars, Southern districts, South Arcot and Trichinopoly; elsewhere prices are stationary or slightly falling.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—Rain fell throughout the Presidency. The fall was good in parts of the Konkan, but moderate or slight elsewhere; more rain is required generally. Preparations for the monsoon cultivation are progressing in Sind. Sowing of the early crops continues in nine districts. Transplantation is progressing in five districts, but is retarded in three districts for want of sufficient rain. Fodder is insufficient in Sind. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in three districts. Prices are normal, except in Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th July.*—There was general rain during the week. Agricultural prospects continue favourable, but more rain is required in some districts for the transplanting of winter rice. All standing crops are doing well. In North and East Bengal the harvesting of early rice and jute is going on. In Purnea indigo is said to have been damaged by floods in the Kusi river. The supply of fodder is generally sufficient. The price of common rice continues high, but in East Bengal a tendency to fall is reported. Prices have risen in the islands of Hatia and Sandip and the adjacent mainland of Noakhali owing to exceptionally high tides on the 27th and 28th June and the consequent destruction of the crops.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—Good and abundant rain has fallen, but in places more rain is needed for rice sowings. Agricultural operations are in active progress everywhere and prospects have greatly improved. The standing crops are in good condition. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, July 18th, were—Banda 6,458, Hamirpur 3,767, Jhansi 523, Jalaun 1,981, Allahabad 123, Hardoi 4,141—total 16,993; of these, 1,564 were dependants gratuitously relieved and 7,575 persons were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Relief works in Hardoi are in process of being closed, but arrangements have been made for charitable relief to those unable to work. Supplies are sufficient, except in Bulandshahr and Kheri. Deficiency of fodder is reported in Bulandshahr and Aligarh. Prices still tend to rise in several districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—Rain has fallen all over the Province, except in parts of certain districts. Ploughings for the autumn crops continue in Ferozepore, Lahore, and Gujranwala; elsewhere sowings are being pushed on. The rainfall is not sufficient for rice sowings in Umballa and Sialkot. More rain is urgently needed in most districts. Harvesting of the extra spring crops is in progress in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of the extra spring crops and cotton is average in Lahore; that of the standing autumn crops is reported to be generally good, except in Peshawar where it is average, and in Shahpur where it is not good owing to drought. The crops are not flourishing in Umballa, and prospects are not good in Shahpur. Floods have occurred in the Saront and Markanda in Karnal. The stock of grain is insufficient in Umballa and parts of Lahore and Shahpur and is average in Peshawar. Locusts appeared in two tahsils of Karnal but did no damage. The crops are suffering for want of rain in two tahsils of Sialkot. Cattle are in bad condition and are dying of starvation in Hissar, Rohtak and Gujranwala. The number of deaths reported from Rohtak is 844. Fodder is sufficient in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Gurgaon, but is scarce elsewhere. It is also unprocurable in parts of Gujranwala. Prices are normal in Amritsar and are falling in Gurgaon, but are rising in Peshawar, Karnal and Gujranwala; elsewhere prices are high. The number of persons employed on relief works in the Sharakpur tahsil of the Lahore district is 264.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—The weather is cloudy. The rainfall has been general; Bilaspur and Sambalpur again had a heavy fall of nearly 6 and 5 inches respectively, and the total rainfall in Sambalpur has considerably exceeded the average of past years. More rain is wanted in Hoshangabad, Seoni and in the rice tract of Nagpur. The autumn sowings are almost completed, and prospects are reported to be favourable in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Wardha. Prices are rising slightly in Bilaspur.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th July.*—In Lower Burma ploughing is progressing generally and sowing in all districts, except Henzada. Transplanting continues in Amherst and Thaton. In the Zaya township of Amherst insects have slightly damaged the nurseries. In Upper Burma fair rain has fallen during the week in Myingyan. Cultivation of the wet-weather crops is progressing, but the want of rain is generally felt, and owing to this cause sowing is retarded in Mandalay. Seedlings in the unirrigated tract in Shwebo are withering. In Minbu the sessamum plants have withered everywhere and badly in the Kyabin and Sagu townships. In Magwe and Yamethin the sessamum and maize plants are withering and in Myingyin they are weak. In Bhamo insects have injured the crop. Elsewhere prospects remain unchanged. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Thongwa and slightly in Bassein, but it has risen slightly in Pakokku.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st July.*—The rainfall is still insufficient in Nowgong and in parts of the Sylhet district. The weather is seasonable elsewhere. Ploughing for late rice continues. Harvesting of the early rice has commenced. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sylhet. Scarcity of water is felt in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—**MYSORE.**—Good rain fell in all parts of the Mysore State, excepting Kolar and Tumkur. Prospects

are favourable. Prices have fallen in Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore, but have risen in Chitaldrug.

COORG.—Rainfall good. Transplanting of rice has commenced in some parts. The *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) crop is in good condition. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—**BERAR.**—The weather is cloudy with good rain in all districts. The recent rainfall has greatly benefited the autumn crops. The cotton plants are thriving. Sowing of the autumn crops is in progress. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are steady.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall good during the week. Sowing of the autumn crops is in progress. Fodder is still scarce. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—Rain has fallen in all Agencies during the week, but the fall was insufficient in Gwalior and Bhopawar. Agricultural operations are in progress generally. The crops have been damaged by want of rain in two tahsils of Gwalior and by insects in Alirajpur and Jobat in Bhopawar. The condition of agricultural stock is good in one district of Gwalior and in Bhopawar, but indifferent in most of the other Agencies. Pasturage is poor in the greater portion of Gwalior and Bundelkhand, but is good and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food-grains are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa, Goona and in four districts of Gwalior; elsewhere prices are normal. The numbers of persons employed on relief works were:—Goona-Bina Railway 3,000, Gwalior 1,887, Bundelkhand 2,081, Baghelkhand 1,849 and Goona 816. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Gwalior 49, Bundelkhand 1,090, Baghelkhand 473, Goona 7,865.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—The average rainfall of the week was good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Sowing of the autumn crop continues in some parts. The standing crops are good. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering for want of fodder in Ulwar and Jaisalmer. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in Shahpura, Tonk and Jaisalmer. Prices are rising in one State and falling in two, but are steady elsewhere. The number of persons employed on relief works were:—Marwar 1,340, Bikanir 2,583, Jaisalmer 596, Ulwar 221. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Marwar 187, Bikanir 398 and Jaisalmer 36. Famine works were closed in Merwara, Ulwar and Shahpura. The report from Sironj in the Tonk State has not been received.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 21st July.*—The weather is fine. Harvesting of the wheat crop is still in progress. Threshing of wheat and barley continues. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—No rain. The crops are suffering. Cattle are in good condition, but fodder is getting scarce. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th July.*—Good rain has fallen and the weather is seasonable. Both the Indian-corn and rice crops are doing well.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3118-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.CUSTOMS.*Simla, the 21st July, 1896.*

Read—

Customs Circular No. XIV of 1896.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.***Customs Circular No. XIV of 1896.**

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2914-S. R., dated the 6th July 1896.

Read—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4175, dated the 18th August 1894.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 4194-S. R., dated the 6th August 1895, and enclosures.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 4065, dated the 23rd August 1895.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 132-F., dated the 21st April 1896, and enclosures.

In the Resolution of the 18th August 1894 cited above, the Government of India directed the adoption at all Indian ports of the practice of the Customs authorities at Bombay in respect of two points connected with the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889. The practice in respect of these points was thus stated :

- (1) goods bearing the names of British or British Indian firms are detained unless the origin of the goods is indicated on the same label as that on which the name appears.
- (2) the indication of the country of origin, as well as of the names of the shippers, is required to be placed on the capsules and corks of bottles of wine and other liquors as well as on the labels.

2. In August 1895, a representation was received from the Calcutta Wine, Spirit, and Beer Association to the effect that the enforcement of the Bombay practice on the second point would injuriously affect the trade in high class wines and spirits. The Board of Revenue pointed out that the complaint was based on a misapprehension of the intention of the orders which applied only to foreign goods bearing the names of British or British Indian manufacturers, dealers, or traders, and could not possibly affect the trade in high class wines and spirits, such articles never being imported with the names of British or British Indian firms on the capsules or corks of bottles containing them. This view of the scope of the orders was confirmed by the Government of India.

3. A further representation from the Calcutta Wine, Spirit, and Beer Association against the operation of the orders has, however, now been received, and the Government of Bengal recommend that as in their present form they may give rise to misapprehension, it would be well to define them more clearly. The Governor General in Council agrees in the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the orders may expediently be made quite clear, and the opportunity has been taken of incorporating them in the Instructions issued with the letter from this Department No. 295, dated the 28th November 1890, for the guidance of Customs authorities in the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. Those Instructions have from time to time been supplemented by rulings issued by the Government of India, and it is now desirable to reissue them as so amended. They are appended to this Resolution, and they should be circulated to all officers of the Customs Department in supersession of the Instructions hitherto issued.

Executive Instructions for the guidance of Customs Officers in the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

1. Labels or tickets, applied to boxes, cartons, parcels, or other packages, which are manifestly intended only for the purpose of identifying articles for the convenience of dealers and shopkeepers, and are not specially intended to attract the eye of the purchaser, should not be treated as trade descriptions. *Examples* :—On bundles of hosiery, "hose, brown merino, size 10"; on shoes, "enamelled leather, men's No. 6"; on hats, "brown felt, hard, No. 7."

This instruction does not apply to a mark or description on the goods themselves, nor to a description of quality, nor to a description containing the name of a place, country, manufacturer or trader, nor to a trade-mark.

2. Goods manufactured on the Continent of Europe should be detained if the manufacturer's name and the trade description are expressed in English, unless the name and description are accompanied by the name of the country of manufacture.

In certain cases where the name of a place only is applied, it is not necessary to require the name of the country; for instance, if brandy is imported from Nantes or Bordeaux and marked with the name of the port of shipment only, it is not necessary to require the addition of the name of the country, because no shipper or importer of brandy from France would wilfully leave room for doubt as to the French origin of the brandy.

If bars of iron or steel of other than English origin have English words stamped thereon, the Collector should require the country of origin to be stamped on them.

3. Customs officers should detain, on their own motion and without requiring information, any goods produced or manufactured beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or of British India which are marked with British or British Indian names or trade-marks or with colourable imitations thereof, or which are so described as to indicate or suggest that the goods were produced or made in the United Kingdom or British India, unless the country of origin of the goods is indicated, in conspicuous letters, on the same label as that on which the names, mark, or description appear.

In the cases mentioned in this instruction a description which indicates a particular class or method of manufacture, and includes the name of a place in or a part of the United Kingdom, and is thereby likely or calculated to mislead, includes such terms as "Kidderminster carpets," "Windsor soap," "Balbriggan" on hosiery, "Shetland" on shawls, and the like; for though these terms may be held to be merely indicative of methods of manufacture, they are likely to mislead as to the place of origin.

4. Customs officers should require the indication of the country of origin to be placed on the capsules and corks as well as on the labels of bottles of wine or other liquor produced or made beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or of British India, whenever such goods are

(a) so described

(b) or have applied to them British or British Indian names or trade-marks or colourable imitations thereof in such manner

as to indicate or suggest that the wine or other liquor was produced or made in the United Kingdom or in British India.

If the description and the names are so applied as to indicate merely that the wine or other liquor has been imported by a British or British Indian trader or dealer, it is not necessary to require the indication of origin on the corks and capsules.

5. The cotton piece-goods which must have their length stamped on them, under the orders contained in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891, are those named below:

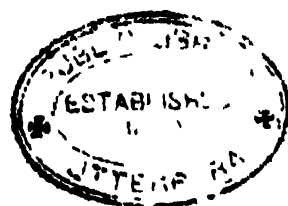
Cambrics.	Longcloths.
Checks, Spots, and Stripes.	Madapollams
Chadars.	Mulls.
Chadar dhutis.	Muslins.
Dhutis.	Nainsooks.
Domestics.	Printers.
Durias.	Prints.
Drills.	Sáris.
Jaconets.	Scarves (eklai).
Jeans.	Sheetings.
Lappets.	Shirtings.
Lawns.	Tanjibs.
Lenos.	Twills.

T cloths and Mexicans.

No other descriptions of cotton goods need be stamped with their length.

6. A report on the proceedings of the Collector should be submitted annually to the local Government for transmission to the Government of India. The report should state the number of cases in which (1) detention was ordered; (2) detention was followed by confiscation; (3) detention was followed by release with or without a fine; (4) detention was ordered on information received; (5) detention was ordered without information. Under the first head should be specified the section of the Act under which action was taken.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

ENGLAND.				INDIA.			
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL AND MAY.		WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL AND MAY.	
Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
£	£	£	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
43,700	54,900	5,200	5,400	10,134,200	11,004,600	2,332,200	2,615,700
2,620,300	2,650,000	690,000	605,400	3,885,100	4,220,700	637,700	626,600
208,200	224,400	16,100	28,300	2,105,500	2,324,400	359,500	329,000
584,500	594,000	70,000	108,800	14,131,800	14,483,300	2,314,100	2,244,900
2,114,500	2,154,100	350,800	405,600	2,315,400	2,273,900	366,600	364,700
...	...	...	...	54,600	598,500	6,100	24,800
2,777,800	5,779,700	817,000	817,200	7,900	14,500	1,400	1,400
1,300	1,100	200	...	9,664,200	9,854,600	1,430,300	1,417,300
117,500	101,400	13,300	13,800	1,734,900	1,947,600	259,500	284,100
4,136,200	4,408,300	788,200	801,800	5,382,400	5,933,600	540,900	566,900
45,200	4,800	5,600	200	18,087,400	17,480,100	2,149,500	2,715,300
15,604,500	15,009,400	2,803,400	2,833,900	20,600	49,100	1,000	1,100
...	...	...	30,500	67,592,300	70,274,900	11,419,500	11,226,800
...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	—861,000	—887,600	...	...
15,604,500	15,009,400	2,803,400	2,833,900	67,331,300	69,388,500	11,419,500	11,226,800
680,800	1,247,100	90,800	97,600	3,673,300	4,080,000	209,700	261,300
1,600	...	...	...	584,800	...	111,700	304,400
...	...	...	2,000,000	...	...	...	...
2,500	...	...	...	...	411,900	...	...
...	...	...	...	235,300	53,600	59,500	13,500
...	...	...	...	525,300	792,200	71,000	62,200
...	...	...	...	...	1,520,400	283,300	383,400
50,800	628,100	131,000	270,500	...	16,503,400	3,568,600	3,009,400
653,100	311,600	113,000	109,800	18,742,200	12,206,600	2,895,600	2,100,400
...	...	...	...	14,338,700	31,584,100	7,415,100	5,786,900
710,000	929,700	246,300	2,340,600	34,426,300	105,052,600	19,134,300	17,374,700
16,997,800	18,005,200	3,139,900	5,272,100	105,430,900	140,564,000	20,039,900	14,953,100
2,200,200	2,467,800	2,365,200	2,719,500	16,501,600	...	...	...
20,390,000	20,560,000	5,705,100	7,991,600	121,932,800	119,108,600	39,194,200	32,527,800

DISBURSEMENTS.

Direct Demands on the Revenues

Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works)

Post Office, Telegraph and Mint

Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments

Miscellaneous Civil Charges

Famine Relief and Insurance

Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)

Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)

Irrigation ditto

Buildings and Roads

Army Services

Special Defence Works

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL

Add—Provincial surpluses that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year

Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditures defrayed from Provincial balances

TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE

Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works

Debt, Deposits and Advances.

Permanent Debt (net discharged)

Temporary do. (do.)

Unfunded do. (do.)

Deposits and Advances (net)

Loans and Advances by Imperial Government

Do. do. by Provincial Governments

Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)

Remittances (net)

Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling

Do. do. exchange

TOTAL

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

Closing Balance

GRAND TOTAL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th July, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2033 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 18th July 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 240 of 1896.—Charles FitzRoy Alexander Hallifax Bagot, esquire, of 59, Cadogan Square, in the county of London, for improvements in and connected with pneumatic tyres for velocipedes and other vehicles.

No. 241 of 1896.—Charles FitzRoy Alexander Hallifax Bagot, esquire, of 59, Cadogan Square, in the county of London, for improvements in pneumatic tyres for velocipedes and other vehicles.

No. 242 of 1896.—Edwin Henry George Brewster, civil engineer, of 12, Delahay Street, Westminster, for improvements in or connected with petroleum burners for heating purposes.

No. 243 of 1896.—William Roberts King, mechanical engineer, and Francis Wyatt, chemist, both of 12, Old Slip, New York city, New York, United States of America, for apparatus and process for forming calcium carbide.

No. 244 of 1896.—Frederick Edwin Strangward, accountant, of the London Bank, Main Street, Stawell, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved method of and contrivances for cleaning the ball bearings of bicycles and other velocipedes.

No. 245 of 1896.—Edward Lloyd Pease, engineer, of the firm of Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Co., Limited, Stockton-on-Tees, in the county of Durham, gas-holder manufacturers, and residing at Hurworth-on-Tees, in the said county, for a novel or improved structural arrangement for combining strength with rigidity in a manner applicable to flooring, walling and other structural purposes.

No. 246 of 1896.—Edward Davies, architect, and Arthur Harrison, clerk, both of No. 21, King William Street, Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for an improved protector for pneumatic and other similar tyres.

No. 247 of 1896.—Donald John Macrae, tea planter, of Harmutty tea estate, North Luckimpore, Assam, for improving the machine known as Jackson's standard cross action rolling machine.

No. 248 of 1896.—William Charles Wilkinson, engineer and contractor, residing at 31-4, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta, for a new or improved fuel, to be called "Wilkinson's patent compressed smokeless fuel."

No. 2034 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under

the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 374 of 1895.—The Alternate Current Electro-Motor Syndicate, Limited, of 2 and 4, Penywern road, Earls Court, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in electro motors and like electromagnetic apparatus. (Specification filed 3rd July 1896.)

No. 383 of 1895.—Richard Varley Horsfall, gentleman, of Slaithwaite, in the county of York, for improvements in plant for distilling, cracking, or gasifying oils, tars or any liquid hydrocarbons. (Specification filed 9th July 1896.)

No. 386 of 1895.—Jules Lemichel, engineer, of 52, rue Lourmel, Paris, for improvements in or connected with apparatus for raising liquids. (Specification filed 13th July 1896.)

No. 388 of 1895.—Charles Dubois d'Enghien, Alphonse Dubois d'Enghien and Silvain Dubois d'Enghien, tile manufacturers, all of Hennuyères, in the Kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in kilns or ovens for firing terra-cotta and other like materials. (Specification filed 14th July 1896.)

No. 407 of 1895.—Joseph Wilson Swan, chemist, late of Lauriston, Bromley, in the county of Kent, now of 58, Holland Park, in the county of London, and James Alfred Kendall, manufacturing chemist, of 3, Ashlake road, Streatham, in the county of

Surrey, for improvements in means to be employed in the manufacture or production of cyanides. (Specification filed 8th July 1896.)

No. 69 of 1896.—Tom Drewet, Junior, and Palonji Dadabhai Chowna, both partners in the firm of Drewet Chowna & Co., engineers and contractors, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay, for an automatic hydraulic pump cut off valve, to be styled the "D. C. automatic valve." (Specification filed 30th June 1896.)

No. 134 of 1896.—Charles FitzRoy Alexander Hallifax Bagot, esquire, of 59, Cadogan Square, in the county of London, for improvements in valves for use with pneumatic tyres, or in other cases where vessels, or chambers, are to be charged with fluids. (Specification filed 8th July 1896.)

No. 154 of 1896.—Sidney Lawrence, engineer, of 159, Queen Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in mechanism for and mode of marine propulsion. (Specification filed 13th July 1896.)

No. 164 of 1896.—Edward Dwight Kendall, gentleman, of Sewaren, in the county of Middlesex and state of New Jersey, United States of America, for improved process for the recovery of gold and silver from solutions. (Specification filed 13th July 1896.)

for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 9 of 1889.—George Woods and Edwin Woods, wire manufacturers, of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in the seats and backs of railway and tramway carriages. (From 18th July 1896 to 17th July 1897.)

No. 2036 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 108 of 1890.—Kenneth Thomas Sutherland's invention for treating vegetable fibres. (Specification filed 4th April 1892.)

No. 133 of 1891.—William Benjamin Walters' invention for an improved pneumatic churn. (Specification filed 14th April 1892.)

No. 152 of 1891.—Thomas Ralph Douse's invention for an electric fire indicator and suppressor. (Specification filed 5th April 1892.)

No. 159 of 1891.—Walter Charles Church's invention for improvements in slide valves for steam and other fluid pressure engines. (Specification filed 14th April 1892.)

No. 197 of 1891.—Thomas Milburn's invention for an improvement in railway carriage brakes. (Specification filed 14th April 1892.)

No. 225 of 1891.—Charles James Hislop Warden and William Alfred Billings' invention, to be entitled "Normal service meat ration." (Specification filed 14th April 1892.)

No. 241 of 1891.—George Frederick Dawson and Hermann Neumann's invention for an improved compound for use in extinguishing fires. (Specification filed 5th April 1892.)

No. 289 of 1891.—William Errington's invention for automatic stone cutting and stone dressing machinery. (Specification filed 5th April 1892.)

No. 18 of 1892.—William Hunt Sinclair Marriott's invention for an improved pack saddle, to be known as "the Allan Marriott improved pack saddle." (Specification filed 12th April 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 235 of 1889.—Norman Knowles, and William Philipson's invention for improvements in or applicable to machine, domestic and other brushes. (Specification filed 28th March 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(c) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50.

No. 63 of 1888.—John Anderson's invention for improvements in apparatus for ventilating railway and other carriages. (Specification filed 11th March 1889.)

No. 100 of 1888.—James Alfred Campbell Rogers' invention for the improved rajah sugarcane mill. (Specification filed 1st April 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(1) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

*Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF ACT XII OF 1882.

(The Indian Salt Act.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 2nd paragraph of Notification No. 769, dated 11th February, 1888, issued by the Governor General of India in Council (in the Department of Finance and Commerce), under Section 28 of Act XII of 1882, and published at pages 67—72 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th February, 1888, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency, under Section 30 of Act XII of 1882, authorizes each of the persons named below to exercise the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer :—

Locality.	Name.	Rank.	Powers to be conferred on each.	REMARKS.
Province of Orissa .	Narayan Dhal . . .	3rd grade Peon.	Salt Revenue Officer	<i>Vice</i> Bansidhar Dass, forfeited appointment.
Ditto . . .	Dinabundhoo Dhal . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	<i>Vice</i> Permanund Sahu, deceased.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
(SEPARATE REVENUE);
The 17th July, 1896.

D. D. MURDOCH,
Secretary.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th July, 1896.

No. 30.—This office Notification granting five months' leave on private affairs to No. 615, second grade Hospital Assistant Imam Ali is hereby cancelled.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 18th July, 1896.

No. 2955-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. Bignell, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from the 7th August, 1896, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

By Order,

R. B. BERKELEY, *Captain*,
for First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th July, 1896.

No. 7.—Mr. J. Conquest, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, to that of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th July, 1896.

No. 33-A.—Lieutenant H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 15th April, 1896.

No. 34-A.—Lieutenant H. B. D. Campbell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 15th April, 1896.

W. L. GREENSTREET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Military Works in India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July, 1896.

No. 50.—Rai Sahib Kali Sunker Chatterji, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway Survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 17th July, 1896.

No. 51.—Mr. T. McReddie, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Mari Attock Railway and Gradient Improvement Works (North Western Railway) to the North Western Railway.

The 18th July, 1896.

No. 52.—Mr. L. Gordon, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

LONDON UNIVERSITY MATRICULA- TION EXAMINATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th July, 1896.

Intending candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the London University, to be held in Calcutta on Monday, the 11th January, 1897, and following days, are requested to forward to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (Writers' Buildings, Calcutta), not later than the 15th August, 1896, their applications for admission to the examination, together with a statement of the optional branches in Language and Science which they intend to take up, accompanied by certificates of age and character, and the admission fee of Rs. 36, or, in the case of candidates who have paid such fee at any previous examination, of Rs. 18.

A. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 21st July, 1896.

Calder, W.	Fisher, E. (under-	Long & Co.
Dalrymple & Co., E.	taker).	(gun-makers).
Fallofield, J. O.	French, H. G.	Pope, Miss.
Fenn, Mrs.	Gregory & Co.	Puddephatt & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs. J.	Gill, A.	Reaks, Capt. A. H.
Anderson, A. G.	Gordon, S. C.	Remington, F. A.,
Archer, F. J.	Italy, J. J.	Capt.
Armitage, W. S.,	Hamilton, Mrs.	Reynolds, J. C.
Lt.	Hawkins, A. B.	Richards, Mrs. A.
Bell, F. M.	Jacobsohn, Mrs. B.	Rickmers, Peter.
Bennett, A. E.	Jones, Mrs.	Ruch, Ulrich.
Bercowich, J.	Jones, Mrs. J.	Saville, A. J.
Browne, L. G.	Goldsmit.	Smyth, R. S.
Browning, H. E.	Jordon, H. S., Mrs.	Spragg, A.
Buck, Mrs.	Labolovect, Julia.	Stewart, J. A.
Carlisle, C. M.	Louis, D.	Stewart, Miss J.
Carroll, Chas.	Lyall, J.	Stewart, Mrs. J. M.
Caivalho, R. N.	Lyons, Benard.	Stokes, Miss E.
Celine, J.	MacKay, Ida.	Talbot, A.
Constable, A.	Mason, E.	Tavner, G. O.
Cox, Miss.	McGrath, Joseph.	Thompson, J. A.
Critchley, D. B.	Mr. Lobl.	Thomson, Mrs. W.
Dagmar, Miss V.	Netherton, R.	H.
David, D.	Nicholls, Mrs.	Vangulin, A. H. E.
Delwood, Mr.	Noakes, S. N.	Weiss, Madame J.
D'Padna, J. L.	O'Connor, Mrs. E.	Wilkinson, E. A.
Edwards, J. T.	Paul, D.	Williams, R. O.
Ferrell, J. B.	Pinder, C. H. S.	Woodburn, A.
Fouthson, Mrs. M.	Queen, A.	Yorke, Master.
Galand, Jules.	Kay, Mrs. I.	

Registered Letters.

deVine, C. Leslie,	Pigott, A. E.	Skorzewski, Comte
Dr.	Schwartz, Julius.	V.
Martusa, Professor.	Shawe, S. D.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Angel, Ida.	Howell, H. N.	Pullor, H.
Arionichi, Burit.	Herrerkotel, Otto	Percival, Kionel.
Aldandin, Madame.	Von.	Price, F. G. S.
Anderson, Miss.	Hill, W. H., Capt.	Pillai, A. Vaoivalu
Arthur, G.	Haraman, Rucy,	Avergal.
Allen, Capt.	Mrs.	Ramchary, T.
Bluckett, Walter S.	Hagart, Mrs.	Rankin, J. K. L.
Burgess, H. of	Ilbery, Capt.	Rohatink, Solomon.
Broxted.	Ishuari Persad.	Swann, R. L.
Bronover, Louise.	Johnson, C. (1st	Szalay, Emerich.
Brockhaus, E., Mrs.	B. C.)	Stone, G., Mrs.
Conrie, J. P.	Jost, Stetha, Miss.	Shamheld, Albert.
Carpenter, J. R.	Joe, Ahmed.	Stamy, W.
Conroy, J. T. C., Dr.	King, J. G.	Sylveston, E.
Davidsohn, M.	Kelly, E. S., Miss.	Starkey, A.
Dudelsak, Bruche,	Koch, Helene.	Scott, B.
Madame.	Krishna Pillay.	Sheriff, F.
Douglas, T. W., Lt.	Kriatnaswami,	Sanders, H.
Duck, Mr.	Butler.	Scott, H. H., Lieut.
Esposito, Genairo.	Kroo, Irma.	Sylkins, Henry.
Edwards, C. W.	Kintzig, Joh.	Schultz, E.
Edwards, Mrs.	Lidstone, C. A.	Sukerman, A.
Estune, Royal,	Leslie, C. D., Mrs.	Thompson, Jos.
Monsieur.	Lewis, John.	Taylor, J. Walsley.
Floruce, Modrew.	Milche, A.	Vaughan, R. L.,
Fernandez, Andrew	Moose, D.	Lieut.
Carlos (Gal).	Marco, Jaon.	Walbey, T. St. Geo.
Gradues, Georges,	Manjuk, M.	Wendt, R.
Mons.	Nichol, Miss (Surgn.)	Warkentum, Wm.
Gantoux, E. F., Mrs.	Maj. McLeod.	Wilkins, W., Mrs.
Grinstein, Ell.	Nevill, Charles,	Wakefield, W. B.
Groves, J. W., Mrs.	R.	Walersby, Johnnie.
Green, Rebecca.	Nicolas, Pierrotti.	Wilson, Mrs.
Guriba, B. B.	Nishigawa, Mr.	Whithow, A. W.
Hill, E. C.	Nicopore, Calandri-	Wilkenshane, W. C.
Hunter, W. Y. (1st	cini.	Wood, Cecil.
Battn., King's	O'Connor, T.	
Regt.).	Prentice, R. W.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 20th July, 1896.

Nil.

The 25th July, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	28th July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	27th "	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	1st Aug.	Vid Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies	25th July	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	1st Aug.	Ditto.
Colombo	3rd "	Per P. & O. Str. Sumatra.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	1st "	Per Steamer C. Apar.
Rangoon and Moulmein	25th July	Per Steamer Fagilka
Ditto ditto	31st "	Per Steamer Lindula.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	28th "	Per Steamer Maida.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	29th "	Per Steamer Kasara.
South African Ports	27th "	Per Steamer Umkusi.
Mozambique, Mombassa, Lamgo, Darasalem, Beira, and other places between Zanzibar and Delagoa Bay and Seychelles.	27th "	Per Steamer direct from Bombay.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, Major, S.E.,

Principal, Thomason College.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In accordance with Notification from the Government of India, Home Department, (Ecclesiastical), dated Simla, the 20th June, 1885, No. 103, and G. O. (Madras) No. 141 (Ecclesiastical), dated the 17th July, 1885, Part I, Rule XIX, it is hereby intimated that the Monument, in the old Cemetery at Washermanpettah, Madras, to the late Mr. James Devine, said to have been born 10th December, 1792 and to have died 29th June, 1869, is in need of repair.

R. J. BRANDON,

Chaplain of North Black Town, Madras.

Be it known to all whom it may concern that the old and dilapidated tombs noted below in the cemetery at Chinsurah would be made level with the ground unless restored and properly repaired within six months by the parties to whom they pertain :—

No.	Names.
1	John Parrot, died 1832, H. M. 16th Foot.
2	John Bayley, died 1837.
3	Mary, wife of Colonel-Sergeant Wanna, 1857.
4	J. Johnstone, died 1819.
5	Richard Ross, Post Master, died 1847.
6	John R. Ross, died 1831.
7	E. G. McCalley, died 1838.
8	Catherine Gertrude Bryne, died 1845.
9	Samuel Grose, Apothecary, died 1831.
10	Constaned Ross, died in 1855.
11	Eliza W. Herrold, died in 1835.
12	Lieutenant Charles Johnstone, 46th Regiment, 1830.
13	Catherine Shelb Cooke, 1852.
14	George Wood Beam, 1852.
15	Edward W. Corker, 1830.
16	Revd. Hessing, 1800.
17	Martha, wife of Revd. Gellundy, 1824.
18	Louisa, wife of Revd. Gillundy, 1842.
19	J. W. Ultemus, son of Revd. Morton, 1834.
20	Heans Schirru Berch, 1800.
21	Brevet-Captain Brown, 31st Foot, 1840.
22	Margaret Park, 1847.
23	William Rewer, Quarter Master, 1832.
24	Revd. N. Forsejite, 1816.
25	N. W. Jeffery, 10th Regiment, 1832.
26	Catherine Pengelly, 1848.
27	Mrs Sarat Rea, 1851.
28	Revd. E. Muller, 1850.
29	Revd. C. T. Kranss, 1840.
30	Unintelligible, as the stone is worn out.
31	Anne Jones, wife of Surgeon Jones, H. M. 38th Regiment, 1835.
32	Charlotte Holland, 1835.
33	Charlotte Dexon, daughter of Private Dexon, 1835.
34	Mrs. Ann Bolets, 1821.
35	Unintelligible.
36	Mary, wife of I. Richardson, 1830.
37	Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. C. Robertson, 1833.
38	Catherine Panlussa Leusson, died 1824.
39	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cameron, died 1827.
40	E. Henry Hard Welli, son of Colonel Dagrola, 1834.
41	Mrs. Alder, wife of H. Alder, 1826.
42	M. Sherman, Esq., 1833.
43	M. Sherman, Esq., 1833.

No.	Names.
44	M. Sherman, Esq., 1833.
45	T. Gauls, Surgeon, 1829.
46	Algemar Lydur, son of Major Lydur, 1840.
47	Lieutenant W. Fench, 9th Regiment, 1838.
48	Elizabeth, daughter of Buggs, H. M. 9th Regiment, 1837.
49	Colonel White, 1836.
50	Ellen, daughter of Pt. Cocker, 1845.
51	Whatken Fench Little Endigur, 1849.
52	Elizabeth, daughter of Rt. Clive, 1849.
53	Eleza June, wife of Colonel-Sergeant A. Doward, 1855.
54	John McLarbone, 1858.
55	Sergeant Heggem Bolliu, 35th Regiment, 1858.
56	Calturem Marley, 1833.
57	William Cown, 1842.
58	Unintelligible, as stone worn out.
59	May Couch, wife of Sergeant Couch, 1856.
60	Unintelligible.
61	James Butter, 1842.
62	} Unintelligible.
63	
64	
65	Anne Roylote, wife of James Hay, 1834.
66	James Donoughe, 1850.
67	Unintelligible.
68	Elizabeth Conray, 1834.
69	} Unintelligible.
70	
71	William Grunstone, 1849.
72	Unintelligible, 1849.
73	Sergeant Roach, 1835.
74	Lieutenant-Adjutant Firnace, 21st R. Scotch Fusiliers, 1840.
75	Lieutenant G. G. Londsdoe, 1835.
76	Lieutenant Spring, 1830.
77	Lydea Rachail, daughter of Robert Scott, 1869.
78	Mrs. Clamase Grant, 1860.
79	Sophia, Sergeant Coble, R.A., 1860.
80	Alice Sarot, daughter of Sergeant Darius, 1860.
81	Marea June, wife of Sergeant-Major W. L. Ireland, 1860.
82	Unintelligible.
83	} No name.
84	
85	
86	} Unintelligible—daughter of Growed, 1869.
87	
88	} Without name.
89	
90	
110	
1	Sacred to the memory of Charlotte* Sophia Tarettoi.
2	Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Carolenic Baker.
3	Sacred to the memory of Eleanor Georgiana, the beloved wife of George Bright, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.
4	Sacred to the memory of John Forsvth.
5	Ditto ditto William Weolly, Esq.
6	Ditto ditto James McLachlan.
7	Ditto ditto Lewin Chrestan.
8	Ditto ditto Samuel Gray, of Calcutta.
9	Ditto ditto Macclhlan Censern.
10	Rectangular monument—no inscription.
11	Ditto ditto.
12	Sacred to the memory of John Carolier.
13	Rectangular monument—no inscription.
15	Sacred to the memory of M. C. Broadley.

KALLI PROSONNO MUKERJEE,

District Engineer.

HUGHLY,

The 8th July, 1896.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سکونا فبري فيوج يعنہ تپ بھگائے والہ سکونا *

سکونا فبري فيوج کلکتہ کے برٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری اور ایک مشت چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتا ہے— یعنی چار اونس والا تین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا تین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ؛ ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہ دوا برٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہے— یعنی چار اونس والا تین بقیمت تین روپیہ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا تین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ؛ ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہے— ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محمول ذاک چار اونس والے تین کا چار آنہ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے تین کا آٹھہ آنہ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے تین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government
Cinchona Plantation.*

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18, or, post free,	R18-12. *
½ "	R 9, "	R9-8.
¼ "	R4-8, "	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত দ্বারা হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৮, বা ডাকমাতুল (বাক) ১৮-১২.
১ আধ " "	৯, " ৯-৮.
১ পিকি " "	৪-৮, " ৫.

পরীক্ষা কারখানা দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে: এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাচিন ও সিনকোনা-চাইন নামক অশুদ্ধতারের সহিত ইচ্ছা সূক্ষ্মক মিশ্রণ হয় বাহ্যিক দৃষ্টিতে প্রতীয়মান হইতে পারে ইহা নিশ্চয় বলা যাইতে পারে। কলিকাতার প্রধান বৈদেশিক ও স্থানীয় দ্রব্যাদির বিক্রেতাদের নিকট এই কুইনাইনের ক্রয়াদির প্রসারিত হইতে পারে।

Advertisement of Books and Publications which are less than two years old, for insertion weekly in Part II of the Gazette of India.

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchases other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depot at Rs. 4 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Koorkee Workshop, and applications should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

First two Volumes are published in separate Sections as below, but can be bound up in Volumes if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section I. Building Materials (1895), R2-8.

VOLUME II.*

Section VII. Bridges (in the Press), say

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods (in the Press).

" II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition in Press).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces (in the Press), say

* Date of Edition on sale.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

*Thomason College Calendar for 1895. R4-12.

Ditto ditto for 1894. R2.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemical and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of Admission to the different Classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

*These include Question Papers for Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes and Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D.

J. CLIBBORN, Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,

Principal, Thomason College.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, including postage. . . . R22-8

	Without postage.	With postage.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, inclusive of postage in India . . . . .	...	2 0 0
„ a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, inclusive of postage in India . . . . .	...	1 0 0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town.	For mofussil.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy	0 8 9	0 10 3
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„ the Calcutta Series. For the year	7 2 6	8 6 3
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year	4 4 6	4 11 3

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Reports should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrapper of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	Half page.	Quarter page.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
For one issue	20	14	9
„ three issues	55	36	24
„ six „	100	68	45
„ nine „	145	96	64
„ twelve „	180	120	80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage.	With postage.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year	20 0 0	22 8 0
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Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II	20 0 0	22 8 0

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, Rs22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscription to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers:—

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MADRAS . Higginbotham & Co.

BOMBAY { Thacker & Co., Ltd.
Radhabai, Atmaram Sagoon.
RANGOON . Myles, Standish & Co.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments and the Acts direct from the Legislative Department, Government of India.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the *Act and Gazette* of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)

Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

Rules under sections 21, 50, and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, VI of 1904. 4a. (3a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 31st March, 1890. K3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (1a.)

The Opium Manual, 1893 (Behar), Part IV. R2-8 (6a.)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)

Registration Manual, 1895. R2 (3.)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)

Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8a. (2a.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889-94. R1-12 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17-2 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R21-4 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R21-4 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889-95. R2-10 (5a.)

Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)

Gazetteer of Sikkim. R8 (12a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Bardwan Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (1a.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781, 1785, by J. Reginald Hand, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)

Rules made by Government under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, having force in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Second Edition. 6a. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3a.)

List of Trees, Shrubs and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93. R1-8 (2a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

Note.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The following Government Promissory Notes:—

No. 009951, 3½ per cent., 1893-94,	Rs2,000, originally standing in the name of Shamapodo Sreemany,
" 020112, 3½ " 1893-94,	R100, } " " " " H. W. Barber,
" 020113, 3½ " 1893-94,	R100, } " " " " " " " "
" 029045, 3½ " 1865,	R100, } " " " " " " " "
" 029046, 3½ " 1865,	R100, } " " " " " " " "

of which the first three were last endorsed to Gosto Behary Gossami and the last two to Jogendra Nath Ghose, the proprietors by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the Bank of Bengal.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 013824 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1870, for Rs10,000, and 070704 of 4 per cent. loan of 1863, for Rs5,000, originally standing in the names of Golobchund Kothoree and Abhoymull Kullyanmull, respectively, the latter was last endorsed to Golobchund Kothoree, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement (*vide* previous advertisements in the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd February, 2nd and 9th March, 1889, and also in the Local Government Gazette.

SETH PEMCHUND KOTHOREE,
General Attorney of Musammatt Tejcowar, widow of
Seth Golobchund Kothoree.

Jeypur, Rajputana Mohulla,
Kothorian, Sanganirogath.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 30.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

[illegible]

• Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1896—continued. (The figures represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		PARLEY.		RICE.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).	BAJRA OR CUMBI (Pennisetia spicata).	MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).	KANDI OR KAKRI, MILLET (Setaria italica).	GRAM, CHOLA, KADALI OR SUNDA (Clerodendron).	MAIZE (Zea Mays).	ARAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).	PINEAPPLE.		SALT.		
	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Best sort.	Common.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.
Bengal—continued.																		
Bakur, north—	13—14	14—15	24—25	25—26	13—14	14—15	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27
Meagher	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Gays	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Patea	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Shahad	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Bidar, north—	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Purna	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Bhagalpur	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Darbhanga	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Memari	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Saran	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Champaran	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
N.W. Provinces—																		
Etawah	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Mirzapur	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Bareilly	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Ghaziabad	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Jaunpur	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Allahabad	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Central—																		
Banda	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Faizpur	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Hamirpur	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Jaloun	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Canpur	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Jaloun	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Etawah	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Faizabad	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Meerut	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Western—																		
Meerut	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Agra	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Mittra	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Aligarh	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Bahadur	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Sub-mountains, east—																		
Balla	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Asansgar	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Gorakhpur	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Basti	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Sub-mountains, west—																		
Shahjahanpur	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29
Budon	14—15	15—16	18—19	19—20	15—16	16—17	17—18	18—19	19—20	20—21	21—22	22—23	23—24	24—25	25—26	26—27	27—28	28—29

District	Sold in bundles										Not sold										Hubbed										Nine pies per bundle										Unbanded
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
Mordabad	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Bijapur	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Muzaffarnagar	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Saharanpur	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Dabra-Dun	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Bulandshahr	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Muzaffarnagar	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Muzaffarnagar	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Muzaffarnagar	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Muzaffarnagar	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Muzaffarnagar	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Muzaffarnagar	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Muzaffarnagar	1																																								

Unhushed.

5 Nine pies per bundle.

E. Husband.

Not sold

Supra di. 185

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1896—continued (The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MAHUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANKH OR KAKH (Millet (Setaria italica)).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAG (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAB, OR TRUE, CADIAN, PEA (Ciceron indicum).		PIREWEED.		SALT.	
	Half-month.	Previous month.	Half-month.	Previous month.	Best sort.	Common.	Half-month.	Previous month.	Half-month.	Previous month.	Half-month.	Previous month.	Half-month.	Previous month.	Half-month.	Previous month.	Half-month.	Previous month.	Half-month.	Previous month.	Half-month.	Previous month.	Half-month.	Previous month.
	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.	of report.
Punjab—																								
Ferozepur	14	18	15	20	12	9	15	17	14	13	12	12	12	12	21	20	18	11	11	100	110	11	12	11
Ferozepur	15	20	14	22	9	9	15	17	14	13	12	12	12	12	21	20	18	11	11	100	110	11	12	11
Central—																								
Lahore	16	22	10	11	10	10	22	16	13	13	13	13	13	13	19	19	14	11	11	85	95	12	12	12
Gujranwala	17	23	11	12	11	11	18	16	14	14	14	14	14	14	19	19	16	11	11	85	95	12	12	12
Gujrat	16	23	11	12	11	11	18	16	14	14	14	14	14	14	19	19	16	11	11	85	95	12	12	12
Jhelum	16	23	11	12	11	11	18	16	14	14	14	14	14	14	19	19	16	11	11	85	95	12	12	12
South-eastern—																								
Gurgaon	14	17	12	13	9	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	17	17	14	11	11	120	120	14	14	14
Delhi	14	17	12	13	9	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	17	17	14	11	11	120	120	14	14	14
Rohtak	14	17	12	13	9	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	17	17	14	11	11	120	120	14	14	14
Kanai	14	17	12	13	9	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	17	17	14	11	11	120	120	14	14	14
Sub-montane—																								
Amalga	15	17	10	11	10	10	14	16	14	14	14	14	14	14	18	18	19	20	20	130	130	12	12	12
Ludhiana	16	21	11	12	11	11	14	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	19	19	21	21	21	130	130	12	12	12
Jalandhar	18	20	12	13	10	10	14	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	19	19	21	21	21	130	130	12	12	12
Hoshiarpur	17	19	11	12	9	9	14	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	19	19	21	21	21	130	130	12	12	12
Gurdaspur	17	19	11	12	9	9	14	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	19	19	21	21	21	130	130	12	12	12
Amritsar	16	20	10	11	10	10	14	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	19	19	21	21	21	130	130	12	12	12
Sialkot	15	17	10	11	10	10	14	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	19	19	21	21	21	130	130	12	12	12
Hills—																								
Sialkot	11	14	7	11	7	7	13	14	8	8	8	8	8	8	13	13	16	16	16	85	90	8	8	8
Kangra	12	15	8	12	8	8	14	15	9	9	9	9	9	9	14	14	16	16	16	85	90	8	8	8
Northern—																								
Rawalpindi	14	19	8	12	8	8	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	75	80	13	12	12
Hazara	13	18	7	11	7	7	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	17	17	17	75	80	13	12	12
Peshawar	14	20	9	13	9	9	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	75	80	13	12	12
Kohat	14	20	9	13	9	9	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	75	80	13	12	12
Bannu	17	22	11	13	11	11	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	75	80	13	12	12
Western—																								
Sialkot	15	17	8	12	8	8	13	14	8	8	8	8	8	8	13	13	16	16	16	75	80	13	12	12
Jhang	15	17	8	12	8	8	13	14	8	8	8	8	8	8	13	13	16	16	16	75	80	13	12	12
Multan	13	17	7	11	7	7	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	17	17	17	75	80	13	12	12
Montgomery	14	18	8	12	8	8	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	17	17	17	75	80	13	12	12
Dera Ismael Khan	16	20	10	13	10	10	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	75	80	13	12	12
Muzaffargarh	17	21	11	14	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	19	19	19	75	80	13	12	12
Dera Ghazi Khan	14	18	8	12	8	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	17	17	17	75	80	13	12	12
Sind and Beluchistan—																								
Karachi	12	15	7	11	7	7	13	14	8	8	8	8	8	8	13	13	16	16	16	75	80	13	12	12
Hyderabad	11	14	6	10	6	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	75	80	13	12	12
Tiar and Paitan (Umarkot)	12	15	7	11	7	7	13	14	8	8	8	8	8	8	13	13	16	16	16	75	80	13	12	12
Sukkur (Sukkur)	13	16	8	12	8	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	17	17	17	75	80	13	12	12
Upper Sind Frontier	12	15	7	11	7	7	13	14	8	8	8	8	8	8	13	13	16	16	16	75	80	13	12	12
Quetta	13	16	8	12	8	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	17	17	17	75	80	13	12	12

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1896—continued. (The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUM (Pennisetia spicata).		MARUA OR BADI (Eleusine indica).		KANGNI OR KAKUM (Setaria italica).		GRAIN, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cyperus sp.).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAB. OR THE. CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.	Common.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Madras—																								
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>																								
Malabar
S. Canara
South, central—																								
Coimbatore
Nilgiris
Salem
Central—																								
Bellary
Anantapur
Cuddapah
Karnul
East Coast, north—																								
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Godavari
East Coast, central—																								
Kutna
Nellore
East Coast, south—																								
Madras
Chinglepat
N. Arcot
S. Arcot
Tanjore
Trichinopoly.																								
Trichinopoly
Southern—																								
Tinnevely
Madurai
Mysore—																								
Mysore
Bangalore
Kolar
Tumkur
Hemana
Kodur
Shimoga
Chandrag
Coorg—																								
Coorg
Aden

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE HEAD
"CIVIL WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

No. 72 A. G., dated Simla, 14th July, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1894-95.

RESOLUTION.—The total Revenue and Expenditure under the head "Civil Works" in 1894-95 amounted to Rx. 5,224,520, the total revenue being Rx. 632,823 and the total expenditure Rx. 4,591,697.

2. The total revenue Rx. 632,823 compares favourably with the returns of the two previous years, when the figures were Rx. 628,460 and Rx. 607,914.

Of the 19 sources of revenue in India, detailed in paragraph 2 of the Accountant General's note, 12 show a decrease as compared with 1893-94, but these are more than balanced by the increases, especially under Sales of buildings, Ferry receipts, Tolls on roads, and Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous.

3. The receipts under "Rents of Buildings" amounted to Rx. 53,990 as compared with Rx. 54,378 in 1893-94. The net return on the capital cost of buildings set apart as residences, excluding those allotted rent free, was 2.31 per cent. as compared with 1.80, and 1.64 per cent. in the two preceding years.

4. The largest items of revenue are shown under the heads of "Ferry receipts" and "Tolls on roads," but, as remarked last year, the returns from these sources show but little variation from year to year.

5. Of the expenditure of Rx. 4,591,697, Rx. 143,957 were expended in England, Rx. 3,200,398 in India, by Officers of the Public Works Department, and Rx. 1,247,342 by Officers of other Departments.

6. Exclusive of outlay from "Excluded Local Funds and contributions" the actuals of the year were as follows;—

	Rx.
Imperial	655,078
Provincial	1,991,074
Local	1,698,767
TOTAL	4,344,919

7. The amount of Rx. 3,200,398 expended by Public Works Officers is made up as follows :—

	Rx.	Rx.
Civil Buildings, New Works	744,616	
Communications, „	454,729	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, New Works	187,620	
TOTAL NEW WORKS		1,386,965
Civil Buildings, Repairs	258,233	
Communications „	765,526	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Repairs	62,856	
TOTAL REPAIRS		1,086,615
Establishment	723,295	
Tools and Plant	34,815	
Suspense	31,292	
Total		726,818
GRAND TOTAL		3,200,398

8. The total of Rx. 1,247,342 expended by officers of other Departments is made up as follows :—

	Rx.	Rx.
Civil Buildings, New Works	49,743	
Communications „	201,118	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, New Works	105,698	
TOTAL NEW WORKS		356,559
Civil Buildings, Repairs	49,424	
Communications „	578,297	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Repairs	46,382	
TOTAL REPAIRS		674,103
Establishment	186,741	
Tools and Plant	7,157	
Miscellaneous	22,782	
Total		216,680
GRAND TOTAL		1,247,342

9. It will be observed that on the whole Rx. 794,359 were expended on new Civil Buildings; Rx. 655,847 on new works of communication and Rx. 293,318 on new works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement. In the case of repairs Rx. 307,657 were expended on Civil Buildings, Rx. 1,343,823 in connection with existing communications and Rx. 109,238 on works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement.

10. The percentage of establishment to works and repairs amounted in the case of expenditure by Public Works Officers to 31.69 per cent. as compared with 27.98 per cent. in the preceding year. The increase in percentage is due to reduction in expenditure.

11. Of the total outlay under Public Works Department Officers, 23 per cent. was spent on new buildings and 14 per cent. on new roads and the repairs to existing roads accounted for 24 per cent. of the total expenditure. The establishment charges for work carried out by Public Works Officers was 23 per cent. of the total outlay and, in the case of outlay under officers of other Departments, the corresponding charge was 15 per cent.

12. The net debit on account of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, amounted to Rx. 14,346 as compared with Rx. 13,232 in 1893-94 and Rx. 12,514 in 1892-93.

13. The direct charge to the State under the head of "Civil Works" on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers' Hill was £1,602. In addition, the salaries of passed students in England amounted to

£ 3,847 and the passage money to India of officers on appointment to £ 611. These three items amount in all to £ 6,060, as compared with a corresponding total of £ 8,796 in 1893-94. There was a decrease of £ 3,386 in expenditure in connection with this College, as compared with the previous year.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (General), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The Director General of Military Works.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note, be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

Note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, with accompaniment.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Resolution No. 72 A. G., dated 14th July 1896.

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1894-95.

The amount of *Revenue* and *Expenditure* exhibited in these accounts and reviewed in the following paragraphs is as follows:—

	COLLECTED OR EXPENDED BY		Collected or expended in England.	TOTAL.
	Public Works Officers.	Officers of other Departments.		
	Rx.	Rx.		
Revenue	183,906	402,491	46,426	632,823
Expenditure	3,200,398	1,247,342	148,957	4,591,697*

* Includes outlay amounting to Rx. 246,766 from Excluded Local Funds and contributions, and Rx. 69 spent by the Public Works Department, Bombay, for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

REVENUE.

1. The *Revenue* credited in the accounts of the Government of India for 1894-95 under the head "Civil Works" amounts to Rx. 632,823. Of this sum—

Rx.
183,906 were realized by Public Works officers in India ;
402,491 by officers of other Departments in India ; and
46,426 in England.

TOTAL . 632,823

2. The sources of revenue and the amounts collected are:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	COLLECTIONS								GRAND TOTAL.
	BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.				BY OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.				
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
<i>India.</i>	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rents of buildings	12,298	36,448	851	49,092	...	3,373	1,625	4,898	53,990
Sales of "	196	10,025	80	10,251	...	2,667	538	3,205	13,456
" of barrack furniture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of tools and plant	259	3,103	76	3,438	...	12	...	12	3,450
" of produce	112	6,228	1,702	8,042	...	1,005	1,459	3,364	11,406
" of old materials	37	3,442	96	3,575	...	...	699	689	4,264
Value of materials from old buildings	—1	403	15	417	...	...	...	...	417
Unclaimed deposits	7	160	1	168	...	...	...	...	168
Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous	976	19,899	107	20,982	60	6,178	13,298	19,536	40,518
Rents from Strand Bank, Maidan, etc., Calcutta . . . . .	...	4,145	...	4,145	...	...	...	...	4,145
Receipts from Public Works Workshops . . . . .	...	4,751	...	4,751	...	...	...	...	4,751
Receipts from Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee . . . . .	...	2,701	...	2,701	...	...	...	...	2,701
Collections in Bombay under the Highway Act . . . . .	...	3,026	...	3,026	...	...	...	...	3,026
Ferry receipts . . . . .	...	6,268	...	6,268	...	102,861	194,030	296,897	303,165
Tolls on roads . . . . .	...	66,144	...	66,144	...	7,464	37,965	45,429	111,573
Arboriculture . . . . .	...	...	906	906	...	...	4,835	4,835	5,741
Tolls on steamers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	1,033	1,033
Contributions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	16,322	21,322	21,322
Fees on masonry graves . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	...	1,271	1,271
TOTAL	13,879	166,748	3,284	183,906	60	128,731	273,700	402,491	586,897
<i>England.</i>									
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	25,342	...	...	25,342	...	...	...	...	25,342
Exchange	21,084	...	...	21,084	...	...	...	...	21,084
TOTAL	46,426	...	...	46,426	...	...	...	...	46,426
GRAND TOTAL	60,305	166,748	3,284	230,332	60	128,731	273,700	402,491	632,823
For details by Provinces, see page of account	V	VI	VI	...	V	VI	VI	...	VI

A comparison of the actual revenue derived from "Civil Works" with the Budget and Revised Estimates is given below :—

YEAR.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1894-95	582,400	625,000	632,823

The increases of Rx. 50,423 over Budget Estimate and of Rx. 7,823 over Revised Estimate are chiefly due to the recovery of the Government share of the profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for the four years ending 30th June 1893; to an improvement in the ferry receipts and tolls on roads in Madras and Bombay; and to the receipt of large contributions from Municipalities and private parties.

3. *Rents of buildings, Rx. 53,990.*—The receipts from this source compare as follows with the realizations in the four preceding years:—

YEARS.	By Public Works Officers.	By Officers of other Departments.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91	37,888	4,028	41,916
1891-92	38,908	4,066	42,974
1892-93	41,640	4,195	45,835
1893-94	49,973	4,405	54,378
1894-95	49,092	4,898	53,990

The net return on capital cost of buildings set apart as residences, excluding those allotted rent-free, is 2·31 per cent., as shown below, against 1·80 per cent. in the previous year. A large sum has been expended on rent-free buildings, especially in the Provinces of Bengal and Bombay:—

		CAPITAL COST OF BUILDINGS FROM EXAMINER'S ACCOUNTS.			Rents realised.	COST OF REPAIRS.		Net return excluding repairs to rent-free buildings.	Percentage of net return on Capital cost excluding rent-free buildings.	
		AMOUNT.				Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.			
Year of the account.		* Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.	TOTAL.						
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
INDIA	{ Central India	1894-95	...	19,823	19,823	986	...	501	485	2·45
	{ Rajputana	do.	5,985	20 320	26,305	1,206	53	1,158	48	24
	{ Coorg	do.	2,902	6,549	9,451	96	35	71	25	38
	{ Baluchistan	do.	...	63,063	63,063	2,069	...	1,113	956	1·52
TOTAL INDIA			8,887	109,755	118,642	4,357	88	2,843	1,514	1·38
Central Provinces		1894-95	26,868	27,183	54,051	1,398	256	984	414	1·52
Upper Burma		do.	10,495	46,696	57,191	2,513	178	1,475	1,038	2·22
Lower "		do.	18,977	143,324	162,301	7,277	328	1,712	5,565	3·89
Assam		do.	13,327	26,023	39,350	1,453	620	1,316	137	·53
Bengal		do.	367,022	107,583	474,605	5,272	6,047	2,559	2,713	2·52
North-Western Provinces and Oudh		do.	31,185	82,445	113,630 (a)	2,550	934	1,890	660	·80
Punjab		do.	48,050	104,550	152,600	4,118	1,210	1,535	2,583	2·47
Madras		do.	63,133	108,487	171,620	5,778	655	2,089	3,689	3·40
Bombay		do.	204,077	196,051	400,128	7,298	3,794	3,526	3,773	1·93
TOTAL			792,021	952,097	1,744,118	42,014	14,110	10,929	22,085	2·31

* Excluding buildings occupied as residences by Heads of Local Governments and Administrations.

(a) Excludes certain Provincial buildings, the financial results of which have not been recorded in the Capital and Revenue Accounts of 1894-95.

4. *Receipts from the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, Rx. 2,701.*—The financial results of the working of this college were—

	Rx.
Income	2,701
Outlay—	
Salaries	} 15,980
Office establishment	
Book Depot and Press	
Repairs of buildings	1,067
TOTAL	17,047
Net debit	14,346
Against in 1893-94	13,232
Ditto in 1892-93	12,614

5. *Ferry Receipts, Rx. 303,165.*—This is the largest source of revenue credited under the head “Civil Works:” the major portion of it, amounting to Rx. 296,897, has been realized by Civil Officers.

The realizations under this head during the last four years are shown in the following table:—

YEARS.	By Public Works Officers.	By Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92	4,821	301,581	306,402
1892-93	7,914	286,060	293,974
1893-94	7,258	293,883	300,641
1894-95	6,268	296,897	303,165

The Provinces which mainly contributed towards the increase of Rx. 2,524 in 1894-95 were Bengal and Punjab.

The largest sums were collected in the following Provinces:—

PROVINCES.	Amount.
	Rx.
Bombay	15,866
Assam	15,503
Punjab	36,804
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	58,018
Bengal	63,589
Madras	91,464

The incidence of the revenue is—

	Rx.
Imperial	Nil.
Provincial	109,129
Local	194,036
TOTAL	303,165

EXPENDITURE.

6. *The Expenditure* recorded in the accounts for 1894-95 under the head "Civil Works" amounts to Rx. 4,591,697. Of this sum—

- Rx. 3,200,898 were expended by Officers of the Public Works Department ;
 „ 1,247,342 by Officers of other Departments ;
 „ 4,447,740 and
 „ 143,957 in England, including exchange, but exclusive of Rx. 6,589, the value
 * of stores supplied to India, included in the outlay upon the works con-
 cerned.
 „ 4,591,697 in all.

* Differs from the amount shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India by Rx. 12, the amount of outlay in England and exchange (under Coorg) not brought to book by Examiner in 1893-94.

7. The following table compares the actuals of the year (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions) with the Budget and Revised Estimates :—

FUNDS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	661,100	652,700	(a) 655,078
Provincial	2,026,000	1,999,600	1,991,074
Local	1,795,200	1,691,700	1,698,767
TOTAL	4,482,300	4,344,000	4,344,919

(a) These figures include Rx. 69 expenditure incurred by Bombay on account of Indo-European Telegraph Department for works and repairs.

Imperial outlay, Rx. 655,078.

The outlay is less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 6,022. Compared with the Revised Estimate there has been a small excess of Rx. 2,378, which calls for no remarks.

Provincial outlay, Rx. 1,991,074.

The lapses from the Revised and Budget Estimates are due to an over-estimate of the requirements of the year.

The following table shows the lapses, distributed under Departmental and Civil Officers :—

	Departmental Officers.	Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	1,911,100	114,900	2,026,000
Actuals	1,863,899	127,175	1,991,074
Lapse	47,201	—12,275	34,926
Revised Estimate	1,881,000	118,600	1,999,600
Actuals	1,863,899	127,175	1,991,074
Lapse	17,101	—8,575	8,526

Incorporated Local Fund outlay, Rs. 1,698,767.

The actual outlay by Departmental and Civil Officers is compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates in the following table:—

	Departmental Officers.	Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget Estimate	588,900	1,206,800	1,795,200
Actuals	582,541	1,116,226	1,698,767
Lapse	6,359	90,074	96,433
Revised Estimate	569,700	1,122,000	1,691,700
Actuals	582,541	1,116,226	1,698,767
Lapse	—12,841	5,774	—7,067

The total expenditure of the year has been charged in the accounts in the following manner:—

	Rx.
New works	1,743,524
Repairs	1,760,718
Tools and plant	41,972
Decrease in stores, etc.	—31,292
Miscellaneous (Contributions to Municipalities, etc.)	22,782
Establishment	910,036
Add—	4,447,740
In England	143,957
TOTAL	4,591,697^a

8. The following table exhibits the services on which this sum was spent and the funds out of which it came. The outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, Rx. 246,766, represents money expended, mainly on works requiring professional skill, by the agency of the Public Works Department for local bodies and institutions:—

SERVICE AND DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated Local.	Excluded Local, Local Loans and Contributions.	Total.
INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.					
<i>Civil Buildings—</i>					
New works	124,200	529,289	34,795	56,332	744,616
Repairs	63,328	171,266	16,032	7,607	258,233
<i>Communications—</i>					
New works	108,936	166,393	160,973	18,427	454,729
Repairs	79,813	449,731	225,319	10,663	765,526
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>					
New works	9,967	30,443	43,270	103,940	187,620
Repairs	1,434	14,530	11,622	35,270	62,856
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	387,678	1,361,652	492,011	232,239	2,473,560
Establishment	115,662	509,394	85,274	12,965	723,295
Tools and plant	6,030	22,060	5,089	1,636	34,815
Suspense	—2,178	—29,207	107	—74	—31,292
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS	507,192	1,863,899	582,541	246,766	3,200,398
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.					
<i>Civil Buildings—</i>					
New works	74	8,544	41,125	...	49,743
Repairs	336	7,355	41,733	...	49,424
<i>Communications—</i>					
New works . . . . .	...	4,622	196,496	...	201,118
Repairs	568	21,797	555,932	...	578,297
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>					
New works	1,582	50,489	53,627	...	105,698
Repairs	321	12,741	33,320	...	46,382
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	2,881	105,549	922,233	...	1,030,662
Establishment	360	11,811	174,570	...	186,741
Tools and plant	9	255	6,893	...	7,157
Miscellaneous	691	9,561	12,530	...	22,782
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	3,941	127,175	1,116,226	...	1,247,342
TOTAL	511,133	1,991,074	1,698,767	246,766	4,447,740^a
ENGLAND.					
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill					26,944
Other charges in connection with the training of officers, absentee and furlough allowances of Military and Civil officers, employed in the Public Works Department, etc., etc.					51,636
TOTAL ENGLAND at two shillings per rupee					78,580
EXCHANGE					65,377
GRAND TOTAL					4,591,697^b

^a The figures in this statement include £3,590 on account of English stores, plus exchange thereon.

^b Differs from the amount shown in page XV by Rx. 12, the amount of outlay in England and Exchange (under Coorg) not brought to book by Examiner in 1898-94.

9. *Outlay in England.*—The outlay in England, exclusive of the value of stores charged to works in these accounts, compares as follows with the actuals of the previous four years :—

DETAILS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries of President, Professors, etc., and other charges of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill .	24,905	28,017	28,184	30,330	26,944
Salaries, etc., of passed students detained in England .	4,380	4,334	4,537	3,683	3,847
Passage to India of Officers on appointment	704	761	761	611	611
Furlough pay and absentee allowances of Officers of the Public Works Department .	48,785	48,639	49,203	49,729	47,091
Salaries, etc., of Indian Officers of the Public Works Department undergoing training in England	679	434	479	354	87
Remuneration for professional services	1,098	767	368	379	...
	75,551	82,352	83,532	85,086	78,580
Exchange	24,686	35,763	50,255	55,294	65,377
TOTAL .	100,237	118,115	133,787	140,380	143,957

10. The direct charge to the State under the head "Civil Works" on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill was—

	Charge in sterling. £	Income in sterling. £	Net charge. £
In 1894-95 ..	26,944	25,342	= 1,602
" 1893-94 .	30,330	25,828	= 4,502
" 1892-93 .	28,184	27,704	= 480
" 1891-92 .	28,017	27,197	= 820
" 1890-91 .	24,905	24,878	= 27
" 1889-90 .	25,602	25,172	= 430

There has been an appreciable decrease in expenditure during 1894-95 in connection with this College.

11. The distribution of the outlay in India by Provinces is shown in the following table:—

PROVINCES.	SERVICES.									
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	TOTAL.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.				
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.	1,743	4,319	...	...	...	...	1,395	91	1,263	8,81
	1,743	4,319	...	...	...	...	1,395	91	1,263	8,81
BAJPUTANA { Imperial	1,161	2,078	440	4,606	...	...	4,700	164	...	13,75
Local	1	9	19	893	...	...	92	14	...	1,02
	1,162	2,087	459	5,499	...	...	4,801	178	...	14,78
CENTRAL INDIA Imperial	462	1,433	2,421	10,345	...	...	9,608	296	- 615	23,96
	462	1,433	2,421	10,345	...	...	9,608	296	- 615	23,96
COORG { Imperial	759	265	2,481	6,357	478	54	3,802	1,038	755	15,96
Local	...	...	462	1,114	160	82	407	26	...	2,20
	759	265	2,943	7,471	638	86	4,209	1,064	755	18,16
HYDERABAD Imperial	86	651	...	...	...	...	158	10	62	91
	86	651	...	...	...	...	158	10	62	91
PORT BLAIR Imperial	6,351	1,422	...	...	...	...	972	...	- 7	8,77
	6,351	1,422	...	...	...	...	972	...	- 7	8,77
BALUCHISTAN Imperial	7,687	4,450	8,713	4,608	2,564	200	6,635	401	...	35,2
	7,687	4,450	8,713	4,608	2,564	200	6,635	401	...	35,2
CENTRAL PROVINCES { Imperial	307	251	...	...	...	...	128	9	...	6
Provincial	33,822	8,301	29,196	42,510	969	65	41,734	1,966	- 551	157,6
Local	...	...	11,861	3,167	891	...	...	...	...	15,9
	33,829	8,552	41,057	45,677	1,860	65	41,862	1,975	- 551	174,1
UPPER BURMA { Imperial	77,456	15,908	44,850	47,009	4,830	920	61,450	2,295	- 2,806	252,0
Local	100	...	650	141	1,666	20	915	36	...	3,1
	77,556	15,908	45,500	47,150	6,496	940	62,365	2,331	- 2,806	255,1
LOWER BURMA { Imperial	...	...	45	1,408	75	...	381	22	...	1,1
Provincial	112,287	15,274	18,534	51,943	3,931	1,320	49,905	1,758	1,825	256,1
Local	4,553	268	23,556	9,703	15,206	2,340	12,114	814	...	68,1
	116,840	15,540	42,135	63,054	19,212	3,660	62,400	2,592	1,825	327,2
ASSAM { Imperial	80	801	47,093	4,410	...	...	11,470	744	- 66	64,1
Provincial	12,975	7,465	27,270	37,223	1,793	813	39,571	333	5,681	132,1
Local	112	170	85,916	26,298	5,443	2,050	5,904	...	...	76,1
	13,117	8,445	110,284	67,931	7,212	2,863	56,945	1,077	5,615	273,2
BENGAL { Imperial	10,115	9,219	...	...	...	...	3,400	208	27	22,1
Provincial	63,556	31,532	24,333	56,463	2,481	3,340	75,747	2,078	- 9,490	249,1
Excluded Local	- 10	...	...	...	...	...	- 8	...	...	-
	72,761	40,751	24,333	56,463	2,481	3,340	79,144	2,286	- 9,463	272,1
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. { Imperial	7,069	4,625	...	...	...	...	2,597	168	...	14,1
Provincial	66,064	29,926	15,931	79,563	9,783	1,066	86,390	1,781	- 16,092	274,1
Local	9,943	6,162	36,869	88,716	9	1,524	89,800	1,000	...	179,1
	83,076	40,713	52,800	168,279	9,792	2,590	128,787	2,949	- 16,092	467,2
PUNJAB { Imperial	15,362	9,788	2,888	888	240	...	6,357	408	- 797	34,1
Provincial	23,426	22,357	26,297	89,005	9,018	3,557	69,698	4,526	- 975	232,1
Local	5,935	9,031	13,054	36,243	6,888	5,127	11,270	342	...	87,1
Excluded Local	5,725	3,619	350	1,287	19,969	32,124	3,816	960	...	67,1
	55,548	44,785	42,590	127,513	35,615	40,803	91,041	6,236	- 1,772	443,2
Carried forward	470,727	190,011	373,227	598,589	85,850	54,052	550,822	21,486	- 21,786	2,322

PROVINCES.		SERVICES.										
		Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Expenses.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
PUNJAB	Brought forward	470,737	190,011	378,237	598,989	85,850	54,052	550,322	21,436	-21,766	..	2,322,878
	Imperial	463	1,353	..	..	..	3	394	26	..	..	2,239
	Provincial	118,181	19,270	6,396	11,838	167	1,583	51,537	4,378	-4,857	..	206,993
	Local	141	..	126	2,526	223	8	847	903	..	..	4,774
	Excluded Local	1,421	290	..	..	9,662	551	1,100	44	..	..	12,077
		120,208	20,913	6,523	14,364	10,052	2,145	53,887	5,351	-4,857	..	229,083
RAJASTHAN	Imperial	-4,701	6,075	..	183	1,780	257	2,306	150	6	..	6,055
	Provincial	95,178	37,148	28,443	61,097	2,345	2,286	94,812	5,242	-5,248	..	332,396
	Local	14,010	898	38,460	61,518	13,284	521	13,925	1,954	167	..	144,232
	Excluded Local	2,842	277	3,963	1,276	14,550	1,148	2,194	231	-74	..	25,907
		106,839	43,886	60,866	144,073	21,959	5,212	118,237	7,577	-5,149	..	508,491
TOTAL		697,762	254,812	440,615	757,426	127,861	61,409	717,446	34,414	-31,292	..	3,060,453
- Outlay from contributions, vide para. 37.		46,854	3,421	14,114	8,100	59,759	1,447	5,849	401	..	..	139,945
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS		744,616	258,233	454,729	765,526	187,620	62,856	723,295	34,815	-31,292	..	3,200,398
PUNJAB		74	836	..	65	1,582	321	360	9	..	691	3,438
RAJASTHAN		..	..	..	508	..	..	..	..	..	..	508
MADRAS		123	105	50	..	35	51	..	..	..	185	549
CENTRAL INDIA		389	950	..	17	..	10	..	..	..	24	1,890
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Provincial	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	594	628
	Local	99	34	547	9,536	967	594	3,817	197	..	321	16,612
		99	34	547	9,536	967	594	3,851	197	..	1,415	17,240
SOUTH BURMA		..	..	5,689	2,279	10,859	939	1,076	19	7	..	20,868
NORTH BURMA	Provincial	..	..	..	..	20,280	..	..	..	..	..	20,280
	Local	235	..	3,697	6,107	2,040	1,396	1,248	88	..	2,858	22,669
		235	..	3,697	6,107	22,270	1,396	1,248	88	..	2,858	42,899
MADRAS	Provincial	2,200	..	2,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4,824
	Local	..	..	1,475	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	1,679
		2,200	..	4,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	6,503
BENGAL	Provincial	5,000	1,219	233	6,579	6,000	360	4,396	105	..	..	23,892
	Local	19,641	16,106	107,614	225,225	5,269	4,193	67,378	2,804	..	..	448,230
		24,641	17,325	107,847	231,804	11,269	4,553	71,774	2,909	..	..	472,122
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND BELUCHISTAN	Provincial	1,199	6,330	719	2,226	1,891	7,786	4,319	150	..	6,930	30,450
	Local	2,902	6,329	3,479	31,251	21	264	9,839	814	..	1,023	55,921
		4,101	11,659	4,198	33,477	1,912	8,050	14,158	964	..	7,953	86,371
ASSAM	Provincial	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,062	..	..	1,189	4,251
	Local	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,986	..	..	24	11,980
		..	..	..	..	..	..	14,998	..	..	1,213	16,211
SOUTH BURMA	Provincial	145	906	1,082	12,992	21,266	4,595	..	..	..	..	42,058
	Local	11,545	10,300	49,823	230,747	12,089	15,889	59,941	2,240	..	5,076	397,649
		11,690	11,206	50,905	242,739	24,455	20,484	59,941	2,240	..	5,076	439,707
MADRAS	Provincial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	843	843
	Local	6,191	7,909	19,122	50,770	22,346	9,984	19,335	731	..	2,309	138,899
		6,191	7,909	19,122	50,770	22,346	9,984	19,335	731	..	2,151	139,541
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.		49,743	49,424	201,118	578,297	105,696	48,682	186,741	7,157	7	22,776	1,247,342
GRAND TOTAL		794,369	307,657	655,847	1,343,823	293,318	109,238	910,036	41,972	-31,292	22,776	4,447,740

12. Omitting the outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions in regard to which the Public Works Department is merely the executive agency employed to carry out the work, the outlay in India on "Civil Works" during 1894-95 compares as follows with that incurred during the four preceding years:—

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.					
Civil Buildings	1,178,631	1,279,205	1,084,082	1,112,382	938,910
Communications	1,277,781	1,397,404	1,278,582	1,332,855	1,191,165
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments	74,063	216,371	129,853	97,653	111,266
Tools and Plant	40,030	48,321	57,972	41,427	33,179
Suspense (Stock, etc.)	4,950	33,551	—10,522	—17,937	—31,218
Profit and Loss	33	184	...	...	...
Total, exclusive of Establishment	2,570,488	2,975,036	2,539,967	2,566,880	2,243,302
Establishment	655,763	649,302	684,941	711,581	710,330
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS	3,226,251	3,624,338	3,224,908	3,277,961	2,953,632
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.					
Civil Buildings*	57,850	66,940	103,008	104,912	99,167
Communications	789,175	807,376	813,596	755,082	779,415
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments	86,167	132,981	144,197	131,277	152,080
Tools and Plant	9,758	9,637	9,140	7,998	7,157
Miscellaneous	77,993	69,377	44,469	42,074	22,782
Total, exclusive of Establishment	1,020,943	1,086,811	1,114,410	1,041,343	1,060,601
Establishment	163,983	166,441	177,354	170,596	186,741
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DE- PARTMENTS	1,184,926	1,252,752	1,291,764	1,211,939	1,247,342
GRAND TOTAL	4,411,177	4,877,090	4,516,672	4,489,900	4,200,974^a

^a The figures in this statement include £23,590 on account of English stores, plus exchange thereon.

13. The expenditure on Establishment bears the following ratio to the total outlay by Public Works Officers, exclusive of Establishment, and to the outlay on works and repairs only:—

	Percentage of Establishment on total outlay exclusive of Establishment.	Percentage of Establishment on outlay on works and repairs only.
1890-91	25.51	25.97
1891-92	21.83	22.44
1892-93	26.96	27.48
1893-94	27.73	27.98
1894-95	31.66	31.69

The increase in the percentage is due to reduction in expenditure and not to increase in Establishment charges.

14. The provinces showing unfavourable results are:—

	Percentage on total outlay exclusive of Establishment.	Percentage on outlay on works and repairs.
Central India	66.99	65.53
Coorg	30.10	34.60
Rajputana	48.03	48.95
Upper Burma	32.28	32.20
Bombay	29.58	30.07

15. The following table shows the percentages of the total money expended in each Province under the different departmental and service heads:—

I.—BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.

Omitting Excluded Local and Contributions.

PROVINCES.	CIVIL BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.		Estab-lishment.	Tools and Plant.	Sus-pense.	TOTAL.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.				
Military Works Department	20	49	...	...	...	...	16	1	14	100
Rajputana	8	18	3	37	...	...	33	1	...	100
Central India	2	6	10	44	...	...	40	1	—3	100
Coorg	4	1	16	41	4	1	23	6	4	100
Hyderabad	4	71	...	...	...	...	17	1	7	100
Port Blair	73	16	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	100
Baluchistan	22	13	24	13	7	1	19	1	...	100
Central Provinces	19	5	24	26	1	...	24	1	...	100
Burma, Upper	30	6	18	19	3	...	24	1	—1	100
Do., Lower	36	4	13	19	6	1	19	1	1	100
Assam	5	3	40	25	3	1	20	1	2	100
Bengal	27	15	9	21	1	1	29	1	—4	100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	18	8	11	35	2	1	27	1	—3	100
Punjab	13	11	11	34	4	2	24	1	...	100
Madras	55	10	3	7	...	1	24	2	—2	100
Bombay	21	9	12	29	5	1	23	1	—1	100
Percentage of all Provinces	23	8	14	24	6	2	23	1	—1	100

II.—BY OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

PROVINCES.	CIVIL BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.		Estab-lishment.	Tools and Plant.	Sus-pense.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
Khorasan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Baluchistan	2	10	...	2	46	9	11	...	...	20	100
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rajputana	22	19	9	...	7	9	...	...	...	34	100
Central India	28	68	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	100
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Central Provinces	1	...	3	55	5	3	22	2	...	9	100
Burma, Upper . . . . .	...	...	37	11	52	5	5	...	...	...	100
Do., Lower	1	...	20	14	52	3	3	...	...	7	100
Assam	34	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	100
Bengal	5	4	23	49	2	1	15	1	...	...	100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	5	13	5	39	2	9	17	1	...	9	100
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	7	100
Madras	3	2	11	55	3	5	14	1	...	1	100
Bombay	4	6	14	36	16	7	14	1	...	3	100
Percentage of all Provinces	4	4	16	46	6	4	15	1	...	2	100

16. Of the total outlay under Public Works Officers—

				Against in	
				1893-94.	1892-93.
23	per cent.	was expended on new	Buildings	26 per cent.	26 per cent.
14	"	"	Roads	17 "	17 "
6	"	"	Works of Miscellaneous		
			Public Improvements . .	2 "	3 "
8	"	was spent on repairs of	Buildings	8 "	7 "
24	"	"	Roads	24 "	23 "
2	"	"	Works of Miscellaneous		
			Public Improvements . .	1 "	1 "
Establishment absorbed 23 per cent. of the total outlay and .				21 "	21 "
Tools and Plant, 1 per cent.				1 "	2 "

Similarly, of the total outlay under Officers of other Departments—

4	per cent.	was expended on new	Buildings	5 per cent.	5 per cent.
16	"	"	Roads	16 "	18 "
8	"	"	Works of Miscellaneous Pub-		
			lic Improvements	7 "	7 "
4	"	"	on repairs to Buildings . .	4 "	3 "
46	"	"	Roads	46 "	45 "
4	"	"	Works of Miscellaneous		
			Public Improvements . .	4 "	4 "
15	"	of the total outlay was recorded under Establish-			
		ment		14 "	14 "
2	"	under Miscellaneous, and		3 "	3 "
1	"	of the outlay on Tools and Plant		1 "	1 "

17. Of the total outlay by Public Works officers, 23 per cent. was spent on new buildings against 14 per cent. on new roads.

The Provinces showing a high percentage of new Civil buildings are the Military Works Department, Hyderabad, Port Blair, Lower Burma, Bengal, and Madras. The expenditure by the Military Works Department, as stated in the previous year's review, is incurred almost solely upon churches in cantonments; that in Hyderabad and Port Blair is spent on buildings only. In regard to new roads, the largest expenditure has taken place in Assam, due to the construction of the Nichuguard-Manipur road on which a sum of Rs. 4,70,985 was spent during the year. The other Provinces showing large expenditure are Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Upper Burma and Punjab.

Central India still continues to carry a high percentage for establishment, but the circumstances of this province are peculiar.

The major portion of the outlay by Civil officers was upon maintenance of roads, and was incurred in the Central Provinces, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras, and Bombay. It will be observed that the maintenance of roads absorbs 46 per cent. of the total outlay. The percentage of outlay on new roads is 16, and the cost of establishment on the whole is moderate, representing 15 per cent. of total outlay.

18. The *Imperial* outlay was incurred in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects detailed :—

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Punjab.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	BENGA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	
										Upper.	Lower.								
OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.																			
IMPERIAL.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																			
New Works.																			
orest . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	914
ustoms . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
alt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ptium . . . . .	...	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	1,711	...	...	2,461
lint . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
ostal . . . . .	...	...	...	17	...	—24	...	133	127	1,046	...	24	108	136	207	337	36	2,908
telegraph	4	3	...	...	...	33	...	165	80	2,336	...	6	63	13	43	59	68	3,131
loral Residences and Secretariat Offices of the Government of India . . . . .	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,563	180	8,801	...	...	14,988
reasury and Currency . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	147
idences and Agencies . . . . .	...	21	131	...	...	...	...	2,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,601	...	60	7,371
idences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices . . . . .	...	...	123	28	...	18	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
and Revenue . . . . .	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Inner Departments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	19	4,196	...	...	...	4,366
ducational . . . . .	...	40	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
aw and Justice . . . . .	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	1,959	...	7,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,332
cclesiastical	2,374	879	...	23	...	9	...	...	...	2,364	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	5,606
ails . . . . .	...	102	203	16	...	...	...	30	...	9,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,801
olice . . . . .	...	198	...	163	...	...	...	2,383	...	32,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,636
edical . . . . .	...	3,353	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	3,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,236
rinting . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	88
ublic Works . . . . .	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,611
Miscellaneous	489	...	337	319	...	...	...	6,361	180	18,497	...	...	3	...	4,691	...	63	27,331
	3,637	4,796	1,379	799	...	36	...	6,361	7,607	807	77,466	...	30	10,115	7,069	15,363	668	—6,702	139,04
Debet—Contributions	1,094	3,636	917	5,64
	1,743	1,161	462	799	...	36	...	6,361	7,607	807	77,466	...	30	10,115	7,069	15,363	668	—4,701	139,30
Repairs.																			
Forest . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	11
Customs . . . . .	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	178	21
alt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,046	2,07
ptium . . . . .	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	2,323	...	...	8	3,634
lint . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	...	...	...	190	71
ostal	21	76	232	13	...	167	...	123	177	263	...	364	695	1,616	1,770	907	1,195	7,44	
telegraph	89	98	45	...	...	37	...	123	74	131	...	483	703	416	537	439	485	3,61
loral Residences, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,797	116	5,697	...	...	10,61
reasury and Currency . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	364	7	...	...	74	4
idences and Agencies	9	643	206	...	...	...	...	1,366	...	...	...	...	79	...	706	...	669	3,34
idences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices . . . . .	...	...	316	66	...	418	...	...	...	602	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	1,61
and Revenue . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inner Departments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	14	608	118	...	...	67
ducational . . . . .	...	275	135	13	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41
aw and Justice	11	283	33	19	...	...	...	760	...	1,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	3,01
cclesiastical	4,183	292	61	3	...	29	...	16	...	450	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	5,14
ails . . . . .	...	115	263	13	...	...	...	139	...	883	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,61
Police . . . . .	...	199	23	30	...	...	...	897	...	7,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	9,11
Medical . . . . .	...	3	75	3	...	...	...	396	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	71
Printing . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	...	...	...	...	44
Public Works . . . . .	...	507	279	...	...	...	...	308	...	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84
Miscellaneous	690	17	420	98	...	...	...	1,423	204	3,373	...	...	5	...	1,236	...	181	7,71
	5,136	3,676	1,383	293	...	651	...	1,423	4,400	251	15,996	...	301	10,076	4,825	9,798	1,363	6,076	66,51
Debet—Contributions	807	8,73
	4,319	3,676	1,383	293	...	651	...	1,423	4,400	251	15,996	...	301	9,319	4,825	9,798	1,363	6,076	66,3
Carried over	4,693	3,693	1,383	1,086	...	697	...	7,778	12,137	806	99,456	...	301	19,394	11,694	26,080	1,816	1,374	197,8

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	BUNMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Upper.	Lower.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	6,062	3,839	1,895	1,024	...	687	2,773	12,137	558	83,454	...	831	10,334	11,094	25,060	1,816	1,374	187,4
IMPERIAL—contd.																		
COMMUNICATIONS.																		
<i>Works.</i>																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	16	0,117	1,498	...	...	...	61	...	9,070	45	47,098	...	...	2,639	...	...	68,5
Raised, bridged, and un-metalled roads	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,808	...	...	...	...	218	...	...	34,1
District roads	970	...	...	...	7,081	...	1,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,1
Village roads
Boat-bridges and ferries
Accommodation for travellers	208	...	...	...	...	668	...	100	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	1,0
Miscellaneous	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	455	9,325	2,481	...	...	...	8,713	...	44,850	45	47,098	...	...	2,888	...	...	115,8
Deduct—Contributions	...	15	6,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,
TOTAL	...	440	2,421	2,481	...	...	...	8,713	...	44,850	46	47,098	...	...	2,888	...	...	109,
<i>Repairs.</i>																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	3,650	12,165	4,194	...	...	...	1,786	...	9,347	1,408	6,432	...	...	...	...	...	139
Raised, bridged, and un-metalled roads	...	1,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,823	...	389	...	...	886	...	...	28
District roads	2,146	...	...	...	1,079	...	10,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Village roads	1,220	...	...	...	...	2	...	182	1
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	46	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	36	...	...	...	...	863	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	4,933	12,509	6,357	...	...	...	4,008	...	47,009	1,408	6,820	...	...	888	...	182	84
Deduct—Contributions	...	327	2,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,410	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	...	4,606	10,345	6,357	...	...	...	4,008	...	47,009	1,408	4,410	...	...	888	...	182	79
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																		
<i>Works.</i>																		
Improvements to towns	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-supply	...	427	...	1,325	...	...	...	382	...	870	...	...	...	...	240	...	67	3
Petroleum operations	1,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coal operations	1,709	1
Harbours	4	...
Light-houses	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sewerage and drainage	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	592	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	...	1,019	...	1,325	...	...	...	2,564	...	4,830	75	...	...	...	240	...	1,760	11
Deduct—Contributions	...	1,019	...	847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	478	...	...	...	2,564	...	4,830	75	...	...	...	240	...	1,760	1
<i>Repairs.</i>																		
Improvements to towns	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Water-supply	...	201	...	50	...	...	...	109	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Harbours	142
Light-houses	21
Sewerage and drainage
Miscellaneous	...	86	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	835	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	...
TOTAL	...	355	...	54	...	...	...	200	...	920	...	...	...	...	...	8	257	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL REPAIRS	54	...	...	...	200	...	920	...	...	...	...	...	8	257	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	6,062	8,885	14,661	10,894	...	687	2,773	28,222	558	101,663	1,528	52,339	19,334	11,694	28,068	1,819	3,063	38
Establishment	1,393	4,709	9,608	3,802	...	155	973	6,635	128	61,450	381	11,470	2,400	2,597	6,257	394	2,306	11
Tools and Plant	91	164	296	1,038	...	10	...	401	0	2,398	22	744	208	168	408	36	160	...
Salaries	1,763	...	—015	756	...	62	—7	...	...	—2,806	...	—66	27	...	—797	...	6	—
Total Public Works Officers carried over	8,811	13,755	23,950	18,998	...	917	8,739	35,285	686	262,002	1,931	64,487	22,989	14,450	34,934	2,239	6,065	50

	BENGA.																				Total.
	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Khorassan.	Bagdad.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Upper.	Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.		
Public Works Officers brought forward	8,611	13,758	23,980	15,069	...	917	8,738	...	...	25,258	695	252,002	1,931	64,467	22,969	14,450	34,934	2,230	6,065	807,192
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																					
Works.																					
Buildings	
Buildings and Agencies	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Buildings Revenue	
Buildings National	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Buildings and Justice	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Buildings	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
Buildings	
Buildings Works	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Buildings Miscellaneous	
TOTAL	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	
Repairs.																					
Buildings	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Buildings	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
Buildings and Agencies	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Buildings Revenue	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	
Buildings National	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Buildings and Justice	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Buildings	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	
Buildings	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
Buildings Works	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Buildings Miscellaneous	
TOTAL	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	
COMMUNICATIONS.																					
Works.																					
Metalled and bridged roads	
TOTAL	
Repairs.																					
Metalled and bridged road	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	
Metalled, bridged, and unmetalled	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Metalled roads	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Metalled roads	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Metalled bridges and ferries	
Metalled Miscellaneous	
TOTAL	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
SCHEMATIC PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																					
Works.																					
Improvements to towns	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	
Improvements supply	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	
Improvements drainage	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	
TOTAL	1,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,582	
Repairs.																					
Improvements supply	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	
Improvements Miscellaneous	
Improvements drainage	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	
TOTAL	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS																					
Establishment	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	
Establishment and Plant	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Establishment Miscellaneous	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	
AL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS																					
TOTAL IMPERIAL	8,611	13,758	23,980	15,069	803	917	8,738	...	...	28,005	695	252,002	1,931	64,467	22,969	14,450	34,934	2,230	6,065	811,121

19. In Upper Burma the large outlay of Rx. 252,002 is due to the opening out of the Province generally. The other Provinces showing heavy outlay are Assam, Baluchistan and the Punjab. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were :—

In Baluchistan—

Buildings—New block of Public Offices, Quetta.
New Residency, Quetta.
Roads—Chor k hel Dhana road.

In Upper Burma—

Roads—Myingyan-Fort Stedman, Thabeitkyin-Mogok, Banmonk Mansi.

In Assam—

Road from Nichuguard to Manipur.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Buildings—Constructing buildings for a Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesur.

In Punjab—

Buildings—Constructing Militia lines, Kurram.
Civil buildings at Para Chinar.

In Bombay—

Buildings—Offices and quarters for the Customs and Salt Departments at Castle Rock.

The largest outlay on repairs of buildings is in Upper Burma and is due to the large increase in the number of Police buildings.

More than half of the total outlay on the up-keep of roads has been incurred in Upper Burma : Central India, Coorg, Baluchistan, Rajputana and Assam absorb most of the remainder.

The outlay incurred to the end of 1894-95 on the construction of the North-West Frontier road from Dera Ismail Khan to Khusalgarh is as follows :—

	Estimate.	Outlay.	Excess.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Works	324,636	322,606	—2,030
Establishment	65,897	69,915	+4,018
Tools and Plant	12,600	9,397	—3,203
TOTAL	403,133	401,918	—1,215

In addition to this outlay to the extent of Rx. 4,544 was incurred on this work and debited to the grant for 44—Military Works.

20. The *Provincial* outlay was incurred in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects specified below—

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.														
								Upper.	Lower.																					
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																														
New Works.																														
Forest	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.														
Customs	1,813	...	...	...	...	178	1,302	2,990										
Postal	785	...	1,112	...	...	...	5,210	7,107											
Telegraph	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	644								
Excise	2,882	...	...	...	188	1,632	62	4,280	3,360	12,468											
Residences for Local Governments, etc.	755	...	30,860	1,023	2,042	643	1,063	3,370	1,177	40,733														
Secretariat Offices	48	743	770	7,707	258	302	47	9,072														
Judicial houses not being Commissioners' Courts														
Land Revenue	1,433	...	...	469	8,017	10,901	6,701	41,617	24,032	69,700												
Treasury and Currency	110	...	...	...	...	...	11	180	...	307									
Board of Revenue	27	284	...	309	...	680														
Political Agencies	68	308	...	...	...	...	1,209	1,648										
Stamps and Stationery	4,124	...	...	1,611	...	8,736												
Minor Departments	98	...	...	96	11,161	1,580	4	354	164	13,484												
Law and Justice	4,409	...	18,212	3,060	7,001	6,750	2,302	5,836	8,487	66,936														
Ecclesiastical	1,171	...	140	62	429	110	1,029	416	4,030	7,886														
Jails	9,637	...	10,109	107	7,411	11,203	3,650	7,667	9,218	68,669														
Police	12,283	...	15,075	224	3,615	9,839	4,365	6,628	12,904	66,623														
Educational	3,434	...	698	2,950	6,094	3,528	4,056	28,762	23,277	71,805														
Medical	1,268	...	3,200	175	14,821	4,004	1,164	2,532	7,555	34,709														
Registration	7	...	...	...	419	138	...	7,563	169	9,316											
Printing	138	...	...	1,592	...	919	...	925	310	3,884												
Public Works	535	...	1,674	677	2,160	2,043	1,206	2,720	8,166	16,169														
Miscellaneous	10,186	2,132	472	130	4,207	1,115	249	18,641														
Government Experimental Farms	212	...	...	...	212											
Deduct—Contributions	37,048	...	112,287	13,706	68,681	70,643	29,164	118,468	108,913	659,498														
TOTAL	4,390	...	...	730	6,098	4,879	638	377	13,794	30,809												
	33,322	...	112,287	12,976	62,686	66,064	28,626	118,181	98,178	629,889														
Repairs.																														
Forest	12	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	298	309								
Customs	280	...	366	...	...	...	696	1,231											
Postal	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	696								
Telegraph	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	530								
Excise	55	...	...	...	304	719	213	534	229	2,067											
Residences for Local Governments	521	...	695	514	2,018	1,180	1,108	3,117	2,610	11,935														
Secretariat Offices	109	81	1,680	195	527	402	215	3,209														
Judicial houses not being Commissioners' Courts	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189						
Land Revenue	653	...	...	...	3,185	6,787	3,726	1,857	9,121	26,806											
Treasury and Currency	30	...	...	...	...	...	60	69	...	159									
Board of Revenue	48	107	155	295	...	605														
Political Agencies	91	...	...	...	130	...	586	796											
Stamps and Stationery	23	...	...	77	...	100												
Minor Departments	34	...	...	82	520	1,029	677	241	1,556	4,808												
Law and Justice	1,449	...	2,452	2,049	4,295	1,903	1,253	1,725	3,070	16,194														
Ecclesiastical	428	...	698	596	983	964	1,061	1,215	3,161	9,103														
Jails	1,177	...	1,583	525	3,126	2,569	4,473	1,086	2,254	16,867														
Police	2,177	...	1,678	336	1,314	7,842	5,151	466	4,973	29,938														
Educational	80	...	479	723	2,979	1,566	662	627	2,300	9,769														
Medical	163	...	680	50	7,267	1,429	626	1,210	3,861	15,235														
Marine	17	17														
Registration	30	...	...	...	37	7	...	122	23	219											
Printing	12	...	...	20	...	120	70	75	141	449												
Public Works	1,180	...	1,218	1,184	1,804	671	1,689	3,583	1,009	12,297														
Government Experimental Farms	361	...	...	...	361											
Miscellaneous	153	...	2,674	1,290	2,732	665	617	2,599	254	18,179														
Deduct—Contributions	9,316	...	15,373	7,468	31,795	20,254	23,407	19,270	37,308	172,067														
	8,301	...	15,373	7,468	31,439	20,026	23,567	19,270	37,148	171,906														
Carried over	41,638	...	127,919	20,440	94,185	96,990	60,953	137,461	128,321	700,565														

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Pro- vinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
								Upper.	Lower.							
OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.																
Brought forward	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
COMMUNICATIONS.	41,623	...	127,550	20,440	94,188	95,990	50,998	137,451	182,321	700,55
New Works.																
Metalled and bridged roads	7,274	...	2,657	707	21,963	13,041	14,046	6,306	12,897	79,60
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	12,345	...	15,345	21,591	4,628	70	13,020	...	5,324	72,23
District roads, unmetalled and un- raised	7,149	...	532	304	...	28	...	...	58	7,97
Village roads	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat-bridges and ferries	443	...	...	2,535	...	2,039	60	...	...	5,07
Accommodation for travellers	1,804	...	...	2,288	184	846	1,075	...	272	6,38
Arboriculture	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
	20,387	...	18,534	27,331	26,795	16,024	28,801	6,896	18,441	171,62
	101	...	...	61	2,459	93	2,514	...	8	5,23
Deduct—Contributions	29,196	...	18,534	27,270	24,336	15,931	28,287	6,306	18,443	166,36
Repairs.																
Metalled and bridged roads	25,850	...	23,846	7,157	47,478	60,891	55,328	11,838	60,063	301,34
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	11,518	...	25,446	21,928	8,892	...	17,202	...	19,666	103,62
District roads, unmetalled and un- raised	3,414	...	2,051	1,922	...	6	950	...	730	9,07
Village roads
Boat-bridges and ferries	1,177	...	...	2,125	...	7,789	12,337	...	...	23,42
Accommodation for travellers	657	...	...	4,270	363	3,094	3,378	...	693	12,44
Arboriculture	973	97
	42,816	...	51,943	37,411	66,723	90,780	89,095	11,838	81,105	451,51
	106	...	...	189	261	1,217	...	...	8	1,77
Deduct—Contributions	42,510	...	51,943	37,223	66,462	79,563	89,105	11,838	81,097	449,77
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																
New Works.																
Improvements to towns	237	...	4	...	...	10,562	312	167	...	11,22
Paving and streets	61	...
Water-supply	1,713	...	...	1,423	...	4,413	20,661	205	...	28,44
Sewerage and drainage	313	...	230	29	...	838	17,629	...	304	19,33
Harbours	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Light-houses	3,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,08
Mines.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	759	...	225	1,034	2,431	—4,703	1,638	...	2,035	3,44
	3,026	...	3,031	2,496	2,431	11,109	40,243	372	2,400	68,61
	2,087	...	...	687	...	1,320	31,925	205	...	38,44
Deduct—Contributions	969	...	3,031	1,799	2,431	9,783	9,018	167	2,345	30,11
Repairs.																
Markets	3	...	...	...	...	...
Improvements to towns	37	351	1,563	...	1,97
Paving and streets	3,153	...	71	3,22
Water-supply	16	...	...	238	...	70	67	...	246	...
Sewerage and drainage	742	...	...	...	...
Harbours	110	...	616	...	...	...	246	...
Light-houses	771	...	...	...	...	...	104	...
Miscellaneous	73	...	499	90	2,721	67	142	...	2,627	6,00
	89	...	1,320	338	3,340	1,116	3,712	1,583	3,395	14,00
	24	...	...	18	...	80	155	...	10	...
Deduct—Contributions	65	...	1,320	313	3,340	1,096	3,557	1,583	3,395	14,00
Total Work and Repairs	114,363	...	203,287	67,045	180,757	202,393	178,940	167,435	237,492	1,361,10
Establishment	41,734	...	49,905	30,671	75,747	86,300	69,698	51,537	94,612	508,00
Tools and Plant	1,966	...	1,756	353	2,078	1,781	4,526	4,378	5,248	22,00
Suspense	—551	...	1,625	5,681	—9,490	—16,092	—976	—4,267	—5,945	—29,00
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS CHARGED OVER.	157,513	...	256,773	132,630	249,082	274,412	232,189	208,963	332,296	1,668,00

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Upper.	Lower.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Public Works Officers brought forward	187,512	...	268,778	132,630	249,002	274,612	263,180	208,993	333,306	1,863,880
PROVINCIAL—contd.																
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																
New Works.																
Minor Departments	290	...	...	...	290
Law and Justice	145	...	145
Police	390	...	...	...	390
Educational	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
Miscellaneous	2,200	...	519	...	...	...	2,719
	2,200	5,000	1,100	...	145	...	8,544
Repairs.																
Minor Departments	1,940	...	...	...	1,940
Law and Justice	908	...	908
Ecclesiastical	100	...	...	...	...	100
Police	2,154	...	...	...	2,154
Miscellaneous	1,099	1,127	...	...	...	2,226
Medical	30	...	...	...	...	30
	1,219	5,230	...	908	...	7,355
COMMUNICATIONS.																
New Works.																
Metalled and bridged roads	683	...	683
District roads	340	...	5	...	...	...	345
Unmetalled roads
Bridges and culverts	99	...	...	...	99
Boat-bridges and ferries	170	...	170
Accommodation for travellers
Miscellaneous	2,278	233	615	...	...	...	3,126
	2,618	233	719	...	1,052	...	4,623
Repairs.																
Metalled and bridged roads	1,194	397	...	12,901	...	14,552
Unmetalled roads	771	...	...	...	771
District roads	404	...	...	...	404
Bridges and culverts	237	...	...	...	237
Boat-bridges and ferries	796	...	...	31	...	767
Accommodation for travellers	117	...	...	...	117
Miscellaneous	4,689	300	...	...	...	4,989
	6,679	2,226	...	12,992	...	21,797
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																
New Works.																
Improvements to towns	20,230	...	1,000	...	...	40	...	21,270
Water-supply	75	...	22,228	...	22,303
Sewerage and drainage	100	...	100
Miscellaneous	5,000	1,816	...	...	...	6,816
	20,230	...	6,000	1,891	...	22,369	...	30,480
Repairs.																
Improvements to towns	25	...	25
Water-supply	473	...	4,820	...	4,993
Sewerage and drainage	360	...	...	50	...	410
Miscellaneous	7,314	...	...	...	7,314
	360	7,780	...	4,595	...	12,741
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS																
Establishment	34	...	...	...	4,306	4,319	3,093	...	...	11,811
Tools and Plant	105	180	...	...	...	285
Miscellaneous	594	...	...	...	6	6,030	1,189	...	642	9,861
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	628	...	20,230	4,224	22,992	30,480	4,251	42,063	842	127,176
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	188,140	...	277,003	137,484	272,084	304,962	268,440	251,051	333,140	1,991,074

21. The following table shows the proportions in which Provincial funds have been utilised on Buildings, Roads, etc. :—

PROVINCES.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTLAY.										
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.											
Central Provinces	21	6	18	27	1	...	26	1	...	...	100
Lower Burma	44	6	8	20	1	...	19	1	1	...	100
Assam	10	6	20	28	1	...	30	1	4	...	100
Bengal	25	13	10	22	1	1	30	1	—8	..	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	24	11	6	29	4	...	31	1	—6	...	100
Punjab	11	9	10	35	4	1	28	2	...	...	100
Madras	57	9	3	6	...	1	24	2	—2	...	100
Bombay	28	11	6	24	1	1	29	2	—2	...	100
	29	9	9	24	2	1	27	1	—2	...	100
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.											
Central Provinces . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	95	100
Lower Burma . . . .	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Assam	46	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bengal	21	5	1	28	25	1	19	...	...	...	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4	17	2	7	6	26	14	1	...	23	100
Punjab . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	28	100
Madras . . . .	...	2	8	31	53	11	...	...	...	...	100
Bombay . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
	7	6	4	17	40	10	9	...	...	7	100

22. The outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department has been incurred in the following proportions :—

	Against	
	1893-94.	1892-93.
29 per cent. on new Buildings	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
9 " " Roads	10 "	11 "
2 " " Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1 "	3 "
9 " " on repairs to Buildings	9 "	8 "
24 " " " to Roads	24 "	22 "
1 " " " to Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1 "	1 "
27 " " of the total outlay has gone in payments to Establishment	24 "	23 "
1 " " on Tools and Plant	1 "	2 "

23. Attention is invited to the outlay by Public Works Officers of Rx. 529,289 on new Buildings, as compared with Rx. 166,393 on new Roads.

24. Large variations in the percentages are noticeable. In Madras it will be observed the percentage of outlay on new buildings is 57, against only 3 per cent. on new roads. Lower Burma, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras, and Bombay also show considerably larger outlay on new buildings than on new roads.

The outlay by officers of other Departments is comparatively small, and no matter of special interest is noticeable. The bulk of the outlay has been incurred on works of miscellaneous public improvement.

25. *Repairs* of Buildings and Roads have taken up the under-noted percentages of the total outlay :—

PROVINCES.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTLAY INCURRED ON REPAIRS.		
	Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.			
Central Provinces	6	27	...
Lower Burma	6	20	...
Assam	6	24	...
Bengal	13	22	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11	29	...
Punjab	9	35	1
Madras	9	6	1
Bombay	11	24	1
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.			
Central Provinces . . . . .	...	...	...
Lower Burma . . . . .	...	...	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...
Bengal	5	28	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17	7	26
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...
Madras	2	31	11
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...

26. The principal works under construction on which outlay was incurred were :—

In Central Provinces—

Buildings—Additions and alterations to Jail at Narsinghpur.
New Public Offices, Nagpur.
Special Repairs, Additions, etc., to Police Lines, Nagpur.
Roads—Mul-Umrer.
Arang-Khariar.
Mandla-Dindori.
Mandla-Bilaspur.
Bilaspur-Madras border.
Mul-Mooramgaon.

In Lower Burma—

Buildings—Jails at Prome and Insein.
New Government House, Rangoon.
New Public Offices, Rangoon.
Reformatory at Insein.
Deputy Commissioner's Court House at Myaungmya.
Roads—Tavoy to opposite Yebyu.
Shwegyin-Hlaingbwe.
Thonzeik-Bilin.
Bridge across Thonzèchaung.

In Assam—

Roads—Changsil Road, Duarband to Aijal.
Bridges on the Companyganj-Salutikar Road.
Completing Northern Trunk Road, Gohpur to Kolabari.

In Bengal—

Buildings—New Wing to the Opium Godown, Calcutta.
New Treasury Building, Faridpur.
New Stamp and Stationery Office, Calcutta.
Judge's Court, Noakhali.
Chemical Laboratory in the Presidency College, Calcutta.
Additional accommodation for Museum, Calcutta.

In Bengal—contd.

Roads—Foreshore Road, Howrah.
Ranchi-Chaibassa.
Darjeeling-Lebong.
Bridge over the Balasun.
Bridge on the Terai section, D. H. C. Road.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Buildings—Offices for Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal.
Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Haldwani Water Works.
Gohna Lake Protective measures, Garhwal.
Municipal Water Works, Lucknow.
Roads—Tonga Road from Brewery to Naini Tal.

In Punjab—

Simla Water Works.
New Girder Bridge across the River Jhelum.
Montgomery Jail.
Combined Boarding-house for the Central Training College, Normal School, and the Model School, Lahore.
Simla Sewage Works.
Restoration of Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.
Amballa Jail.

In Madras—

Buildings—Additions and improvements to Government House, Ootacamund.
Collector's Office at Calicut.
New Law College, Madras.
Additions and improvements to Penitentiary, Madras.
Connemara Library and Victoria Technical Institute, Madras.
Quarters for ten men of His Excellency the Governor's band.
Record room in Collector's Office in Thirumala Naick's Palace.
Additions and alterations to old High Court Buildings to accommodate Stamp, Stationery, Collectors' Offices, Madras.
New Law Court and block of buildings for Vakeels and Barristers, etc., Madras.
Additions to the Presidency College.
Roads—Vayitri to Gudalur.
Iron bridge at Mahasingi.
Rattikota to Royarani.

In Bombay—

Buildings—Distillery at Surat.
Maharashtra Female High School,
Central Jail, Ahmedabad.
Gujrat College at Ahmedabad.
Central Jail, Hyderabad.
Civil Hospital and Medical School at Hyderabad,
City Police Lines, Poona.
Distillery at Godhra.
Distillery buildings at Kotri.
St. George's Hospital, Bombay.
Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Courts at Poona.
Adding a wing to Public Works Buildings, Bombay.
Head-Quarters, Police Offices and Lines, Bombay.
Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud High School, Khandesh.
Roads—Hukeri-Gokak.
Nipani-Mahalingpur.
Gokak-Navalgund.
Havinbappargi Telgi,
Ghoda-Ambeason.
Bridge over Sabarmati River at Ahmedabad.
Neri-Ajanta.
Bridge at Dapuri on Mula River.
Vada-Shirghat.
Myria Bay-Shindgi.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Strengthening the existing dry rubble stone pitching from Colaba to opposite Marine Lines Station.

27. The money obtained from *Incorporated Local Funds* has been expended on the under-noted objects:—

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	HYDRA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
							Upper.	Lower.							
OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.															
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.															
New Works.															
Land Revenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
Minor Department . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	101	...	...	...
Police . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
Law and Justice . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,033	3,313	...	10,046	10
Medical	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	900	...	...	10,129	1,653	...	3,900	10
Public Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	487	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,667	...	...	...	790	141	64	4
	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	4,553	112	...	15,910	5,935	141	14,010	40
Deduct—Contributions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,978	...	...	...	4
	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	4,553	112	...	9,943	5,935	141	14,010	36
Repairs.															
Land Revenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,770	...	...	1
Minor Department . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Excise . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...
Law and Justice . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...
Police . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	3,005	3,170	...	90	4
Medical	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	5	...	3,154	1,700	...	263	4
Public Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	270	1,700	...	...	1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	170	...	6,441	9,021	...	308	10
Deduct—Contributions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	...
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	170	...	6,163	9,021	...	308	10
COMMUNICATIONS.															
New Works.															
Metalled and bridged roads	10	...	230	...	...	43	236	13,638	245	...	21,373	3,704	...	16,470	60
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4,300	423	2,061	34,476	...	14,385	...	...	16,369	...
District roads . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	7,388	...	9,967	...	...	2,745	821	20	5,816	...
Village roads . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	271	...	173	...	...	...	...
Bridges and culverts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,480	...	...	...
Boat-bridges and ferries . . . . .	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	616	...	25	...	98	540	...
Accommodation for travellers . . . . .	...	...	36	...	...	130	...	...	308	...	3	990	...	231	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	...	402	...	...	11,951	680	23,666	36,916	...	36,704	13,054	126	39,450	120
Deduct—Contributions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,825	...	...	...	...
	10	...	402	...	...	11,951	680	23,666	36,916	...	36,660	13,054	126	39,450	108
Repairs.															
Metalled and bridged roads	193	...	...	...	...	1,856	141	7,336	245	...	65,088	14,101	2,003	23,548	110
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	701	...	...	...	...	1,047	...	1,323	20,806	...	14,443	...	...	22,695	...
District roads . . . . .	...	...	994	...	...	265	...	1,100	...	...	3,092	17,134	...	7,308	...
Village roads . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridges and culverts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	...	...	...
Boat-bridges and ferries . . . . .	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	...	972	36	1,168	...
Navigable canals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	...	...
Accommodation for travellers . . . . .	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	1,530	...	100	2,607	...	637	...
Arboriculture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,312	...	...	271	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	903	...	1,114	...	...	3,167	141	9,708	26,396	...	84,136	34,343	2,500	61,518	200
Deduct—Contributions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	...
	903	...	1,114	...	...	3,167	141	9,708	26,396	...	83,716	34,343	2,500	61,518	180
Carried over	903	...	1,114	...	...	14,028	691	30,091	63,506	...	130,091	64,383	2,790	114,591	...

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Province.	Bunna.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Panjab.	Madras.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Upper.	Lower.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	922	...	1,676	...	...	16,024	891	38,081	62,606	...	136,691	64,363	2,793	487,131
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.														
<i>New Works.</i>														
Improvements to towns	890	...	800	...	...	...	135	...	1,924
Markets	10	...	...	...	1,526	9,718	236	...	...	3	...	11,463
Water-supply	75	...	...	...	...	830	3,271	...	...	3,909	...	21,361
Lighting and streets	971	...	...	...	...	...	971
Waste and drainage	607	...	96	1,761	223	2,686
Harbours	7,788	...	...	...	...	...	7,788
Sanitary	12	...	12
Miscellaneous	75	...	...	1	140	...	1,429	...	9	608	...	2,330
Deduct—Contributions	100	...	...	891	1,809	16,206	5,443	...	104	6,398	223	43,366
	160	...	...	891	1,666	16,206	5,443	...	9	6,398	223	43,270
<i>Repairs.</i>														
Improvements to towns	405	...	...	...	209	...	614
Markets	3	...	...	...	20	992	218	...	...	...	...	1,233
Lighting and streets	405	...	...	...	1,377	...	1,782
Water-supply	4	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	9	2,635	8	3,809
Waste and drainage	310	...	610	543	...	1,473
Harbours	403	...	...	...	...	...	606
Miscellaneous	25	...	...	...	...	45	865	...	962	358	...	2,265
Sanitary	5	...	5
Deduct—Contributions	32	...	...	...	20	2,340	2,060	...	1,691	5,127	8	11,679
	32	...	...	...	20	2,340	2,050	...	1,624	5,127	8	11,623
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	922	...	1,788	...	...	16,919	2,577	55,626	68,998	...	138,223	...	3,024	402,011
Establishment	92	...	407	...	...	...	915	12,114	5,904	...	39,600	11,270	847	88,274
Office and Plant	11	...	28	...	...	...	36	811	...	...	1,000	342	908	5,089
Expenses	167
TOTAL OFFICERS OF THE P. W. DEPT.	1,028	...	2,201	...	...	16,919	3,528	68,664	75,902	...	179,023	87,380	4,774	562,511
CIVIL BUILDINGS.														
<i>New Works.</i>														
Palace	100	...	...	...	100
Telegraph	15	...	...	...	15
Administration	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,569	...	133	138	2,879
Police
Public Revenue	1,600	...	...	...	1,600
Other Departments
	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	347
Department of Justice	4,513	...	...	...	4,513
Department of Local Administration	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,308	2,408	...	2,638	13,408
Department of Public Instruction	10	...	...	...	10
	1,728	...	...	...	1,728
	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	...	1,449	160	...	2,327	4,468
Public Works	99	...	...	...	2,885	...	1,131	...	4,116
Public Administration	18	...	...	...	18
Public Revenue	...	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	340	...	5,317	7,997
	123	389	...	...	...	99	...	236	...	19,641	2,902	...	11,646	41,126
<i>Repairs.</i>														
Palace	18	...	...	...	18
Telegraph	62	...	...	...	62
Administration	323	...	...	...	323
Police	57	...	...	...	57
Public Revenue	2,074	...	94	40	2,309
Other Departments
Department of Justice
Department of Local Administration
Department of Public Instruction
Public Works
Public Administration
Public Revenue
Other Departments

Department of Justice	2,874	...	...	...	2,874
TOTAL REPAIRS carried over	...	661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,810	8	...	85	6,004
TOTAL WORKS carried over	123	389	...	...	...	99	...	236	...	19,641	2,902	...	11,646	41,126
OFFICERS OF THE P. W. DEPT. carried over	1,028	...	2,201	...	...	16,919	3,528	68,664	75,902	...	179,023	87,380	4,774	562,511

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Pro- vinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Frontier and Orissa.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Upper.	Lower.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Beers of the P. W. D. brought over	1,028	...	2,301	...	...	18,919	2,528	69,554	75,003	...	179,033	87,380	4,774	144,823	592,541
Civil Buildings—contd.						Officers	of other	Depart-	ments—	contd.					
Total Works brought over	123	369	...	...	...	99	...	235	...	19,041	2,903	...	11,548	6,191	41,125
Brought over	...	661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,810	8	...	98	40	4,604
Repairs—contd.															
venue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767	...	...	...	...	767
mal	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,963	6,072	...	1,331	7,814	17,327
itional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	206
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743	...	...	...	...	1,743
	5	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	195	...	2,480	46	3,386
orks	33	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	2,530	...	...	449	...	3,036
ation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	57
aneous	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,409	54	...	5,043	7	8,707
COMMUNICATIONS.	106	950	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	16,106	6,329	...	10,300	7,908	61,733
New Works.															
land bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	...	...	11,093	215	...	19,943	...	31,581
bridged, and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,968	5,140	...	27,397	953	...	5,490	396	48,335
roads	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	15,303	723	...	2,630	573	18,499
roads	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,633	139	...	6,800	3,912	17,582
and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	2,982	...	38,024	1,067	...	11,015	5,023	69,496
dikes and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	310	...	431	100	...	3,814	288	4,943
ble canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	2,821	...	...	44	...	2,865
modation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	115	983	194	...	920	139	...	121	6,604	10,946
ulture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	14	...	106
aneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	1,475	4,710	144	...	...	333	6,761
Deduct—Contributions	50	...	...	...	...	547	5,689	5,697	1,475	107,614	3,479	...	49,863	19,122	196,541
Repairs.	50	...	...	...	...	547	5,689	5,697	1,475	107,614	3,479	...	49,823	19,122	196,496
d and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	675	...	...	...	54,937	719	...	105,126	1,073	222,829
bridged, and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	3,709	1,498	4,685	...	71,918	14,122	...	25,808	7,632	129,539
roads	...	14	...	...	...	3,147	...	...	...	39,006	10,216	...	18,790	11,330	79,509
roads	...	2	...	...	...	696	...	...	...	24,098	3,444	...	15,994	21,308	65,483
and culverts	...	1	...	...	...	...	610	1,116	...	21,642	1,429	...	8,300	1,900	29,997
dikes and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	47	17	56	...	1,665	323	...	1,095	399	2,494
ble canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	53	...	...	453	...	535
modation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	424	264	240	...	5,530	900	...	89	6,968	14,330
ulture	...	...	...	...	...	626	...	...	...	2,163	...	...	128	...	3,114
aneous	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	7,114	193	...	...	60	7,379
Deduct—Contributions	...	17	...	...	...	9,536	2,379	6,107	...	225,225	31,251	...	230,783	50,770	555,998
CELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.	...	17	...	...	...	9,536	2,379	6,107	...	225,225	31,251	...	230,747	50,770	555,983
New Works.															
ements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	137	...	...	167	...	324
s	...	...	...	...	...	63	9,528	443	...	214	...	...	6,536	...	19,103
and streets	7	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	16	100
supply	...	...	...	...	...	732	195	286	...	4,126	...	...	933	21,680	27,963
ge and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	56	209	406	...	190	5	...	403	...	1,258
vancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
aneous	28	...	...	...	...	18	551	885	...	598	16	...	2,056	640	4,799
Deduct—Contributions	35	...	...	...	...	997	10,889	2,040	...	5,269	21	...	12,098	22,348	53,698
Repairs.	35	...	...	...	...	997	10,889	2,040	...	5,269	21	...	12,098	22,348	53,639
ements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	134	29	...	10	...	179
s	...	...	...	...	...	17	526	915	...	...	...	...	1,364	...	2,925
and streets	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
supply	...	10	...	...	...	491	61	85	...	2,963	...	...	4,073	9,628	17,339
ge and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	72	...	296	139	...	...	21	843
vancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
aneous	7	...	...	...	...	81	332	317	...	779	98	...	10,440	498	12,499
Deduct—Contributions	51	10	...	...	...	594	980	1,896	...	4,193	264	...	15,989	9,984	25,530
orks and repairs	364	1,366	...	...	...	11,777	19,796	16,475	1,475	378,046	64,244	...	230,392	116,924	623,299
ishment	...	...	...	...	...	3,817	1,076	1,248	...	67,378	9,639	11,996	69,941	10,989	174,676
and plants	...	...	...	...	...	197	19	98	...	2,804	816	...	2,340	781	4,999
aneous	165	24	...	...	...	681	7	2,868	204	...	1,093	24	3,079	2,909	12,630
DEAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.	549	1,390	...	...	...	16,612	30,968	22,999	1,679	419,330	58,921	11,460	267,549	126,564	1,116,299
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL	1,577	1,390	2,301	...	...	23,421	34,396	61,323	77,681	445,330	294,946	99,340	409,453	263,261	1,998,797

28. The Major portion of the outlay by Public Works officers has been incurred on "Communications" of which 28 per cent. is upon new works, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Lower Burma, Assam, and Bombay, and 39 per cent. on repairs, for the most part carried out in Assam, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Bombay.

The outlay on "New Buildings" is comparatively small, being 6 per cent. on the total outlay, and the largest expenditure under this head occurred in Bombay.

29. About two-thirds of the total outlay from Incorporated Local Funds has, it will be observed, been administered by officers of other Departments, and the bulk of the outlay, viz., 50 per cent., has been expended on repairs to "Communications." Bengal and Madras with Rx. 225,225 and Rx. 230,747 respectively show the largest outlay.

30. The money assigned to public works from Incorporated Local Funds was expended in the following proportions upon Buildings and Communications and other works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement:—

PROVINCES.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL OUTLAY.									
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Miscellaneous.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.				TOTAL.
OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.										
Rajputana . . . . .	...	1	2	87	...	...	9	1	...	100
Ceorg . . . . .	...	...	21	51	...	7	19	1	...	100
Central Provinces . . . . .	...	...	74	20	...	6	...	...	...	100
Burma, Upper	3	...	18	4	...	48	26	1	...	100
" Lower	7	...	34	14	...	22	18	1	...	100
Assam . . . . .	...	1	47	35	...	7	7	...	...	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5	3	21	47	...	1	22	1	...	100
Punjab	7	10	15	41	...	6	13	...	...	100
Madras	3	...	2	52	...	5	18	20	...	100
Bombay	10	...	27	43	...	9	10	1	...	100
TOTAL	6	3	28	39	7	2	14	1	...	100
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.										
Rajputana	23	19	9	...	6	9	...	...	...	100
Central India	28	68	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	100
Central Provinces	1	...	3	57	6	4	23	1	...	100
Burma, Upper . . . . .	...	...	27	11	51	5	5	...	...	100
" Lower	1	...	38	27	9	6	6	...	...	100
Assam . . . . .	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bengal	4	4	24	50	1	1	15	1	...	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5	11	6	56	...	...	18	2	...	100
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Madras	3	3	13	58	3	3	15	1	...	100
Bombay	4	6	13	37	16	7	14	1	...	100
TOTAL	4	4	17	50	5	8	15	1	...	100

31. The money assigned for outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department has been expended in the following proportions:—

	Against	
	1893-94.	1892-93.
6 per cent. on New Buildings	6 per cent.	6 per cent.
28 " " Roads	30 " "	30 " "
7 " " Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5 " "	5 " "
3 " " Repairs to Buildings	3 " "	3 " "
39 " " " Roads	33 " "	38 " "
2 " " " Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2 " "	2 " "
14 " " Establishment	15 " "	15 " "
1 " " Tools and Plant	1 " "	1 " "
100		

The following are the percentages with respect to outlay by officers of other Departments :—

	Against	
	1893-94.	1892-93.
4 per cent. on New Buildings	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
17 „ „ Roads	18 „	19 „
5 „ „ Miscellaneous Public Improvements .	6 „	5 „
4 „ „ Repairs to Buildings	3 „	3 „
50 „ „ „ Roads	49 „	50 „
3 „ „ „ Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3 „	3 „
15 „ „ Establishment	14 „	14 „
1 „ „ Tools and Plant	1 „	1 „
1 „ „ Miscellaneous	2 „	1 „
100		

32. The percentage of repair upon the total outlay is shown by provinces below :—

PROVINCES.	PERCENTAGE EXPENDED ON REPAIRS.		
	Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
<i>By Public Works Officers.</i>			
Rajputana	1	87	...
Coorg . . . . .	...	51	1
Central Provinces . . . . .	...	20	...
Upper Burma . . . . .	...	4	...
Lower „ . . . . .	...	14	4
Assam	1	35	3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3	47	1
Punjab	10	41	6
Madras . . . . .	...	52	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	43	...
<i>By Officers of other Departments.</i>			
Rajputana	19	...	9
Central India	68	1	1
Central Provinces . . . . .	...	57	4
Upper Burma . . . . .	...	11	5
Lower „ . . . . .	...	27	6
Bengal	4	50	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11	56	...
Madras	3	58	3
Bombay	6	37	7

33. The principal works in progress were:—

In Central Provinces—

Road—Narsingpur-Gorabibi Section of the Narsingpur-Laknadon Road.

In Assam—

Roads—Improving Natwanpur Road.

Sylhet-Muktapurghat.

Pagla-Gobindganj.

Sunamganj-Pagla.

Gauripur-Roha.

Sylhet-Lalabazar to Sherpur.

Lakhipur Road.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Roads—Baijnath and Hawalbagh Cart Road.

Azamgarh and Mau Road.

In Bombay—

Roads—Ahmedabad-Bareja.

Dholka-Ahmedabad.

Athni-Kempur.

Kudchi-Terdal.

Nadiad-Kapadvanj.

Petlad-Cambay.

Dhondaicha-Sháháda.

Kalyan-Malsejghat.

Amalner-Chopda.

Nasik-Dindori and Kalvan.

Pen-Panvel.

Manor-Váda.

Pimpoda-Vathar.

Bhiwandi-Váda.

Indi-Shindgi.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—

Drainage of Ahmedabad City.

Hubli Water-works.

Dhulia „

Panvel „

Protective Works, Surat.

34. The names of works and localities on which outlay by officers of other Departments has been incurred cannot be given, as accounts are not received in such detail.

35. The works carried out by the Public Works Department from money assigned from Excluded Local Funds* in the various Provinces are classified below :—

	Bengal.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.					
<i>New Works.</i>					
Political Agency	—142	—142
Educational	3,280	15	1,717	5,012
Law and Justice
Police	1,678	...	525	2,198
Medical	—10	719	...	242	951
Miscellaneous	53	1,406	...	1,459
TOTAL	—10	5,725	1,421	2,342	9,478
<i>Deduct—Contributions</i>
	—10	5,725	1,421	2,342	9,478
<i>Repairs.</i>					
Customs	10	10
Land Revenue	165	...	...	165
Excise	87	...	...	87
Educational	1,010	252	...	1,271
Law and Justice	55	...	...	55
Ecclesiastical	1	...	...	1
Police	691	...	24	715
Medical	1,477	...	209	1,686
Miscellaneous	124	38	34	196
TOTAL	3,619	290	277	4,186
<i>Deduct—Contributions</i>
	...	3,619	290	277	4,186
COMMUNICATIONS.					
<i>New Works.</i>					
Metalled and bridged roads	3,939	3,939
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	20	20
Accommodation for travellers	350	...	4	354
TOTAL	350	...	3,963	4,313
Carried over	—10	9,894	1,711	6,552	17,977

	Bengal.	Panjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	—10	9,694	1,711	6,682	17,977
COMMUNICATIONS—contd.					
<i>Repairs.</i>					
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	88	...	68	156
Metalled and bridged roads	...	59	...	1,208	1,267
Accommodation for travellers	...	329	...	...	329
Arboriculture	...	811	...	...	811
TOTAL	...	1,287	...	1,276	2,563
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					
<i>New Works.</i>					
Improvements to towns	...	1,918	...	...	1,948
Markets	...	693	...	1	694
Paving and streets	...	6,428	...	...	6,428
Water-supply	...	3,360	...	11,109	14,469
Sewerage and drainage	...	4,586	75	3,017	7,658
Harbours	8,655	4	8,659
Light-houses	150	150
Conservancy	...	1,766	...	...	1,766
Lighting	...	34	609	...	643
Miscellaneous	...	1,174	323	269	1,766
TOTAL	...	19,069	9,662	14,550	44,181
<i>Repairs.</i>					
Improvements to towns	...	3,324	...	...	3,324
Markets	...	465	...	...	465
Paving and streets	...	22,434	...	...	22,434
Water-supply	...	2,254	...	144	2,398
Sewerage and drainage	...	2,305	...	26	2,331
Harbours	59	852	911
Light-houses	124	124
Conservancy	...	835	...	...	835
Lighting	...	25	260	...	285
Miscellaneous	...	482	282	2	716
	...	32,124	551	1,148	33,823
Total Works and Repairs	—10	63,074	11,924	23,556	98,544
Establishment	—3	3,816	1,109	2,194	7,116
Tools and Plant	...	960	44	231	1,235
Suspense	—74	—74
TOTAL	—13	67,850	13,077	25,907	106,821

36. The following table shows the expenditure from Contributions and Local Loans on works carried through the agency of the Public Works Department:—

	Military Works Department.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Central Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
						Upper.	Lower.							
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.														
<i>New Works.</i>														
Police . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Sum . . . . .	...	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580
Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices . . . . .	...	...	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Police Departments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	134	1,070	4	...	...	1,273
Educational . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,502	...	93	662	99	3,518	61	...	11,551	18,486
Law and Justice . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	132
Ecclesiastical	635	288	...	...	826	...	4,038	...	...	...	...	90	582	7,352
Police . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	8	65
Police . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	...	...	...	892
Medical . . . . .	...	8,352	...	...	775	...	...	3	5,792	4,892	300	...	1,583	16,697
Miscellaneous	459	...	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	42	184	...	1,144
TOTAL	1,094	3,635	917	...	4,326	...	5,026	790	6,025	10,551	589	277	13,384	46,654
<i>Repairs.</i>														
Police and Revenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Telegraph . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sum . . . . .	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	40
Police residences . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	847	...	...	...	...	847
Residences for Local Governments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Police Departments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	12	50	...	...	179
Educational . . . . .	...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	180	39	...	...	109	413
Law and Justice . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ecclesiastical	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	84
Medical . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	286	...	...	...	301
Miscellaneous	777	...	359	...	...	...	132	...	...	270	...	...	...	1,538
TOTAL	807	...	525	...	15	...	182	...	1,120	607	50	...	165	3,421
COMMUNICATIONS.														
<i>New Works.</i>														
Raised, bridged and metalled roads . . . . .	...	15	6,903	...	101	126	...	54	2,486	1,003	2,288	...	4	13,83
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	126	...	4	18
District roads . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	...	...	...	26
Village roads . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	8	100	...	...	13
TOTAL	...	15	6,903	...	101	126	...	60	2,459	1,928	2,514	...	8	14,11
Carried over	1,901	3,650	8,845	...	4,442	126	5,158	790	9,604	13,086	3,163	277	13,907	64,9

	Military Works Department.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Upper.	Lower.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	1,901	8,650	8,345	...	4,442	126	5,158	790	9,604	13,086	8,108	277	13,907	64,389
<i>Repairs.</i>														
Raised, bridged and metalled roads	...	327	1,855	..	106	...	681	2,410	261	583	...	23	8	6,254
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	189	...	...	...	...	...	189
Boat-bridges and ferries	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	...	...	...	1,267
Arboriculture	20	...	...	...	20
Accommodation for travellers	292	60	...	...	...	361
TOTAL	...	327	2,163	...	106	...	681	2,599	553	1,640	..	23	8	8,100
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.														
<i>New Works.</i>														
Improvement to towns	237	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	287
Markets	669	...	...	...	...	...	...	669
Paving and streets	75	...	...	...	...	...	36	111
Water-supply	...	427	1	847	17,247	1	3,701	571	...	890	14,560	205	...	88,459
Sewerage and drainage	175	...	...	20	...	266	16,084	...	...	16,554
Harbours	1,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,911
Miscellaneous	...	591	..	...	...	132	154	86	..	205	581	...	19	1,768
TOTAL	..	1,018	1	847	17,659	133	6,510	686	...	1,420	31,225	205	55	59,759
<i>Repairs.</i>														
Markets	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Paving and streets	10	10
Improvement to towns	...	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water-supply	...	261	...	...	...	..	...	15	...	50	43	...	...	369
Harbours	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
Miscellaneous	...	86	...	...	24	350	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	602
Sewerage and drainage	57	...	...	...	57
TOTAL	...	355	...	...	24	350	401	15	...	107	185	...	10	1,447
Total Works and Repairs	1,901	5,350	10,509	847	22,281	609	12,750	4,090	10,157	16,253	84,518	505	13,980	133,695
Establishment	26	162	2,575	...	281	61	771	559	170	770	367	97	10	5,849
Tools and Plant	2	24	158	...	42	3	50	40	20	45	11	6	...	401
TOTAL	1,929	5,536	13,243	847	(a) 22,554	673	13,571	4,689	10,347	17,068	(b) 84,891	608	13,990	139,945

(a) Includes Rx. 15,787 on account of Local Loans.

(b) Ditto Rx. 9,284 ditto.

37. The principal contribution works on which outlay was incurred during 1894-95 were—

In Central Provinces—

Balram Dass Water-works, Raipur.

Raj-Nandgaon Water-works.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Additions to La Martinière Girls' School, Lucknow.

Central India—

Feeder Road from Namli Railway Station to Sailana town.

In Punjab—

Jubilee Museum, Lahore.

Delhi Water-works.

Delhi Sewage-works.

Dalhousie Water-supply.

Improving Drainage-works, Ludhiana City.

Amballa Water-supply.

New girder bridge across the Jhelum at Kohala.

In Bombay—

Maharashtra Female High School.

New Cathedral High School.

Ráo Bahádur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud High School, Khándesh.

Lunatic Asylum at Nawpada.

38. The suspense balances and objectionable expenditure outstanding at the close of 1894-95 are separately reviewed.

SIMLA ;
The 7th May 1896.

}

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract and detailed accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head Civil Works during 1894-95.

Acctt.-Genl., P. W. Dept., memorandum No. 386 G., dated 7th May 1896.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Accompaniment to Accountant General, P. W. D., No. 336 G., dated 7th May 1895.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head CIVIL WORKS during 1894-95, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the Actuals of the year 1893-94.

REVENUE.				Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency.	For details, see page.	EXPENDITURE.			
Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1894-95.			Actuals, 1893-94.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1894-95.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	IMPERIAL		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental	vii	243,103	241,000	198,900	386,103
				Civil		1,656	2,000	6,500	2,915
						244,759	243,000	205,400	389,018
				REPAIRS —					
				Departmental	vii	144,575	148,200	170,400	157,729
				Civil		1,225	1,500	3,500	1,863
						145,800	149,700	173,900	159,592
				ESTABLISHMENT —					
				Departmental	vii	115,662	110,900	121,800	141,061
				Civil		360	500	500	37
						116,022	111,400	122,300	141,098
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental	vii	6,030	6,600	9,100	10,3
				Civil		9	...	...	...
						6,039	6,600	9,100	10,3
				SUPPLIES—					
				Departmental		—2,178	—3,500	...	—5,7
				Civil . . . . .		...	...	...	...
						—2,178	—3,500	...	—5,7
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental . . . . .		...	...	...	...
				Civil		691	600	700	...
						691	600	700	...
				RESERVE—					
				Departmental . . . . .		...	1,700	6,200	...
						...	1,700	6,200	...
				TOTAL—					
16,260	13,000	14,100	13,879	Departmental	} vii {	507,192	504,900	508,400	681
381	300	100	60	Civil		3,941	4,000	11,200	...
16,641	13,300	14,200	13,939	Carried over		511,133	508,900	519,600	681

"Departmental" implies that the transactions have been controlled by officers of the Public Works Department, "Civil" means that the agency has been outside the Public Works Department, generally officers of the Revenue, Police or Judicial Service.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

REVENUE.				Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency.	For details, see page.	EXPENDITURE.			
Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1894-95.			Actuals, 1893-94.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1893-94.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
16,641	13,800	14,200	13,939	Brought forward	..	511,133	509,500	517,600	695,94
				DEDUCT—					
				Outlay in England—					
				At 2 shillings per rupee	vii	3,598	4,000	200	3,31
				Exchange		2,991	3,300	100	2,10
						6,589	7,300	300	5,47
16,641	13,800	14,200	13,939	Net receipts and outlay in India		504,544	502,200	517,300	690,47
				ADD—					
				Receipts and outlay in England—					
25,828	24,800	25,700	25,342	At 2 shillings per rupee	vii	82,170	82,100	83,900	88,41
16,785	17,700	21,400	21,084	Exchange on above		68,364	68,400	59,900	57,44
59,254	55,600	61,300	60,365	TOTAL IMPERIAL	vii	(a) 655,078	652,700	661,100	(a) 836,35
				PROVINCIAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		726,125	734,200	677,000	846,56
				Civil		63,655	44,800	49,100	34,13
						789,780	779,000	726,100	880,71
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		635,527	639,000	640,800	667,30
				Civil	vii	41,893	35,600	28,200	33,24
						677,420	674,600	669,000	700,54
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		509,394	502,000	533,500	485,31
				Civil		11,811	11,600	11,900	11,18
						521,205	513,600	545,400	496,50
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		22,060	22,500	35,600	25,82
				Civil		255	300	300	21
						22,315	22,800	36,100	26,03
				Carried over. { Provincial { Departmental		1,893,106	1,897,700	1,887,100	2,025,03
				{ Civil		117,614	92,300	89,500	78,88
				{ Imperial		655,078	652,700	661,100	836,83
2,354	55,800	61,300	60,365						

(a) These figures include expenditure incurred by Bombay on account of Indo-European Telegraph Department for works and repairs.

STRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

REVENUE.				Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency.	For details, see page .	EXPENDITURE.			
Actuals, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1894-95.			Actuals, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1894-95.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
9,254	55,800	61,300	60,865	Brought forward		655,078	652,700	661,100	896,339
...	...	...	...	Imperial		1,893,106	1,897,700	1,897,100	2,025,020
				Provincial	{ Departmental Civil	117,614	92,300	89,500	78,886
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental		—29,207	—16,700	24,000	—12,162
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						—29,207	—16,700	24,000	—12,162
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental		...	...	...	...
				Civil		9,501	20,300	25,400	25,118
						9,501	20,300	25,400	25,118
				RESERVE—					
				Departmental		...	...	...	...
				TOTAL—					
168,388	147,800	160,200	166,713	Departmental		1,863,899	1,881,000	1,911,100	2,012,851
124,322	118,400	130,000	128,731	Civil		127,175	118,600	114,900	103,951
292,660	266,200	290,200	235,474	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	vii	1,991,074	1,999,600	2,026,000	2,116,801
				INCORPORATED LOCAL					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		239,038	231,200	240,700	238,291
				Civil		291,248	311,400	340,100	307,62
						530,286	542,600	580,800	545,92
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		252,973	249,500	253,800	246,87
				Civil		630,985	618,100	668,800	611,42
						883,958	867,600	922,600	858,31
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		85,274	84,600	88,600	84,81
				Civil		174,570	172,400	183,100	159,01
						259,844	257,000	271,700	243,8
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		5,089	4,400	5,800	5,2
				Civil		6,893	7,800	9,500	7,7
						11,982	12,200	15,300	13,0
...	...	...	...	Carried over	{ Incorporated Local { Departmental Civil	562,374	569,700	588,900	575,0
						1,109,696	1,109,700	1,201,500	1,085,3
361,914	322,000	351,500	355,839	Others		2,642,152	2,632,300	2,687,100	2,952,1

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—concluded.

REVENUE.				Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency.	For details, see page .	EXPENDITURE.			
Actuals, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.	Revised Estimate, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1893-94.			Actuals, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1893-94.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
351,914	322,000	351,500	355,839	Brought forward.	...	2,640,152	2,652,300	2,687,100	2,953,151
				Others . . . . .	...	582,374	569,700	588,900	575,027
				Local . . . . .	...	1,103,696	1,109,700	1,201,500	1,085,871
				Departmental . . . . .	...			
				Civil . . . . .	...			
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental . . . . .	...	167	...	...	...
				Civil . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
						167	...	...	...
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
				Civil . . . . .	...	12,530	12,300	4,800	16,236
						12,530	12,300	4,800	16,236
2,074	2,400	3,100	3,284	Departmental . . . . .	...	582,541	569,700	588,900	575,027
274,472	268,000	270,400	273,700	Civil . . . . .	...	1,116,226	1,122,000	1,206,300	1,102,111
276,546	260,400	273,500	276,984	TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL . . . . .	...	1,698,767	1,691,700	1,795,200	1,677,144
				* EXCLUDED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS . . . . .	...	57,972	121,200	141,500	43,271
				REPAIRS . . . . .	...	40,572	40,900	39,200	36,362
				ESTABLISHMENT . . . . .	...	7,116	8,100	13,100	7,221
				TOOLS AND PLANT . . . . .	...	1,235	1,300	1,400	586
				SUSPENSE	42	—74	...	...	...
				TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL		106,821	171,500	192,200	87,440
				* CONTRIBUTIONS.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS . . . . .	...	95,841	93,000	15,200	80,091
				REPAIRS . . . . .	...	12,968	14,900	1,800	10,780
				ESTABLISHMENT . . . . .	...	5,087	6,200	4,300	5,431
				TOOLS AND PLANT . . . . .	...	377	400	300	451
				TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	43	114,873	114,500	21,600	96,753
				* LOCAL LOANS.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS . . . . .	...	24,886	24,000	...	13,631
				REPAIRS . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
				ESTABLISHMENT . . . . .	...	162	...	...	541
				TOOLS AND PLANT . . . . .	...	24	...	...	...
				TOTAL . . . . .	...	25,072	24,000	...	14,172
				GRAND TOTAL—					
229,285	205,700	224,500	230,332	Departmental . . . . .	...	3,344,343	3,408,800	3,363,700	3,616,731
399,175	376,700	400,500	402,491	Civil . . . . .	...	1,247,342	1,245,200	1,332,400	1,211,931
628,460	582,400	625,000	632,823	TOTAL CIVIL WORKS	43	4,591,685	4,654,000	4,696,100	4,828,671

* Departmental.

SIMLA ;

Dated the 7th May 1896.

A. R. BECHER,

Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dep.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE DURING 1894-95.

	Eng- land.	INDIA.							Assam.	Burma.		Bengal.	Panjab.	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Raj- putana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hydra- bad.	Balu- chistan.	TOTAL.		Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.			
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL														
DEPARTMENTAL.														
Costs of Buildings . . .	...	116	1,325	1,012	109	...	2,220	4,782	...	3,757	900	66	2,788	12,293
Value of buildings . . .	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	40	...	156	...	...	...	196
„ Barrack furniture . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ tools and plant . . .	...	...	12	102	35	...	...	149	...	110	...	...	...	259
„ produce . . .	...	2	100	3	...	...	...	105	...	7	...	...	...	112
„ old materials . . .	...	7	18	4	8	...	1	33	...	4	...	...	...	37
Value of materials from old buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	-2	...	-1
Unclaimed deposits . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	115	17	32	16	...	...	180	...	44	...	752	...	976
TOTAL	...	240	1,507	1,153	168	...	2,221	5,289	...	4,036	900	816	2,788	13,879
Add England	25,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,342
Exchange	21,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,084
TOTAL	46,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,426
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL	46,426	240	1,507	1,153	168	...	2,221	5,289	...	4,036	900	816	2,788	60,505
<i>Officers of other Departments.</i>														
Miscellaneous . . .	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46	...	14	...	...	...	60
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46	...	14	...	...	...	...
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER.	46,426	240	1,507	1,153	168	46	2,221	5,335	...	4,100	900	816	2,788	60,565

	England.	INDIA.						
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Baluahistan.	TOTAL INDIA.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	46,426	240	1,507	1,153	168	46	2,221	5,335
PROVINCIAL.								
DEPARTMENTAL.								
Rents of buildings
Sales of buildings
„ tools and plant
„ produce
„ old materials
Value of materials from old buildings
Rents from Strand bank Maidan, etc.
Receipts from P. W. Workshops
„ from Thomason College, Roorkee
Tolls on roads
Ferry receipts
Unclaimed deposits
Collections under Highway Act
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous
TOTAL
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.								
Rents of buildings
Sales of buildings
„ produce
Sale of tools and plant and old materials
Tolls on roads
Ferry receipts
Fees on masonry graves
Contributions
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous
TOTAL
TOTAL PROVINCIAL
INCORPORATED LOCAL.								
DEPARTMENTAL.								
Rents of buildings
Sales of buildings
„ tools and plant
„ produce
„ old materials	2	...	...	2
Value of materials received from old buildings
Unclaimed deposits
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous
Arboriculture
TOTAL	2	...	...	2
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.								
Rents of buildings
Sales of buildings
„ old materials
„ produce
Tolls on roads	2,227	...	...	2,227
Canal and Ferry receipts
Arboriculture
Tolls on steamers
Contributions
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous
TOTAL	2,227	...	...	2,227
TOTAL LOCAL	2,229	...	...	2,229
GRAND TOTAL	46,426	240	1,507	1,153	2,397	46	2,221	7,564

Central Provinces.	BUNDA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Upper.	Lower.							
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
...	4,100	900	...	816	...	2,788	...	...	60,365
1,899	...	6,551	1,474	6,343	2,519	1,317	6,582	9,768	36,448
169	...	3,375	432	1,307	2,446	89	249	1,965	10,035
158	...	74	222	522	78	339	1,434	276	3,108
106	...	24	12	263	1,885	2,719	140	1,279	6,238
214	...	58	36	101	582	284	403	1,704	3,442
17	73	142	31	119	12	9	403
...	4,145	...	...	...	...	4,145
...	4,481	...	270	...	4,751
...	2,701	...	...	...	2,701
...	66,144	66,144
1,439	1,824	...	3,005	...	...	...	6,208
13	...	64	8	28	...	...	12	40	160
...	3,026	3,026
177	...	326	130	10,680	280	650	3,358	4,298	19,999
4,185	...	10,472	4,206	23,581	17,808	5,517	12,520	88,504	166,743
...	3,373	...	...	3,373
...	2,667	...	...	2,667
1	...	5	...	...	1,899	...	...	...	1,905
...	12	...	12
72	7,392	...	...	7,464
666	2,926	23,984	55,013	20,272	...	...	102,861
60	...	109	...	291	288	...	351	232	1,271
...	500	...	...	...	2,500	...	3,000
...	1	5,229	623	253	72	6,178
799	...	114	3,426	24,216	62,429	34,327	3,116	304	128,731
4,984	...	10,586	7,632	47,747	80,237	39,844	15,636	88,808	295,474
...	72	...	279	...	...	...	351
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	1	...	75	...	...	...	76
...	5	...	683	...	1,014	...	1,702
...	17	...	31	46	...	...	96
...	15	...	...	...	15
...	1	...	...	...	1
...	55	...	33	5	14	...	107
...	906	...	...	...	906
...	180	...	2,023	51	1,028	...	3,284
7	389	...	729	...	400	1,525
39	31	...	261	174	33	538
36	56	...	...	597	...	659
...	1,459	1,459
...	35,738	37,065
6,795	5,550	7,471	10,753	39,605	...	16,532	91,464	15,866	194,036
563	4,272	...	...	...	4,835
...	1,083	...	...	...	1,033
...	2,672	...	...	3,101	12,549	18,322
1,331	20	80	...	630	353	7,645	3,011	223	13,298
8,771	5,570	7,551	10,753	43,383	5,663	25,167	98,347	66,268	273,700
8,771	5,570	7,551	10,983	43,383	7,686	25,218	99,375	66,268	276,984
13,755	9,670	19,037	18,565	91,946	87,923	67,650	115,011	155,076	632,823

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England.	INDIA.							
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg. •	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchis- tan.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.—									
DEPARTMENTAL—									
<i>Civil Buildings—</i>									
New works	1,743	1,161	462	759	...	36	6,351	7,687
Repairs	4,319	2,678	1,433	265	...	661	1,422	4,450
<i>Communications—</i>									
New works	440	2,421	2,481	...	...	...	8,713
Repairs	4,606	10,345	6,357	...	...	...	4,606
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments—</i>									
New works	478	...	...	...	2,564
Repairs	54	...	...	...	200
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	6,062	8,885	14,661	10,394	...	687	7,773	28,222
Establishment	1,395	4,709	9,608	3,802	...	158	972	6,635
Tools and Plant	91	164	296	1,038	...	10	...	401
Suspense	1,263	...	—615	755	...	62	—7	...
TOTAL	...	8,811	13,758	23,950	15,969	...	917	8,738	35,258
<i>Deduct—Outlay in England—</i>									
<i>At 2s. per rupee</i>	118	124	...	...	1,365	...
<i>Loss by Exchange</i>	99	101	...	...	1,052	...
NET INDIA	8,811	13,758	23,733	15,764	...	917	6,421	35,258
<i>Add—</i>									
England	82,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange	68,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	150,534	8,811	13,758	23,733	15,764	...	917	6,421	35,258
CIVIL—									
<i>Civil Buildings—</i>									
New works	74
Repairs	336
<i>Communications—</i>									
New works
Repairs	503	...	...	65
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments—</i>									
New works	1,682
Repairs	321
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	503	...	...	2,378
Establishment	360
Tools and Plant	9
Miscellaneous	691
TOTAL CIVIL	503	...	...	3,438
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER	150,534	8,811	13,758	23,733	15,764	503	917	6,421	38,696

DURING 1894-95.

TOTAL INDIA.	Central Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
		Upper.	Lower.							
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
18,199	807	77,456	...	30	10,115	7,069	15,262	463	-4,701	134,200
15,218	251	15,938	...	801	9,219	4,625	9,788	1,353	6,075	68,328
14,055	...	44,880	45	47,098	...	...	2,888	...	...	108,936
25,916	...	47,009	1,408	4,410	...	...	888	...	182	79,813
3,042	...	4,830	75	...	...	...	240	...	1,780	9,067
254	...	920	...	...	...	...	...	3	267	1,434
76,684	558	191,063	1,528	52,339	19,334	11,694	29,066	1,819	3,593	387,678
27,279	128	61,450	381	11,470	3,400	2,597	6,257	394	2,306	115,662
2,000	9	2,295	22	744	208	168	408	26	150	6,030
1,458	...	-2,806	...	-66	27	...	-797	...	6	-2,178
107,421	695	252,002	1,931	64,487	22,969	14,459	34,934	2,239	6,055	507,192
1,507	...	...	...	...	1,465	...	625	...	1	3,398
1,252	...	...	...	...	1,219	...	520	...	...	2,991
104,662	695	252,002	1,931	64,487	20,285	14,459	33,789	2,239	6,054	500,603
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,364
104,662	695	252,002	1,931	64,487	20,285	14,459	33,789	2,239	6,054	651,137
74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
...
568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568
1,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,562
321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321
2,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,881
380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691
3,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,941
108,608	695	252,002	1,931	64,487	20,285	14,459	33,789	2,239	6,054	655,078

	England.	INDIA.							
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajpu- tana.	Central India.	Coung.	Mysore.	Hydera- bad.	Port Blair.	Baluchis- tan.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	150,584	8,811	13,758	23,733	15,764	508	917	6,421	38,696
PROVINCIAL, CIVIL WORKS.									
Departmental.									
Civil Buildings—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil.									
Civil Buildings—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INCORPORATED LOCAL.									
CIVIL WORKS.									
Departmental.									
Civil Buildings—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	19	...	462	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	893	...	1,114	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	922	...	1,768	...	...	...	...
Establishment . . . . .	...	...	92	...	407	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant . . . . .	...	...	14	...	26	...	...	...	...
Suspense . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1,028	...	2,201	...	...	...	...
Civil.									
Civil Buildings—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	123	389	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	105	950	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New Works . . . . .	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	51	10	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	364	1,868	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	185	24	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	549	1,890	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL	...	...	1,577	1,890	2,201	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CARRIED OVER	150,534	8,811	15,335	25,123	17,965	503	917	6,421	38,696

TOTAL INDIA.	Central Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Panjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
		Upper.	Lower.							
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
108,808	695	232,002	1,931	64,487	20,285	14,459	83,789	2,239	6,054	655,078
...	38,332	...	112,287	12,975	62,656	66,064	28,626	118,131	95,178	529,289
...	8,301	...	15,272	7,465	31,532	29,926	22,387	19,270	37,143	171,260
...	29,196	...	18,534	27,270	24,336	15,931	26,287	6,396	18,443	166,398
...	42,510	...	51,943	37,223	56,462	79,563	89,005	11,838	81,097	449,731
...	969	...	3,931	1,799	2,431	9,788	9,018	167	2,345	30,448
...	65	...	1,320	813	3,340	1,066	3,557	1,533	3,280	14,530
...	114,363	...	203,237	87,045	180,757	202,333	178,940	157,435	237,492	1,361,652
...	41,734	...	49,905	39,571	75,747	86,390	69,698	51,537	94,812	509,394
...	1,966	...	1,756	333	2,078	1,781	4,526	4,878	5,242	22,060
...	-551	...	1,825	5,681	-9,490	-16,093	-975	-4,357	-5,243	-29,907
...	157,512	...	256,773	132,630	240,092	274,412	252,189	208,998	332,298	1,803,899
...
...	...	...	...	2,200	5,000	1,199	...	145	...	8,544
...	...	...	...	...	1,219	5,280	...	906	...	7,353
...	...	...	...	2,618	233	719	...	1,052	...	4,622
...	...	...	...	...	6,579	2,226	...	12,902	...	21,797
...	...	...	20,230	...	6,000	1,891	...	22,368	...	50,489
...	...	...	...	...	360	7,786	...	4,595	...	12,741
...	...	...	20,230	4,818	19,991	19,051	...	42,058	...	105,548
...	34	...	...	...	4,396	4,819	3,062	...	...	11,811
...	...	...	...	...	105	150	...	...	...	255
...	504	...	...	6	...	6,930	1,189	...	842	9,561
...	628	...	20,230	4,824	23,892	30,450	4,251	42,058	842	127,175
...	158,140	...	277,003	137,454	272,984	304,862	256,440	251,051	383,140	1,991,074
...
...
1	...	100	4,553	112	...	9,943	5,935	141	14,010	34,795
9	...	...	268	179	...	6,162	9,021	...	393	16,032
481	11,861	650	28,556	85,916	...	36,869	13,054	120	38,460	160,973
2,007	3,167	141	9,703	26,298	...	83,716	36,243	2,526	61,518	225,319
160	894	1,686	15,206	5,448	...	9	6,388	223	13,284	43,270
32	...	20	2,340	2,050	...	1,624	5,127	8	521	11,622
2,690	15,919	2,577	55,626	69,998	...	138,223	75,768	8,024	128,186	492,011
499	...	915	12,114	5,904	...	39,800	11,270	847	13,925	85,274
40	...	36	614	...	...	1,000	342	903	1,954	5,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	167
3,229	15,919	3,528	68,554	75,908	...	179,023	87,380	4,774	144,232	582,541
...
...
512	99	...	235	...	19,641	2,902	...	11,545	6,191	41,125
1,055	34	...	...	...	16,106	6,329	...	10,300	7,909	41,783
50	547	5,689	8,697	1,475	107,614	3,479	...	49,828	19,122	196,406
17	9,536	2,279	6,107	...	225,225	31,251	...	230,747	50,770	555,982
35	987	10,859	2,040	...	5,289	21	...	12,088	22,343	53,627
61	594	989	1,366	...	4,193	204	...	15,869	9,984	33,320
1,730	11,777	19,766	18,475	1,475	378,043	44,348	...	330,392	116,324	922,233
...	3,617	1,078	1,243	...	67,373	9,830	11,936	59,941	19,335	174,579
...	197	19	86	...	2,804	814	...	2,240	781	6,893
209	821	7	2,858	204	...	1,022	24	5,076	2,309	12,530
1,939	16,612	20,968	22,669	1,679	443,330	55,921	11,960	397,640	188,699	1,116,226
5,168	22,531	24,306	21,233	77,581	448,200	234,944	99,340	402,423	282,981	1,698,767
113,771	191,366	276,398	370,157	279,522	741,499	534,265	389,569	655,713	622,125	4,844,919

	England.	INDIA.							
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad	Port Blair.	Belu- chistan.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	150,534	8,811	15,335	25,123	17,965	508	917	6,421	38,696
EXCLUDED LOCAL.									
DEPARTMENTAL.*									
<i>Civil Works.</i>									
Civil Buildings—									
New Works
Repairs

Communications—									
New Works
Repairs

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New Works
Repairs

TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS
Establishment
Tools and Plant
Suspense
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL
Total carried over	150,534	8,811	15,335	25,123	17,965	508	917	6,421	38,696

TOTAL INDIA.	Central Provinces.	BUNMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		Upper.	Lower.							
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
118,771	191,866	276,398	370,157	279,522	741,499	554,265	389,569	655,713	622,125	4,944,919
...	—10	...	5,725	1,421	2,342	9,478
...	3,619	290	277	4,186
...	—10	...	9,344	1,711	2,619	13,684
...	350	...	3,963	4,313
...	1,287	...	1,276	2,563
...	1,637	...	5,239	6,876
...	19,969	9,662	14,550	44,181
...	32,124	551	1,148	33,823
...	52,093	10,213	15,698	78,004
...	—10	...	63,074	11,924	23,556	98,544
...	—3	...	3,816	1,109	2,194	7,116
...	960	44	231	1,235
...	—74	—74
...	—13	...	67,850	13,077	25,907	106,831
118,771	191,866	276,398	370,157	279,522	742,486	554,265	457,419	668,790	648,032	4,451,740

from this source is not known.

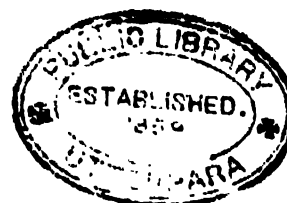
	England.	INDIA.						
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	150,534	8,811	15,335	25,123	17,965	503	917	6,421
CONTRIBUTION.								
DEPARTMENTAL.*								
<i>Civil Buildings—</i>								
New Works	1,094	3,635	917	...	...	...	...
Repairs	807	...	525	...	...	...	...
	...	1,901	3,635	1,442	...	...	...	...
<i>Communications—</i>								
New Works	15	6,903	...	...	...	...
Repairs	327	2,163	...	...	...	...
	342	9,066	...	...	...	...
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>								
New Works	1,018	1	847	...	...	...
Repairs	355	...	...	...	...	...
	1,373	1	847	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	1,901	5,350	10,509	847	...	...	...
Establishment	26	162	2,575	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	2	24	158	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1,929	5,536	13,242	847	...	...	...
LOCAL LOANS.								
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>								
Works
TOTAL
Establishment
Tools and Plant
TOTAL LOCAL LOANS
GRAND TOTAL	150,534	10,740	20,871	38,364	18,812	503	917	6,421

* Outlay from this source by officers of other departments is not known.

SIMLA;
Dated 7th May 1896. }

Baluchistan.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Panjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Totals.
			Upper.	Lower.							
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
38,696	113,771	191,366	276,398	370,167	279,522	741,486	554,265	457,419	668,790	648,032	4,451,740
...	5,646	4,326	...	5,026	780	6,025	10,551	539	277	13,734	46,854
...	1,332	15	...	132	...	1,120	607	50	...	165	2,421
...	6,978	4,341	...	5,168	730	7,145	11,158	589	277	13,899	50,275
...	6,918	101	126	...	60	2,459	1,928	2,514	...	8	14,114
...	2,490	106	...	681	2,599	553	1,640	...	23	8	8,100
...	9,408	207	126	681	2,659	3,012	3,568	2,514	23	16	22,214
...	1,866	2,057	133	6,510	686	...	1,420	21,941	205	55	34,873
...	355	24	350	401	15	...	107	185	...	10	1,447
...	2,221	2,081	483	9,911	701	...	1,527	22,126	205	65	36,320
...	18,607	6,629	609	12,750	4,090	10,157	16,253	25,229	505	13,980	108,809
...	2,763	119	61	771	559	170	770	367	97	10	5,687
...	184	18	3	50	40	20	45	11	6	...	377
...	21,554	6,766	673	13,571	4,689	10,347	17,068	25,807	608	13,990	114,873
...	...	15,602	...	...	...	...	...	9,284	...	...	24,896
...	...	15,602	...	...	...	...	...	9,284	...	...	24,896
...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	15,788	...	...	...	...	...	9,284	...	...	25,072
38,696	135,525	213,920	277,071	383,728	284,211	751,833	571,333	492,310	669,398	662,022	4,591,685

A. R. BECHER,
Off. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 31.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Burma Municipal Bill.

Lepers Bill.

Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, Amendment Bill.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th July, 1896:—

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Lepers Bill.

Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, Amendment Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No 31.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 27th July, 1896.

No. 580.—Mr. A. Christie is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 8th August 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 31st July, 1896.

No. 589. Erratum.—In Home Department notification No. 456, dated the 11th June 1896, permitting Mr. R. H. Greaves to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service for "8th July 1896" read "7th July 1896."

MEDICAL.

The 31st July, 1896.

No. 639. The services of Surgeon-Captain E. C. Hare were placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, from the 24th June 1889 to the 24th July 1894, both dates inclusive.

No. 640. The services of Surgeon-Major C. B. Hunter are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the 25th July 1894.

JUDICIAL.

The 31st July, 1896.

No. 1042. The services of Lieutenant T. L. Ormiston, 26th Madras Infantry, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, St. Thomas' Mount and

Pallavaram, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 30th July, 1896.

No. 1309—115-4.—Veterinary Lieutenant J. Loughlin, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and seven days, with effect from the 24th July 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th July, 1896.

No. 2370-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend Darluvai Narayanna, of the American Baptist Mission at Nalgonda, authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The 29th July, 1896.

No. 1238-G.—Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd

Class and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th August, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1244-G.—Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1246-G.—Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with effect from the 2nd July, 1896.

The 30th July, 1896.

No. 1250-G.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. French-Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 12th August, 1896.

The 31st July, 1896.

No. 1255-G.—Pundit Tribhuvan Nath, Hea and Confidential Clerk in the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is appointed to be Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 8th July, 1896, *vice* Lala Roshan Lal, transferred to foreign service.

No. 1257-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles C. Campbell, as Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

No. 1260-G.—Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class and Political Agent in Zhob, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, with effect from the 24th August, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 2049-F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Read—Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 884, dated the 23rd July 1895 (with enclosures).

Read again—Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1682-F., dated the 1st November 1889, and connected papers.

Read—Resolution by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4091-F., dated the 28th October 1895.

OBSERVATION.—The Notification No. 1682-F., dated the 1st November 1889, contains the rules under which permission may be given to British officers and other persons to cross the North-West Frontier of British India. As British troops and officers are now stationed beyond the North-West Frontier of British India in tracts under the political control of the Government of India, it is desirable that similar restrictions should be placed upon the movements of officers and others stationed in such tracts, so as to ensure that they shall not visit places considered unsafe for travellers, without the special permission of the local political authorities and without adequate local arrangements for their protection.

RESOLUTION I.—The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the Notification No. 1682-F., dated the 1st November 1889, shall be republished for general information, and to order that the rules contained in it shall be held to apply *mutatis mutandis* to all officers and other persons stationed beyond the North-West Frontier of British India in tracts under the political control of the Government of India.

II.—The Resolution No. 4091, dated the 28th October 1895, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1682-F., dated Simla, the 1st November, 1889.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Read the undermentioned papers—

Office memorandum of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2086, dated the 21st October 1865, directing that no person should ever be allowed to go beyond British territory, and more particularly into wild and dangerous tracts without the specific sanction of the Government of India obtained through this Department.

Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2587-P., dated 21st September 1875, withdrawing the restrictions imposed upon officers of Government desirous of visiting Native States, but declaring that the existing orders, prohibiting persons from visiting countries beyond the frontier of British India, shall remain in force.

A letter from the Quarter Master General in India to the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 2552-A., dated the 20th May 1887, stating that in the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the time has now arrived when the regulations, which prevent officers and others from crossing the North-Western Frontier for the purpose of sporting, of travel, or exploration, might with advantage be modified.

A letter from the Government of the Punjab to the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 758, dated 21st December 1888, stating that while His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor considers that no general permission to cross the frontier can be given, he agrees that it is desirable to relax the existing rules, and submitting revised rules for adoption.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council observes that the progress of events during recent years has rendered it desirable that on the North-Western Frontier of India some modification should be made in the orders restricting British officers from visiting countries beyond the border. In parts of the North-Western Frontier, more especially south of the Vihowa Pass, the attitude of the frontier tribes towards the British Government has undergone a considerable change for the better; and though this may not be the case in other parts, it has nevertheless become a matter of necessity that the Government should obtain a fuller knowledge of the country beyond the border, and endeavour to establish closer relations with its inhabitants. The restrictions hitherto in force cannot yet be wholly withdrawn, as excursions beyond the border will still in many places be attended with risk, but the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, with proper local precautions and arrangements, much may be done to decrease this risk, and to promote friendly intercourse between British officers and the border tribes.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased, in modification of the previous orders on the subject, to issue the following rules. It will be understood that they relate only to the North-Western Frontier of the Punjab:

Rules.

I.—Long expeditions into or across foreign territory, or short excursions into disturbed districts, which obviously involve considerable personal risk, should not be undertaken without the previous consent of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

II.—In cases not covered by Rule I, British officers or other persons desiring to cross the frontier, must lay before the Deputy Commissioner of the frontier

district from which they propose to start a clear statement of the route intended, the object of the journey, the time to be spent upon it, the precautions proposed, the dependence, if any, to be placed upon guides or tribal headmen, and the reasons for supposing that the journey can be made with safety.

III.—Applicants should not address the Deputy Commissioner until they have first obtained from superior authority written permission to do so, and this permission must be laid before the Deputy Commissioner when the application is made. It should be obtained, if the applicants are not in the service of Government, from a Secretary to a Local Government; if they are in the Army, from the General Officer Commanding the District in which they are serving; and if they are in the service of Government in any other capacity, from the Head of the Department to which they belong. It must be clearly understood that the permission gives no authority to cross the border until the consent of the Local District officers has been obtained in the manner prescribed by these rules.

IV.—South of the Vihowa Pass, on receipt of an application in the prescribed form, the Deputy Commissioner may himself allow the applicants to cross the frontier, provided he is satisfied that the risk they will incur is small and that satisfactory arrangements can be made for tribal escort or protection. If he is of opinion that the journey should not be allowed, or is unwilling to take the responsibility of authorising it, he should proceed as described in Rule V.

V.—North of the Vihowa Pass, the Deputy Commissioner on receipt of the application will record his opinion and advice, and forward the papers to the Commissioner of the division for orders.

VI.—The Commissioner of the division can grant permission for the journey to be made when he feels assured that there is no risk, even if there is no stronger reason than the desirability of cultivating intercourse with the tribesmen, and accustoming them to visits by Europeans. If, however, he considers that there is some risk, he should not grant permission without the sanction of the Local Government, unless the risk is, in his opinion, slight, the object sufficient, and the officer proposing to make the expedition trustworthy, and unless delay is likely to prejudice the success of the expedition.

VII.—It should be distinctly understood that permission to cross the frontier under these rules should only be given to persons who are thoroughly trustworthy; who may be relied on not to pass the limits, if any, within which permission to travel is given; who speak the language of the country they propose to visit; and who have some practical experience in dealing with frontier tribes. Ordinarily also permission should not be allowed to these excursions except when it is clearly desirable to obtain information of a practical character.

VIII.—In any case in which a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner grants permission to any person to cross the frontier under these rules, a report should be sent to the Local Government, by whom it should be forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for information.

IX.—Nothing in this Resolution will affect the provisions of the Punjab Frontier Crossing Regulation, VII of 1873, or the special rules prescribed for travelling in Kashmir, or will warrant any person in entering the territories of the Amir of Afghanistan without the special permission of the Government of India.

The Punjab Frontier Crossing Regulation, VII of 1873, is herewith republished for general information:

“Whereas by a Resolution passed by the Secretary of State in Council on the 6th day of October 1870, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., chapter 3, section 1, were declared applicable to the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan: And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same; And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent: In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said draft is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the local gazette, and will thereupon have the force of law:

Regulation.

"1. No person duly warned in the manner hereinafter described shall pass out of British territory across the frontier of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan.

"2. A warning for the purpose of this Regulation, if addressed to an individual, shall be in writing under the hand of the Commissioner of the division, or of the Magistrate of the district, within which such individual dwells or may be found, and shall be served upon him in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe; if addressed to a class of persons or to the public generally, the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council must be obtained, and this warning shall be notified in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, and be otherwise published in such manner as may be directed by the Local Government.

"3. Whoever disobeys, or attempts to disobey, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, another person in disobeying, or attempting to disobey, the prohibition contained in the first section of this Regulation, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

"The provisions of sections sixty-four, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine and seventy of the Indian Penal Code shall apply to all fines imposed under this section.

"4. If any person disobeys, or attempts to disobey, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, another person in disobeying, or attempting to disobey the said prohibition, the Local Government may order him to remove to such place under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab as the Local Government in each case directs.

"5. If any person contravenes any such order, the Commissioner of the division or Magistrate of the district within which he is dwelling or may be found, may cause him to be apprehended and detained in custody until he is released upon such conditions as the Local Government thinks fit.

"6. If the Commissioner of the division or Magistrate of the district within which any person (whether an European British subject or not) is dwelling or may be found, reasonably suspects that he intends to disobey the prohibition contained in the first section of this Regulation, such Commissioner or Magistrate may require such security for his good behaviour, for a period not exceeding six months, as the Commissioner or Magistrate may seem sufficient.

"The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections five hundred and seven to five hundred and sixteen (both inclusive) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to all cases under this section."

* Home Department
 Department of Finance and Commerce.
 Public Works Department.
 Revenue and Agricultural Department.
 Legislative Department.
 The Chief Secretary to the Government of Port St. George.
 The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
 The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
 The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
 The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
 The Chief Commissioner of Burma.
 The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
 The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.
 The Resident at Hyderabad.
 The Resident in Mysore.
 The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
 The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
 The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.
 The Agent to the Governor-General of India and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Khorassan and Scistan.
 The Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.
 The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
 The Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.
 The Resident in Nepal.
 The Resident in Kashmir.
 The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.
 The Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan of Kabul.
 The Political Officer in charge of Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.
 The Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division.
 The Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.
 The Assistant Quarter Master General, Intelligence Branch.
 The Political Officer for Dir and Swat.

ORDERED.—That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab and to the Military Department, and that it be communicated* also to the other Departments of the Government of India, and to Local Governments and to the Administrations and Political Officers under the Foreign Department, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 31st July, 1896.

No. 3281-Gl.—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Deputy Auditor General, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th August 1896.

No. 3283-Gl.—Mr. R. J. Whitten, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted furlough out of India for one year, with effect from the 20th August 1896.

Mr. A. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner during the absence on furlough of Mr. Whitten, or until further orders.

No. 3303-Gl.—Mr. H. G. Tomkins, Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from the 24th July 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st July, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 858.—Surgeon-Major-General A. F. Churchill, M.D., Army Medical Staff, to be Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, with effect from the 17th July 1896, *vice* Surgeon-Major-General J. Warren, Army Medical Staff, who has retired.

No. 859.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 11th July 1896, whilst officiating as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, *vice* Surgeon Colonel J. H. Newman, who has been appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force.

No. 860.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants, appointed to the Bengal Establishment, in G. G. O. No. 317 of 1896, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:

Archer William Ross Cochrane,—4th April 1896.

William Wesley Clemesha	} —18th April 1896.
James Alexander Black	
Roger Parker Wilson	

Victor Edward Hugh Lindesay,—4th April 1896.

James Currie Robertson	} —18th April 1896.
Norman Robinson Jones	
Rainier	
Christopher Denning Dawes	
Edmund Ludlow Perry	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 861.—Lieutenant F. C. Lane, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 23rd July 1895.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 862.—Lieutenant Harold Hamer Grey Stansfeld, King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating wing officer, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 5th January 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 863.—The following extract is published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 3rd July 1896, page 3856.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 3rd July, 1896.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Henry Sullivan Jarrett, C.I.E., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 17th June 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 864.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Major George Atkins Collins. Dated 6th November 1895.

Major James Alexander Bell. Dated 6th November 1895.

No. 865.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain Charles Hutton Dawson. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain George Goring John Sutton Jones. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain Robert Arthur Cole. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain George Henry John Moore. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain William Barrington Piers. Dated 1st May 1896.

Captain Eden Vansittart. Dated 3rd June 1896.

No. 866.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.

Dated 29th July 1895.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Cecil Robert Stevens, M.D.

Cecil Charles Stuart Barry.

Leonard Rogers, M.B.

Ernest Alan Robert Newman, M.B.

Gordon Travers Birdwood, M.B.

Jay Gould, M.B.

Reginald George Turner.

James Davidson, M.B.

John Mulvany.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Eric Harding Sharman.

Thomas Stodart, M.B.

Bhola Nauth.

Thomas Howard Foulkes.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Patrick Percy Kilkelly, M.B.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 867.—*3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

In G. G. O. No. 322 of 1896, for "2nd January 1896" read "1st January 1896."

No. 868.—*22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

In G. G. O. No. 567 of 1896, for "17th February 1896" read "16th February 1896."

No. 869.—*21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion)*—

Havildar Krishna Jadhu to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Bakhsh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th June 1896.

REWARDS.

No. 870.—Two additional annuities of £5 having become available in the Bombay Command in consequence of the increase of certain appointments in the classes eligible for the grant of the medal and annuity for meritorious service, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with reference to G. G. O. No. 549 of 1871, to confer them upon the under-mentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers, with effect from the 1st April 1896:

Sergeant-Major William Swaley, Bombay Un-attached List, Purandhar Sanitarium.

Pensioned Sergeant-Major George William Holmes, late Ghizri Sanitarium.

SPECIAL.

No. 871.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for 10 years is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:

Captain J. J. Cronin, Deputy Commissioner, Burma,—26th July 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 872.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Robert Macdonald Thomas and Patrick Plunkett Donlea, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, *vice* Power and Kelly, resigned.

No. 873.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Justin Glyn Ryan, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 25th July 1896, to complete the establishment.

No. 874.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Fredrick Hickie Von Bibra, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Cole, promoted.

No. 875.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Frederick Waller Ferrier Noel-Paton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 876.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Francis Henry Bennet Skrine, Esquire, to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, *vice* Oldham, transferred to the supernumerary list.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 877.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

Sub-Lieutenant William John Bradshaw to be Lieutenant, *vice* Collingwood, resigned.

No. 878.—*Bihar Light Horse*—

Captains Malcolm Neynoe Macleod and James Austin Bourdillon are granted the honorary rank of Major.

No. 879.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant James Pickard Cornforth to be Captain, *vice* Nicholson, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 880.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant B. Kennedy, V.D., resigns his commission.

No. 881.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant E. Clarke resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 46.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the rules contained in paragraph 130 of the Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Rangoon, for one year.

No. 47.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the leave to take effect in India from the date of being struck off duty; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant C. R. Rowsell, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st July, 1896.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th and 31st July 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Tertius Jones (a)	Lieutenant.	Royal Horse Artillery.	26th March 1896.	No will found.	3,346 0 9	...	30th September 1896.

(a) *Next-of-kin.*—Father—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Jones, v.c., Ridge Cottage, Finch, Hampstead, near Aldershot.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th July, 1896.

No. 331.—Mr. A. R. Jacobson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th July 1896.

No. 332.—Mr. S. C. E. Hartwell, Traffic Superintendent in Class I, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in addition to his own duties, with officiating rank in Class I, Grade 1, of that establishment, during the absence of Major G. F. Wilson, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 333.—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, in addition to his own, from the 4th to the 20th June 1896, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Hodson on deputation to Ceylon.

The 28th July, 1896.

No. 334.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 258, dated 28th May 1896, in which the loan of the services of Mr. J. Manson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, to the Southern Punjab Railway Company, Limited, is notified, for 8th August 1895 read 9th August 1895.

The 30th July, 1896.

No. 336.—Mr. R. Douglass, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Rai Pundit Prem Nath, Bahádur.

The 31st July, 1896.

No. 338.—Mr. J. H. Handley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893, with effect from the date on which he was relieved.

TELEGRAPH.

The 28th July, 1896.

No. 335.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the officiating promotion of Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 25th June 1896.

The 30th July, 1896.

No. 337.—The following is published for general information:

No. 147 I., dated Simla, the 24th July, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1894-95.

Read—

Letter No. 314 I., dated 23rd April 1896, from the Government of Bombay, forwarding the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1894-95, with a memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind and the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was 12, being one more than during the previous year owing to the appearance under Major Works of the Jamrao canal. Of these works 5 are classed as Major Works and 7 as Minor Works.

The Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year under review is shown in the following statement:

	Number of works.	DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.								Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1894-95.
		Works.	Estab- lish- ment.	Tools and Plant.	Total Direct charges.	Deduct Receipts on Capital Account.	Total.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Major Works.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	5	3,87,904	1,29,568	63,759	5,81,231	70	5,81,161	18,140	5,99,301	1,00,10,021
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>										
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Ac- count head 43) ...	7	37,500	8,549	90	46,139	...	46,139	1,196	47,335	35,76,515
Total ...	12	4,25,404	1,38,117	63,849	6,27,370	70	6,27,300	19,336	6,46,636	1,35,86,536

2. On the Unharwah Rs. 97,219 were expended principally on works connected with the increase and control of the water-supply. On the Eastern Nara Works the Capital outlay was Rs. 3,27,078. The deepening of the Nara supply channel and alterations to the regulator at Rohri were completed during the year and numerous works for the regulation and improvement of the supply were undertaken.

A start was made on the construction of the Jamrao canal on which Rs. 1,72,480, including indirect charges, were expended.

On Minor Works there was a capital outlay of Rs. 46,139, including indirect charges. It was incurred almost entirely on the Fuleli canal on which the principal works were the construction of a new head to the Mulchand canal and of regulating sluice over heads of "kariahs."

3. The lengths of canals and river embankments for the whole Province were as follows:

	Miles.
Main canals	2,228
Branch canals	3,714
River embankments	712
	5,942

There was an increase over the figures for the previous year of 39 miles of main canals and branches and 26 miles in river embankments.

4. The financial results of the year are shown in the following statement in detail for the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept and in aggregate for the works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept and for Agricultural Works :

CANALS.	Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of 1894-95.	GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED, 1894-95.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net actual Revenue.	Deduct receipts less charges on account of old Irrigation.	Net revenue attributable to outlay of Government Capital.	Percentage of return.
		Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect	Total.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
MAJOR WORKS.											
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Desert Canal ...	12,66,781	1,32,472	369	1,32,841	1,27,203	3,262	1,30,465	2,376	...	2,376	0'19
Unharwah ...	5,94,386	1,13,773	110	1,13,883	61,392	929	62,321	51,562	...	91,562	8'07
Begari Canal ...	16,74,027	3,68,624	767	3,69,391	74,155	998	75,153	2,94,240	24,854	2,69,386	16'09
Eastern Nara Works	63,02,346	4,29,128	22,142	4,51,270	1,66,826	3,626	1,70,452	2,80,748	3,100	2,77,648	4'41
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS, 1894-95	98,37,341	10,43,997	23,390	10,67,387	4,29,646	8,815	4,38,461	6,28,926	27,954	6,00,972	6'11
TOTAL FOR 1893-94	94,10,720	9,36,107	20,077	9,57,084	3,00,511	4,370	3,13,831	6,43,203	27,954	6,15,249	6'54
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.											
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—											
Sukkur Canal ...	1,59,740	3,06,612	1,405	3,08,017	98,158	2,427	1,00,585	2,07,162	71,444	1,35,718	9'76
Ghar Canal ...	4,45,777	7,31,181	9,257	7,40,438	1,54,555	3,533	1,63,088	5,77,150	1,16,671	4,60,479	104'47
Mehrabwan ..	72,045	25,095	304	26,299	10,230	321	10,560	15,739	10,603	—3,954	...
Allibar Kachri Canal ..	23,917	21,133	20	21,153	9,103	286	9,389	12,114	8,230	3,875	16'20
Marak Great Canal	2,01,553	1,24,120	266	1,24,386	44,786	1,306	46,092	78,294	36,032	42,262	20'96
Surfrazwah ...	1,24,655	4,361	725	49,579	14,672	403	15,075	34,514	10,945	23,569	16'87
Fuleli Canal ...	13,22,101	5,04,094	7,078	5,08,012	3,31,568	6,483	3,09,051	2,80,071	1,28,118	1,61,783	12'24
TOTAL MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION, 1894-95	35,76,51	18,52,339	15,015	18,63,254	6,11,281	14,829	6,53,110	12,15,144	3,01,253	8,23,892	23'04
TOTAL FOR 1891-94	31,29,180	18,55,805	17,427	18,23,215	5,76,328	16,231	5,92,559	12,30,676	3,01,252	8,39,422	23'79
GRAND TOTAL, 1891-95	1,24,14,056	28,56,336	39,305	29,35,641	10,67,927	23,644	10,91,571	18,44,070	4,19,206	14,24,864	10'62
GRAND TOTAL, 1893-94	1,21,39,900	27,41,915	33,474	27,80,319	8,55,839	20,601	9,06,440	14,73,870	4,19,206	14,54,673	11'24
MINOR WORKS.											
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1894-95	...	24,71,861	40,463	25,19,326	12,35,099	†	12,36,098	12,83,228	...	...	...
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1893-94	...	21,53,000	40,414	21,93,414	10,45,908	†	10,45,908	11,47,536	...	...	...
Agricultural Works, 1894-95	...	1,38,326	1,047	1,39,373	3,87,142	†	3,87,142	2,47,769	...	...	...
Agricultural Works, 1893-94	...	1,20,178	853	1,21,031	3,00,508	†	3,00,508	1,79,872	...	...	...

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.
† Separate figures are not available.

5. The gross revenue collected on the Major Works was Rs. 1,10,303 more than during the previous year, but the working expenses were also greater by Rs. 1,24,580, so that there was a decrease in net actual revenue of Rs. 14,277. The increase in working expenses was distributed over all the Major Works, and is attributed mainly to the expenditure on repairs and improvements to the bunds rendered necessary by the floods. The Desert Canal, the supply to which failed in the previous year, is stated to have worked very satisfactorily receiving an ample supply from

its new mouth. The percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay for the Major Works in operation as a whole was 6.11 as compared with 6.54 during the previous year.

On the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept the net revenue attributable to the outlay of Government Capital was Rs. 15,532 less than during the previous year. The decrease on these works is also caused by the increase in the working expenses. The percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay was 23.04 as against 23.79 in the previous year.

Under Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept there was, compared with the previous year, an increase of Rs. 1,35,692 under net actual revenue. There was an increase of Rs. 3,25,882 in gross revenue collected and an increase of Rs. 1,90,190 in working expenses.

6. The interest charges during the year on the four Major Works amounted to Rs. 3,72,572 and up to the end of the year to Rs. 71,27,414. The surplus revenue, after deducting the interest charges, was Rs. 2,28,400 during the year and amounted to Rs. 26,77,835 up to the end of the year.

7. The following statement compares the areas irrigated, the assessments, and the rate per acre irrigated with the corresponding figures for the previous year:

Canal.	AREA IRRIGATED.						ASSESSMENT WATER-RATES.				RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.			
	1894-95.			1893-94.			1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Government land.	Jaghir.	Total.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Total.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Government land.	Jaghir.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—														
(a) Major Works.														
Fort Canal	67,547	35,947	103,494	58,314	31,224	89,538	1,11,661	35,948	45,917	34,124	1.95	1.00	0.79	1.00
Barwah	57,316	...	57,316	34,634	...	34,634	1,11,146	...	61,766	...	1.94	...	1.90	...
Bar Canal	17,564	37,569	55,133	17,702	33,631	51,333	3,40,565	13,858	3,48,805	29,950	1.56	0.89	2.01	0.89
Fort Nara Works	233,199	1,596	234,795	220,548	8,375	228,923	4,32,535	826	4,58,334	7,442	1.85	0.52	2.08	0.41
Total: Major Works (a) ...	531,626	75,401	607,027	495,208	71,280	566,488	10,15,004	70,632	9,14,872	64,621	1.91	0.93	1.89	0.88
(b) Minor Works and Navigation.														
Bar Canal	127,918	1,071	128,989	93,489	2,317	95,806	3,10,407	525	2,53,206	1,261	2.42	0.30	2.71	0.54
Bar Canal	252,413	9,064	261,477	249,830	8,834	258,664	7,29,370	3,374	7,54,790	3,432	2.89	0.37	2.02	0.30
Barwah	14,258	169	14,427	13,602	193	13,795	25,705	1	24,980	2	1.80	...	1.84	...
Bar Kacheri Canal	9,712	1,601	11,314	9,082	2,242	11,324	20,658	513	20,612	794	2.11	0.33	2.06	0.35
Bar Great Canal	53,954	7,892	61,846	53,638	7,725	61,363	1,20,413	2,808	1,18,530	3,020	2.21	0.36	2.22	0.30
Barwah	27,319	5,832	33,151	25,081	6,307	31,388	45,674	2,183	42,141	2,210	1.67	0.37	1.68	0.35
Bar Canal	256,540	65,039	321,579	271,280	62,059	333,339	5,64,604	25,247	5,52,620	23,473	2.12	0.30	2.04	0.46
Total of Minor Works and Navigation (b) ...	732,114	90,635	822,749	716,922	50,577	767,499	18,16,231	34,761	17,66,988	38,006	2.41	0.38	2.46	0.43
Total of (a) and (b) ...	1,263,740	66,036	1,329,776	1,212,130	121,857	1,334,007	28,31,235	1,05,393	26,81,860	1,03,534	2.20	0.69	2.23	0.63
Works of which Capital Accounts are not kept—														
Minor Works	1,062,200	76,371	1,138,571	897,329	79,939	977,268	24,40,250	...	21,23,164	...	2.31	...	2.37	...
Total excluding Agricultural Works ...	2,325,940	242,415	2,568,355	2,099,459	343,796	2,443,255	52,82,089	1,05,393	48,04,924	1,03,534	2.25	...	2.29	...

The area irrigated on the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was 83,817 acres more than during the previous year. On works for which either Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept the area irrigated during the kharif was 49,937 acres less and that irrigated during the rabi 295,057 acres more than during the previous year, the net result being an increase of 245,120 acres.

The increase in rabi was mainly due to the floods, and the decrease in kharif, though partly due to the same cause, was also in part attributable to the late opening of the Eastern Nara Canal, necessitated by the closing of the Nara supply channel to enable the deepening required for the Jamrao Canal being carried out.

The rabi area and the total for the year are the highest on record.

8. The inundation is described as an almost perfect one. The fair irrigating levels of 13 feet at Bukkur and 17 feet at Kotri were reached at a suitable date and were maintained for a period sufficient to bring the kharif crops to maturity and to enable the cultivators to flood large areas for rabi.

The maximum reading on the Bukkur gauge was 16' 5" on the 7th August and on the Kotri gauge 22' 7" on the 14th August. The Kotri gauge reading was 1' 3" higher than the highest previously recorded.

The Bukkur gauge registered over 13 feet for 80 days and the Kotri gauge over 17 feet for 87 days.

The abnormal height to which the river rose and the duration of the inundation caused serious breaches in the river bunds, particularly in the Western Nara and Karachi Canals Districts.

The average rainfall was 3·25 inches in Upper and 16·23 inches in Lower Sind as compared with 4·73 inches and 8·62 inches in the previous year.

Remissions on Government lands amounted to Rs. 3,25,742, which is Rs. 90,523 greater than the amount for the previous year and Rs. 1,39,494 greater than the average for the preceding five years. This high figure is attributed to the exceptional character of the season, and it is anticipated by the Local Government that remissions will largely decrease as the river embankments are raised and strengthened.

9. The following statement shows the total irrigated areas under Kharif and Rabi crops in Government, jaghir and foreign territory :

		Kharif. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.	Total. Acres.
Government land	...	1,621,075	772,236	2,393,311
Jaghir land	...	138,891	37,527	176,418
Foreign territory	...	54,925	11,072	65,997
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	...	1,814,891	820,835	2,635,726
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

10. The nominal loss to the canals owing to jaghirdars being allowed water at reduced rates is shown to be Rs. 4,76,648, the average of the five preceding years being Rs. 4,73,480.

11. The balance of demands on Government lands unrealized at the beginning of the year was Rs. 79,243 and at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 90,882.

12. The following statement shows the distribution of outlay on Revenue accounts:

Canal.	1894-95.					1893-94.
	New works and Re-pairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Major Works.</i>						
Irrigation works not charged against Revenue—						
Desert Canal	97,524	29,201	478	3,262	1,30,465	91,261
Unharwah	43,358	17,882	152	929	62,321	12,145
Begari Canal	32,269	41,367	519	998	75,153	68,081
Eastern Nara Works	56,604	70,214	78	3,626	1,70,522	1,43,394
Total Major Works ...	2,69,755	1,58,664	1,227	8,815	4,38,461	3,13,881
Per acre irrigated ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.72	0.56
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>						
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Sukkur Canal	49,989	48,466	—97	2,497	1,00,855	54,271
Ghar Canal	63,908	95,495	152	3,533	1,63,088	1,75,286
Mehrabwah	5,405	4,801	33	321	10,560	15,547
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	4,911	4,162	30	286	9,389	8,087
Marak Great Canal	22,993	21,659	134	1,306	46,092	38,124
Surfrazwah	6,924	7,705	43	403	15,075	19,484
Fuleli Canal	1,94,779	1,05,431	1,358	6,483	3,08,051	2,81,760
Total Minor Works ...	3,48,909	2,87,719	1,653	14,829	6,53,110	5,92,559
Per acre irrigated ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.45	0.73
<i>Minor Works.</i>						
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	7,89,183	4,44,575	2,340	...	12,36,098	10,45,908
Per acre irrigated ... ..	...	...	...	...	1.08	1.07
Agricultural works	3,16,473	69,642	1,027	...	3,87,142	3,00,908

13. The direct expenditure chargeable to Revenue on account of works amounted to Rs. 17,24,320, of which Rs. 4,16,731 were for extensions and improvements and Rs. 13,07,589 were for Repairs. The total direct expenditure under those heads during the previous year amounted to Rs. 13,55,104 or Rs. 3,69,216 less than that of the year under review. The excess occurs principally under Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, and Agricultural Works, and is attributed to the extensive works which were necessary to repair the damage caused by the exceptional floods of the year.

14. The following statement gives some details of the establishment charges :

	Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	Agricultural Works.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction ...	37,437	1,96,704*	55,840*	4,08,077	42.48
Executive ...	1,18,096				
Collection ...	2,90,850	2,47,871	13,802	5,52,523	57.52
TOTAL ...	4,46,383	4,44,575	69,642	9,60,600	100.00

* Details not available.

Compared with the previous year there is an increase in these charges of Rs. 98,641 which is attributed to higher charges on account of Engineering establishment, to exchange compensation allowance and to the increased expenditure which affects the charges for Secretariat and Accounts.

Of the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept the working expenses amounted to 38.3 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from these works after deducting from each the amount due to old irrigation.

The collection charges for the whole Province amounted to Rs. 5,52,523. In paragraph 10 of the Resolution by the Local Government it is stated that future reports will show a reduction under this head, as the charge has recently been reduced from 10 to 6 per cent.

15. The expenditure on repairs includes a sum of Rs. 2,07,137 as against Rs. 1,82,512 during the previous year on account of establishment charged to works. Of this sum Rs. 1,01,231 were for supervising establishment and Rs. 1,05,906 for establishment engaged in watching canal banks and river embankments.

16. The value of the produce derived from irrigated lands was estimated at 516½ lakhs of rupees. The following is a statement of the irrigated areas of the principal crops :

						Acres.
Kharif crops—						
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	671,798
Jowar	...	...	...	...	...	454,156
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	372,763
Rabi crops—						
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	427,020

There is a very large increase of 129,226 acres under wheat compared with the previous year.

17. The area irrigated by flow amounted to 1,059,845 acres and by lift to 281,650 acres. The double-cropped area was 143,455 acres.

In paragraph 9 of the Local Government's Resolution it is said that the water duty figures given in statement I-E appended to the Report are unreliable

and of no practical use, and the Local Government are taking steps which, it is hoped, will lead to more reliable information being recorded.

18. The report was received by the Government of India on April 27th or about three weeks earlier than last year. Notwithstanding the increased working expenses due to the exceptional character of the year, the net revenue amounted to 10·62 per cent. of the Capital Outlay for the whole Province.

The Government of India note with approval that both the Commissioner in Sind and His Excellency the Governor in Council have placed on record their approval of the conduct of their duties by the Superintending Engineers in Sind and by the Executive Officers named in their reports.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review, of the Report and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, and that copies of this Review, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Governments noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th July, 1896:

NO. 16 OF 1896.

THE BURMA MUNICIPAL BILL.

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149. Keeping animals in disregard of orders.
150. Slaughtering animals for sale at unlicensed places.
151. Slaughtering animals or conveying meat contrary to regulations.
152. Feeding animals on deleterious substances.
153. Penalties for contravention of section 106 or section 107 or of bye-law under section 98 or section 137, clause (2).

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154. Using manure, etc., in contravention of section 128.
155. Carrying on offensive or dangerous trade without license.
156. Continuing certain nuisances after notice.
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159. Allowing animals to stray on street.
160. Unauthorised riding or driving of elephants, camels and buffaloes.
161. Hanging articles over streets.
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163. Altering, obstructing, or encroaching upon streets, etc.
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165. Exposure of infected persons and things.
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A Bill to amend the law relating to Municipalities in Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to municipalities in Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Burma Municipal Act, 1896.

(2) It extends to the whole of Burma (inclusive of Upper Burma) except the Shan States; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "municipality" means a local area declared under Chapter II to be a municipality:

*The Burma Municipal Bill.**(Chapter II.—Constitution of Municipalities.—Sections 3-6.)*

(a) "committee" means the committee constituted by or under this Act for a municipality:

(3) "owner" includes the person who for the time being receives the rent of any building or land, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent if the building or land were let to a tenant, but does not include the Government:

(4) "inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immovable property, in any municipality or in any local area which the Local Government has, by notification under this Act, proposed to declare a municipality or to be included within a municipality:

(5) "street" includes any way, road, thoroughfare, passage or place over which the public have a right of way; and also the surface-soil, sub-soil, footway and drains of any street, and any bridge, culvert or causeway forming part thereof:

of (6) "sewage" means night-soil and other proper contents of water-closets, latrines, urinals, privies, drains and cesspools:

(7) "sewer" includes a drain, pipe, ditch or channel or any other device for carrying off sulliage, sewage or polluted water:

(8) "sewerage connection" includes—

(a) any sewer or pipe between any water-closet, latrine, urinal, privy, bathroom, cookroom, sink, sulliage-tray, manhole or trap, on the one hand, and any sewer set apart by a committee for sulliage, sewage and other offensive matter on the other hand; and

(b) any cistern, flush-tank, land, building machinery, work or thing constructed or used for collecting and passing into any sewer, vested in a committee, any sulliage, sewage or polluted water:

(9) "water connection" includes any tank, cistern, hydrant, stand-pipe, meter or tap on private property and the water-pipe connecting the same with a water main or pipe belonging to the committee:

(10) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the division in which a municipality is situated:

(11) "Deputy Commissioner" means the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which a municipality is situated:

of (12) "lodging-house" means a building or part of a building which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family: and

(13) "keeper" of a lodging-house means the person immediately in charge of a lodging-house.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

of 3. (1) The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette and in such other manner as it may determine, signify its intention—

(a) to declare any town, or any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another, a municipality under this Act;

(b) to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity of the same;

(c) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein; or

(d) to withdraw the whole area comprised in any municipality from the operation of this Act:

Provided that, when any part of a local area affected by any such notification is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, such notification shall not be published without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council.

(2) Every notification under this section shall define the limits of the local area proposed to be affected thereby and may include within the limits of any municipality or proposed municipality any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity thereof.

4. (1) Any inhabitant of any part of a local area defined in a notification of limits, or abolition, or extension of a municipality, published under section 3 and proposed to be affected thereby may, if he objects to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within six weeks from the date of the publication of such notification, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the date of the publication of such notification have expired, the Local Government may, by a further notification in the official Gazette,—

(a) declare the local area or any specified part thereof to be a municipality under this Act, or

(b) include the local area or any part thereof in the municipality or exclude it therefrom, or

(c) withdraw the whole area comprised in the municipality from the operation of this Act,

as the case may be.

5. (1) Every municipality heretofore established under the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, or existing municipalities under the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887, shall be deemed to be a municipality under this Act:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that this Act shall not apply to any such municipality as may be specified therein.

(2) The president, vice-president and members of every municipality mentioned in sub-section (1) in office at the time when this Act comes into force shall continue in office as such president, vice-president and members, respectively, under this Act until the time or respective times when they would respectively have vacated their offices if this Act had not been passed.

6. (1) When a local area is included in a municipality under section 4, all rules made, orders, directions and notices issued and powers conferred and in force throughout the municipality at the

*The Burma Municipal Bill.**(Chapter III.—Organization of Municipal Committees.—Sections 7-9.)*

time when the local area is so included shall apply to such local area, unless the Local Government shall, in and by the notification directing such inclusion, otherwise direct.

(a) When a local area is excluded from a municipality under section 4,—

(a) this Act and all rules and bye-laws made, orders, directions and notices issued and powers conferred thereunder shall cease to apply thereto; and

(b) the Local Government shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal, school and hospital funds and other property vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty for the benefit of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council; and, on the publication of such scheme in the official Gazette, such property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(3) When the whole area comprised in any municipality is withdrawn from the operation of this Act under section 4, this Act and all rules or bye-laws made, orders, directions or notices issued and powers conferred thereunder shall cease to apply to such area; and the balance of the municipal fund and all other property at the time of the issue of the notification vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty, and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(4) All property vested in Her Majesty under this section shall be applied, under the orders of the Local Government, to the discharge of the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council thereby, or for the promotion of the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants of the area affected.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

[1 of 7.] (1) There shall be constituted for each municipality under this Act a committee having authority thereover and consisting of—

Committee to consist of elected and appointed members.

(a) so many inhabitants of the municipality as may be determined by the Local Government, elected in manner next hereinafter prescribed to represent wards of the municipality or particular classes of the inhabitants; and

(b) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the committee, as the Local Government may appoint by name or by office in this behalf:

Provided that,—

(i) when the circumstances of the municipality are, in the opinion of the Local Government, such as to require it, the

Local Government may appoint a larger proportion of, or all, the members of the committee; and,

(ii) when any places on the committee are required to be filled by election and a sufficient number of members is not elected, the Local Government may fill by appointment the places so left vacant.

(2) The Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, delegate to the Commissioner the power of appointment vested in it under sub-section (1) in the case of any specified committee or any particular vacancy or vacancies in any committee.

8. (1) The Local Government shall, for every municipality in which a system of election is introduced, make rules regulating the following matters, namely:—

Power for Local Government to make rules regarding election of members of committees.

(a) the division of the municipality into wards or of the inhabitants into classes, or both;

(b) the number of representatives proper for each ward or class;

(c) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(d) the registration of electors;

(e) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(f) any other matters relating to the system of representation and of election for which it may seem expedient to provide.

(2) The Local Government may, after the committee has come into existence as herein-after provided, amend, after consulting such committee, the rules under this section; but no amendment so made shall take effect until six months after it has been published in the official Gazette.

(3) The members of the committee shall be elected in accordance with the rules under this section for the time being in force.

9. (1) If a member of the committee be Term of office of appointed by office, the members of committee. person for the time being holding such office shall, unless and until the Local Government shall otherwise direct, be a member of the committee.

(2) The term of office of all other elected and appointed members of the committee shall be fixed by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, and may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(3) The term of office of members shall commence,—

(a) in the case of a member elected at a general election of members, on the first day of January following the election;

(b) in the case of a member elected to fill a casual vacancy, on the date of the meeting of the committee next following his election; and,

*The Burma Municipal Bill.**(Chapter III.—Organization of Municipal Committees.—Sections 10-15.)*

(c) in the case of a member appointed by the Local Government, on the date specified in the order appointing him, or, if no date is so specified, on the date of such order.

(4) An outgoing member may, if otherwise qualified, be re-elected or re-appointed.

10. (1) Any member of the committee who may wish to resign, shall forward his resignation in writing, through the president of the committee, to the Deputy Commissioner for submission to the Commissioner.

(2) When the acceptance of such resignation by the Commissioner has been communicated to the committee, such member shall be deemed to have vacated his office as such.

11. (1) The Local Government may remove any member of the committee,—

- (a) if he ceases to be an inhabitant of the municipality;
- (b) if he refuses to act or becomes, in the opinion of the Local Government, incapable of acting;
- (c) if he is declared a bankrupt or an insolvent;
- (d) if he is convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as renders him, in the opinion of the Local Government, unfit to continue to be a member;
- (e) if he is declared by the Local Government disqualified for employment in, or is dismissed from, the public service;
- (f) if he attends none of the meetings of the committee held during the space of three consecutive months;
- (g) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, dangerous to the public peace or order; or,
- (h) when he is a salaried officer of Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unnecessary or undesirable.

(2) A person removed under this section on any ground other than those mentioned in clauses (a) and (f) shall be disqualified for election unless and until the Local Government shall otherwise direct.

12. (1) When the place of an elected member of the committee becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member, or by his death, a new member shall be elected, in manner prescribed under section 8, to fill the place so vacated.

(2) When the place of a member of the committee appointed by name becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it shall think fit, appoint a new member to fill the place so vacated.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills, would in the ordinary course have vacated office, and shall then vacate office, but may, if

otherwise qualified, be re-elected or re-appointed.

(4) The Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, delegate to the Commissioner the power conferred on it by sub-section (2) of appointing new members to fill casual vacancies in any committee specified in the order.

13. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of "The Municipal Committee of —," and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immovable, and to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name:

Provided that no committee shall transfer any immovable property except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a special meeting and approved by the Local Government.

14. Subject to the provisions of section 5, sub-section (2), the committee shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

15. When the committee comes into existence under section 14 and the municipality comprises within its limits a local area which was constituted a municipality under the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, or the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

- (a) the said Act or Regulation, as the case may be, shall cease to apply to the local area;
- (b) the committee (if any) constituted under the said Act or Regulation for the local area (hereafter in this section called the old committee) shall continue to act until a new committee has been constituted for the municipality under this Act, and shall thereupon cease to exist;
- (c) all property vested in the old committee shall vest in such new committee as soon as the same shall have been constituted under this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting such property;
- (d) every right and liability belonging to, or incurred by, the old committee may be enforced by and against such new committee in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the old committee if this Act had not been passed;
- (e) a Government officer employed by the old committee at the time when such new committee comes into existence shall be deemed to be similar for employed by the latter and shall not be dismissed from such employment without the sanction of the Local Government; and

exercises

*The Burma Municipal Bill.**(Chapter III.—Organization of Municipal Committees.—Sections 16-23.)*

(f) the new committee shall be substituted for the old committee in all legal proceedings by or against the old committee pending at the time when such new committee comes into existence.

of 16. Every member of the committee shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of any enactment for the time being in force.

President and Vice-President.

of 17. (1) The committee shall from time to time elect one of its members to be president, and may from time to time elect another of its members to be vice-president:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exclude any municipality from the operation of this subsection, and may declare that, until the notification is rescinded by a like notification, the president or vice-president, or both, shall be appointed by the Local Government from among the members of the committee.

(2) A member appointed under this section to be president or vice-president may be appointed by office if he was appointed a member of the committee in the same way.

(3) If a president or vice-president is appointed by office, the person who for the time being holds the office referred to shall be president or vice-president of the committee, as the case may be, during the term fixed under section 18 for the retention of office by a president or vice-president.

(4) The Local Government may delegate to the Commissioner the power of appointing the president or vice-president of any committee.

of 18. (1) Every president, whether elected by the committee or appointed by the Local Government, and every vice-president appointed by the Local Government shall hold office for such term, not exceeding three years, as the Local Government may by rule fix, and every vice-president elected by the committee shall hold office for such term as the committee may by bye-law fix.

(2) Whenever the president or vice-president ceases to be a member of the committee or tenders in writing to the committee his resignation of his office, he shall vacate his office, and any president or vice-president may be removed from office by the Local Government in pursuance of a resolution to that effect passed by two-thirds of the members present at a special meeting.

(3) Every resignation of office tendered under this section shall be reported as soon as may be to the Commissioner.

of 19. (1) Upon the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of president or vice-president, a new president shall, and a vice-president may, be elected or appointed in manner provided by section 17.

A person elected or appointed under section 17 to fill a casual vacancy shall hold

office until the person whose place he fills would in the ordinary course have vacated office, and shall then vacate office, but may, if otherwise qualified, be re-elected or re-appointed.

Notification of Elections, Appointments and Removals.

20. (1) Every election of a president or vice-president of the committee shall be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner, and shall be notified by him in the official Gazette; but, unless and until disallowed by the Commissioner, every such election shall be valid and shall take effect from the date thereof.

(2) Every appointment of a president or vice-president of the committee shall be notified by the appointing authority in the official Gazette and shall take effect from the date of such notification.

(3) Every election of a member or members of the committee shall be notified by the Commissioner in the official Gazette.

(4) Every order removing a member from the committee shall be notified by the Local Government in the official Gazette and shall be communicated to the person removed and to the committee of which he was a member, and shall take effect from the date on which the committee receives such communication.

Conduct of Business.

21. (1) The committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time as may be fixed by rules made under section 29.

(2) The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time:

Provided that, when the entire number of members does not exceed five, the concurrence of two of them in any such requisition shall be necessary.

22. (1) Every meeting of the committee shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules thereunder to be transacted at a special meeting.

23. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting shall be one-half of the whole committee:

Provided that, when the committee consists of less than six members, the quorum shall be three.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting shall be such number, not less than three, as may be fixed by bye-law made under section 29:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he may think fit, and the business which would

*The Burma Municipal Bill.**(Chapter III.—Organisation of Municipal Committees.—Sections 24-31.)*

have been brought before the original meeting, if there had been a quorum present, shall be brought before and transacted at the adjourned meeting whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

of 24. (1) At every meeting of the committee the
Chairman of meet- president, if present, shall
ing. preside as chairman.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of president is vacant, or the president is absent from the meeting and the vice-president is present, the vice-president shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for in sub-sections (1) and (2) the members present shall elect one of their number to preside as chairman of the meeting.

25. (1) Every member of the committee shall be entitled to attend every meeting of the committee, to take part in the proceedings and to vote upon every matter before it not being a matter in which he is, or may be, pecuniarily interested.

(2) The president of the committee or the chairman of a meeting may, after such inquiry as he may think fit, require any member to absent himself from a meeting during the discussion of any matter in which he is believed to have a pecuniary interest, and any member refusing to comply with such requisition shall not be permitted to take part in the proceedings regarding such matter, nor shall his vote thereon be recorded.

(3) If the president of the committee or the chairman of a meeting is believed by any member present at the meeting to have a pecuniary interest in any matter under discussion, he may, on the motion of such member, if carried, be required to absent himself from the meeting during such discussion, and, if he refuses to comply with such requisition, he shall not be permitted to take part in the proceedings regarding such matter, nor shall his vote thereon be recorded.

of 26. (1) Except as otherwise provided by
] Vote of majority this Act or the rules
decisive. thereunder, every question coming before a meeting of the committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and entitled to vote thereon.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

1of 27. Every resolution passed by the committee
] Resolutions to be re- at a meeting shall be re-
corded and published. corded in a book, to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, shall be open to inspection by the public at the municipal office at all reasonable times without charge, and shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

1of 28. The discussions and proceedings of the
] Language of discus- committee shall be conduct-
sions and proceedings. ed either in English or in Burmese and recorded either in English or in both English and Burmese as the committee at

a special meeting may, from time to time, direct:

Provided that, if the discussions and proceedings are conducted and recorded in English, the committee shall provide for their interpretation into Burmese for the benefit of such members (if any) as do not understand English.

29. (1) The committee may, from time to time at a special meeting, [Ac
Power for committees to make bye-laws as to conduct of business. make bye-laws consistent with this Act as to— 188

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner in which notice of its meetings is to be given;
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;
- (d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings;
- (e) the exercise by the president, by the vice-president, by sub-committees, by individual members or by officers or servants of the committee of any powers conferred upon the committee by this or any other Act, or by the rules thereunder; [Ac
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and
X1
188
- (f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the committee for money paid to it;
- (g) the term for which a vice-president shall hold office;
- (h) the appointment, duties, leave, suspension and removal of its officers and servants; and
- (i) other similar matters.

(2) No bye-law made under this section shall take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

30. In cases of emergency the president, or [A
Extraordinary powers of president and vice-president in cases of emergency. in his absence the vice-president of the committee may direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which the committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be paid from the municipal fund: 28.

Provided that—

- (a) no order shall be made under this section in contravention of any order of the committee passed at a meeting; and
- (b) every order made under this section, and all proceedings consequent thereon, shall be reported to the committee at its next meeting.

Joint-Committees.

31. The committee may, from time to time, [A
Joint-committee of two or more committees or other local authorities. concur with any other committee or cantonment, port or other local authority, or with more than one such committee or authority, in appointing, from their respective bodies, a joint-committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint-committee, and in delegating to any such joint-committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the said committees 29.

*The Burma Municipal Bill.**(Chapter III.—Organization of Municipal Committees.—Sections 32-40.)*

or authorities, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint-committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which it is appointed.

Defects in Constitution and Irregularities.

32. Nothing done and no proceeding taken under this Act shall be questioned by reason only of any vacancy in the committee or joint-committee, or of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Officers and Servants.

33. (1) The committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one of its members or, subject to the previous sanction of the Commissioner, any person, to be its secretary, and may, at a like meeting and subject to the like sanction, remove any person so appointed.

(2) If the secretary is a member of the committee, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. If he is not a member of the committee, the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, assign to him such remuneration as it may think fit.

34. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to such rules as may be made thereunder, the committee may appoint and remove such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such remuneration as it may think fit.

35. If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the number of persons employed by the committee as officers or servants, or whom the committee proposes to employ as such, or the remuneration assigned by the committee to those persons, or any of them, is excessive, the committee shall, on the requisition of the Commissioner, reduce the number of those persons, or their remuneration, as the case may be:

Provided that the committee may appeal against any such requisition to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government on such appeal shall be final.

36. In the case of an officer or servant, being a Government official, the committee may,—

(1) if his services are wholly lent to it, meet any charges prescribed or authorized by any general or special orders of the Governor General in Council for the time being in force regarding contributions towards pension or gratuity and leave-allowances; and,

(2) if he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, meet any such charges as aforesaid in such proportion as may be determined by the Local Government.

37. In the case of an officer or servant, not being a Government official, the committee may—

(1) grant him—

- (a) leave-allowances;
(b) a gratuity, if he is not entitled to pension or if his monthly pay is less than ten rupees;
(c) with the sanction of the Local Government, a gratuity in any other case; and,

(2) with the sanction of the Local Government,—

- (a) subscribe, in accordance with any general or special orders of the Governor General in Council for the time being in force, for a pension or gratuity payable on his retirement, or
(b) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under any general or special orders of the Governor General in Council for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under Government.

Contracts and Transfers of Property.

38. (1) When a contract made by or on behalf of the committee exceeds in value or amount one hundred rupees, it shall be in writing and signed by the president or vice-president and at least one other member of the committee.

(2) Every transfer of immoveable property belonging to the committee shall be made by an instrument in writing, executed by the president or vice-president and by at least two other members of the committee, and shall recite the number and date of the order of the Local Government approving the resolution for such transfer passed under section 13.

(3) If any such contract or transfer is executed or made otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section, it shall not be binding on the committee.

39. (1) If any member, officer or servant of the committee is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) No person shall, by reason only of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the committee, but every such person shall be treated as pecuniarily interested in such contract within the meaning of section 25.

Acquisition of Land.

40. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of the municipality, is required by the committee for the purposes of this Act, or for any other object which it is empowered to carry out under any other

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enactment for the time being in force, the Local Government may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and, on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act and of the charges incurred by the Local Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee.

Privileges and Liabilities.

of 41. No suit shall be instituted against the committee, or against a member
] Suits against committee and its officers. or officer of the committee in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of the committee, delivered or left at its office, and, in the case of a member or officer, delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff, and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left:

Provided that this section shall not apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

of 42. Every person shall be liable for the loss,
] Liability for loss, waste or misapplication of waste or misapplication. any money or other property belonging to the committee, if the loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the committee or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

of 43. Every member, officer or servant of the
] Members, officers, servants and agents of committee to be deemed public servants. committee, and every farmer or agent for the recovery on behalf of the committee of any tax, fee or other impost, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

of 44. (1) In the absence of a written contract
] Notice of resignation to the contrary, every notice or discharge of sweeper employed by the sweepers. committee shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge, or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or at the end of a specified term for which he was engaged.

(2) Should any sweeper employed by a committee, in the absence of a written contract authorizing him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment, or absent himself from his duties without giving one month's notice to the committee, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

(3) The Local Government may by notification direct that, on and from a date to be specified in such notification; the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) with respect to sweepers shall apply also to any specified class of municipal servants whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety.

CHAPTER IV.

TAXATION.

General Provisions.

45. (1) Subject to any general or special rules [Ac
Taxes which may be imposed for general purposes of Act. or orders which the Governor-General in Council may issue, or may have issued, in this behalf, the committee may, for the purposes of this Act, impose in the whole or any part of the municipality, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case, any of the following taxes, namely:—

(A) with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

- (a) a tax on buildings and land not exceeding ten per centum of the annual value of such buildings and lands;
- (b) a tax on lands covered by buildings at a rate not exceeding three pies per square foot per annum; or, if the lands are covered by buildings of two or more storeys, at a rate not exceeding four pies per square foot per annum;
- (c) a tax on lands not covered by buildings at a rate not exceeding ten rupees per acre per annum;
- (d) a tax on buildings according to the length of street frontage occupied by such buildings at rates not exceeding the following, namely:—

	Per annum. Rs. A.
For a building having not more than ten feet of street frontage	0 8
For a building having more than ten, but not more than twenty, feet of street frontage	1 8
For a building having more than twenty, but not more than thirty, feet of street frontage	2 8
For a building having more than thirty, but not more than forty, feet of street frontage	4 0
For a building having more than forty, but not more than fifty, feet of street frontage	7 0
For a building having more than fifty, but not more than sixty, feet of street frontage	10 0
and for each additional ten, or part of ten, feet of street frontage	4 8

- (e) a tax on households or families at a rate not exceeding thirty per centum per annum on the amount of the thathameda-tax assessed upon each household or family;
- (f) a tax, not exceeding five rupees per quarter, on every vehicle, boat, animal used for driving, riding, draught or burden, or dog, kept within the municipality or any part thereof;
- (g) a tax on private markets at a rate not exceeding five per centum of the net annual profits derived by the owners therefrom;
- (h) a toll, not exceeding eight annas, on every vehicle and animal, used as aforesaid, entering the municipality and not liable to taxation under clause (f):

Provided that any person may compound for exemption from all tolls leviable in

*The Burma Municipal Bill.**(Chapter IV.—Taxation.—Sections 46-50.)*

respect of any vehicle or animal under this clause by paying the tax which would have been leviable in respect thereof under clause (f) if the same had been kept within the municipality ;

(B) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

(2) Only one of the taxes mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) shall be imposed in respect of the same property.

(3) In this section "annual value" means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let and, in the case of houses, may be expected to let unfurnished.

of 46. (1) Besides the taxes imposed under section 45, the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining works for the supply of water throughout the municipality or any part thereof, or paying the principal or interest of any loan raised for the construction of such works, impose a tax, to be called the water-tax, upon buildings or lands which are so situated that their occupiers can benefit by such works.

(2) The rate or amount of the tax so imposed on different buildings or lands may be determined with reference, among other considerations, to their distance from the nearest point at which the water is deliverable by the works and to their level :

Provided that, in fixing such rate or amount, regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax, together with the estimated income from payments for water supplied from the works under special contracts or otherwise, should not exceed the amount required for the said purpose.

1 of 47. Besides the taxes imposed under the foregoing sections, the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, for the purpose of lighting the streets throughout the municipality or any part thereof, or paying the principal or interest of any loan raised for the construction of works required for lighting those streets, impose a tax, to be called the lighting-tax, upon buildings and lands situate within the municipality or such part thereof, as the case may be :

Provided that, in fixing the rate or amount of the tax, regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds thereof should not exceed the amount required for the said purpose.

1 of 48. Besides the taxes imposed under the foregoing sections the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, for the purpose of providing by its agents, or appliances, or both, for the removal and disposal of sewage or rubbish, or both, from any buildings or lands, impose upon such buildings or lands a tax, to be called the scavenging-tax, at such rate or rates as may be necessary, or may impose in lieu thereof a separate scavenging-tax upon any building or land in which a private latrine is situated :

Provided that, in fixing the rate or rates of such tax, regard shall be had to the principle that the net proceeds thereof should not exceed the net cost of the removal and disposal of the said sewage or rubbish, or both, including the cost of the maintenance and repair of all materials, appliances and works connected with such removal and disposal after deducting the produce of the sale of such materials, appliances and works, if sold.

49. When the committee has provided such public latrines as are, in the opinion of the Commissioner, sufficient in number and situation for the ordinary wants of any part of a municipality, it may impose upon all buildings or lands in that part of the municipality a tax, to be called the latrine-tax.

50. (1) The imposition in any municipality [A. of any tax under this Act 188 Procedure in imposing such taxes. must first be proposed at a special meeting of the committee.

(2) If and when a resolution has been passed approving of the imposition of a tax proposed under sub-section (1), the committee shall publish a notice defining the persons or property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any person likely to be directly affected by the proposed tax and objecting to the same may, within thirty days from the date of the publication of such notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee ; and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if the objections received, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the committee may submit its proposals to the Local Government, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid and its decision thereon.

(5) The Local Government, on receiving such proposals, may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or sanction so much thereof as it may think fit, or return the same to the committee for further consideration.

(6) When the Local Government desires to sanction any such proposal which requires the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit such proposal to the Governor General in Council with the objections (if any) received through the committee and the views of the committee and the Local Government thereon, and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposal, or refuse to sanction the same or sanction so much thereof as he may think fit, or return the same to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When any proposal of the committee in respect of a tax has been sanctioned in whole or in part by the Local Government or by the Governor General in Council and the Local Government, as the case may be, the committee shall by resolution direct the imposition of the tax as sanctioned from a specified date, which date shall be the first day of January, April, July or October in any year and shall be distant not less than three months from the date of such

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resolution, and shall report the resolution forthwith to the Local Government, and thereupon the tax shall come into force from the date so specified, and, if it is a tax leviable by the year and comes into force on any day other than the first day of January, it shall be leviable in quarterly instalments until the first day of January then next ensuing.

(8) The Local Government shall notify in the official Gazette the fact of such imposition and the date from which the tax is to take effect.

(9) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[of 51. The committee may, by resolution passed
5. at a special meeting, propose to abolish, re-
[of Power to abolish, re-
5. duce or suspend tax. pose to abolish or reduce
I of in amount any tax imposed
3.] under this Act, or to suspend the levy of any tax for any specified period, and the Local Government may sanction, or refuse to sanction, such proposal in whole or in part only. If the Local Government sanctions such proposal in whole or in part, it shall notify in the official Gazette the abolition or reduction of the tax or the suspension of the levy thereof, as the case may be:

Provided that any tax imposed under section 46, section 47, section 48 or section 49 may, in like manner, be abolished or reduced in amount or the levy thereof suspended in the whole or any part of the municipality.

[of 52. (1) The committee may, by resolution
.] passed at a special meeting sanctioned by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, and the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any tax any person or class of persons, or any property or description of property.

(2) The committee may exempt in whole or in part, for any period not exceeding one year, from the payment of any tax imposed under this Act any person who by reason of poverty may, in its opinion, be unable to pay the same.

[of 53. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local
.] Government, on complaint made or otherwise, that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof, or of any part thereof, is injurious to the interests of the public, it may require the committee to take, within a specified period, measures to remove the objection; and, if within that period such requisition is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Local Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, suspend the levy of the tax, or of any part thereof, until the objection has been removed.

(2) The Local Government may at any time, by a like notification, rescind, in whole or in part, any order made under sub-section (1).

[of 54. (1) The Local Government may make
.] rules consistent with this Act for the assessment, collection and remission of taxes.
under this Act and for preventing evasion of the same.

(2) In making any rule under this section, the Local Government may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

55. No tax imposed under this Act shall [1] be invalid merely for [2] defect of form; and it shall be enough in connection with any such tax on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of the tax, if the property taxed or assessed is so described as to be generally known; and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier (if any) thereof.

56. (1) All taxes leviable in any local area [1] under the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, or the Upper [2] Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887, at the time [3] when the committee having authority over such local area comes into existence under this Act, shall, so far as their imposition and assessment are consistent with this Act and within the powers conferred thereby, be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

(2) In the case of any local area which is a municipality established under the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, and in which a tax under section [1] 41, sub-section (1), division (A), clause (c), of that Act, has been imposed, such tax shall continue to be levied for the unexpired portion of the year for which it was assessed, and thenceforward, until the same shall have been duly altered or abolished under the provisions of this Act, such tax shall be deemed to have been imposed under section 45, sub-section (1), division (A), clause (d), of this Act, and shall be levied accordingly.

57. Any tax imposed under this Act and payable [1] periodically shall be [2] payable on such dates during the period in respect of which it is leviable, and in such instalments (if any), as the committee may, subject to the provisions of section 50, sub-section (7), and to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, from time to time direct.

58. For every sum paid on account of any tax [1] under this Act a receipt, [2] stating the amount and the tax on account of which it has been paid, shall be tendered by the person receiving the same on behalf of the committee to the person making the payment.

Taxes on Immoveable Property.

59. (1) The committee shall cause an assess- [1] ment-list of all buildings of [2] and lands on which any tax [3] is imposed to be prepared, containing—

- (a) the name of the street or division in which the property is situate;
- (b) the designation of the property, either by name or by number, sufficient for identification;
- (c) the names of the owner and occupier, if known;
- (d) the annual value, area, street frontage or profit on which the tax is assessed; and

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(e) the amount of the tax assessed thereon by the committee.

(2) For the purpose of preparing such list the committee may require the owners or occupiers of buildings or lands to furnish it with returns of the measurements or of the rent or annual value or profit of such buildings or lands.

(3) Whoever omits to comply with such requisition, or furnishes a return which is untrue, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and shall be precluded from objecting to any assessment made by the committee in respect of any building or land of which he is the owner or occupier.

60. When the assessment-list has been completed, it shall be signed by the president or vice-president, and the committee shall give public notice of the fact and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be either an owner or an occupier of any property included in such list, or the agent of any such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom free of charge.

61. (1) The committee shall, at the time of publishing the assessment-list under the last foregoing section, give public notice of a time, not less than one month from the publication of such notice, when it will proceed to revise the assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or the assessment of any property is increased, it shall also give notice of such assessment or increased assessment, as the case may be, to the owner or occupier of the property.

(2) Every objection to any such assessment or increased assessment shall be made in writing and shall be submitted at least eight days before the time fixed in the notice referred to in sub-section (1):

Provided that the committee may in its discretion receive oral objections at the time specified in the notice.

62. (1) A sub-committee of not less than two members appointed for this purpose by the committee shall inquire into any objection submitted under the last foregoing section, and in the course of such inquiry shall allow the objector an opportunity of being heard, either in person or by authorized agent, as the objector may think fit, and shall have authority to receive evidence on any matter arising therein, and shall record the proceedings and evidence taken therein and a separate decision on each objection submitted as aforesaid.

(2) An appeal from every decision of a sub-committee under sub-section (1) shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner, or, if the Deputy Commissioner is a member of the committee, to the Commissioner:

Provided—

(a) that the petition of appeal shall have been presented to the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner within fourteen days from the date of the sub-committee's decision; and

(b) that a notice in writing of the intention to appeal shall have been given to the president of the committee within seven days from the date of the sub-committee's decision.

(3) The appellant shall not be permitted, without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, at the hearing of the appeal to put forward any ground of appeal not set forth in his petition of appeal.

(4) It shall not be necessary for the respondent committee to appear before the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, and any letter which may be addressed by, or by order of, such committee to such Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner regarding the appeal shall, if a copy thereof has before the hearing of the appeal been supplied to the appellant, be received and considered before the decision on the appeal is delivered.

(5) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of, assessment arises on which he entertains doubt, the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner hearing the appeal may, of his own motion, and shall, on the application of the appellant or of the president of the respondent committee made at the hearing, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer the statement, with his own opinion on the point and the record of the case, for the decision of the Judicial Commissioner.

(6) When a case has been stated under the provisions of the last foregoing sub-section, the Judicial Commissioner shall, after considering the question so referred, send a ruling thereon to the officer by whom the reference was made, and such officer shall, on receipt of the ruling, dispose of the case in conformity therewith. It shall not be necessary for any party to the case to be present, either personally or by authorized agent, at the consideration of the case by the Judicial Commissioner.

(7) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, the decision of the sub-committee, Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, shall be final.

(8) The Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, shall in his decision direct by whom the costs of the appellant and those of the respondent committee are to be paid, and, in the event of his directing that one party shall pay the other party's costs or any part thereof, he shall fix the amount of the costs to be so paid.

(9) Costs awarded under this section to the committee shall be recoverable by the committee as if they were arrears of a tax due from the appellant.

(10) The pendency of any appeal from a decision of the sub-committee shall not operate to delay or prevent the levy of any tax, or, when the tax is payable by instalments, of any instalment of any tax payable in respect of any property according to the assessment of the committee; but, if, by the final decision upon an objection, it is determined that such tax or instalment ought not to have been levied in whole or in part, the committee shall refund to the person from whom the same has been levied the amount of such tax or instalment or the

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excess thereof over the amount properly leviable in accordance with such final decision, as the case may be.

(11) If, in accordance with the provisions of this section, a refund of any payment made by an appellant be required, the committee shall make such refund within ten days after receipt of a certified copy of the final decision of the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be.

(12) If the committee fails to pay any costs awarded to an appellant under sub-section (8) or any refund due to an appellant under sub-sections (10) and (11) within ten days from receipt of a certified copy of the final decision of the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner shall order the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the amount, and such person shall be legally bound to comply with such order and shall debit the amount so paid against the balance of the municipal fund.

(13) The assessment-list shall be amended under the direction and signature of the president or vice-president so as to make it correspond with the decisions upon objections submitted, or, in the case of appeals from such decisions, with the decisions on such appeals; and, subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the assessments in the list shall be the assessments on which the tax shall be calculated and levied during the year of assessment next ensuing, and, in the case of a tax imposed for the first time, for the period between the date of the coming into force of the tax and the commencement of the next year of assessment.

(14) The assessment-list, when amended under this section, shall be deposited in the committee's office, and shall there be open to inspection during office hours by all owners or occupiers of property comprised therein, and a public notice that it is so open to inspection shall forthwith be published.

of 63. (1) The committee may at any time 5.] Further amendments amend the list by inserting of assessment-list. the name of any person whose name ought to have been inserted, or by including any property which ought to have been included, or by altering the assessment on any property which has been erroneously valued, or assessed through fraud, accident or mistake, after giving notice, to any person interested in the amendment, of a time, not less than one month from the date of service of such notice, at which the amendment is to be made.

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the committee in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time, and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same, either in person or by authorised agent, as he may think fit.

II of 64. It shall be in the discretion of the committee to prepare a new 6.] New list need not be prepared every year. assessment-list every year, or to adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may, in particular

cases be deemed necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following, giving the same notice as if a new valuation and assessment-list had been prepared.

65. Every tax payable under section 45, sub-section (1), division (A), clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d), or section 46, section 47, section 48 or section 49 in respect of any building or land, shall be payable jointly and severally by all persons who have been either owners or occupiers of the building or land at any time during the year of assessment, or, when the tax is payable by instalments, at any time during the period in respect of which the instalment is payable.

66. (1) In the absence of any agreement to the contrary between an owner and an occupier of any building or land, any tax payable under section 45, sub-section (1), division (A), clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d), which is paid by or recovered from the occupier, shall be recoverable by him from the owner, and any tax payable under section 46, section 47, section 48 or section 49, which is paid by or recovered from the owner, shall be recoverable by him from the occupier.

(2) A sum recoverable under sub-section (1) by an occupier from an owner may be deducted by the occupier from any rent due or afterwards accruing due from him to the owner.

Remission and Refund.

67. When a tax imposed under section 45, sub-section (1), division (A), clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d), or under section 46, section 47, section 48 or section 49 is payable, or has been paid, in one sum in respect of an entire year, and the property in respect of which such tax is payable, or has been paid, remains unoccupied throughout the year, or when such a tax is payable in instalments and the property remains unoccupied throughout the period in respect of which an instalment is payable, or has been paid, the amount payable, or paid, in respect of the property for the year, or the instalment, as the case may be, shall, on application in writing made to the committee, be remitted or refunded:

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the committee to direct that no such remission or refund shall be granted under this sub-section unless notice in writing of the vacancy has been given to it within such time after the beginning of the year or of the period as it may, from time to time, fix in this behalf.

(2) When any such property as aforesaid—

(a) has not been occupied or productive of rent for any period of not less than sixty consecutive days, or

(b) consists of separate tenements one or more of which has or have not been occupied or productive of rent for any such period as aforesaid, or

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(c) is wholly or in greater part demolished or destroyed by fire or otherwise,

the committee may remit or refund such portion (if any) of the tax or instalment as it may think equitable.

(3) When a tax imposed under section 45, sub-section (1), division (A), clause (f), has been paid in advance and the vehicle, boat or animal in respect of which such tax has been so paid ceases to be kept within the municipality during a portion of the period covered by such payment, a proportionate refund shall be granted on application in writing made to the committee :

Provided that no person shall be entitled to any refund under this sub-section in respect of a period of less than thirty consecutive days, and that it shall be in the discretion of the committee to direct that no such refund shall be granted unless notice in writing of the fact that the vehicle, boat or animal, in respect of which such tax has been paid, has ceased to be kept within the municipality is given to it within such time after such vehicle, boat or animal has ceased to be so kept as it may fix in this behalf.

(4) The burden of proving the facts entitling any person to claim relief under this section shall lie upon such person.

CHAPTER V.

FUNDS AND PROPERTY.

Act XVII of
1884, s. 60.]

68. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall, save as by this Act otherwise provided, be credited thereto—

- (a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee under this Act or otherwise ;
- (b) all fines realized from persons convicted under this Act or the rules or bye-laws thereunder, or under section 34 of Act V of 1861, for offences committed within the municipality ;
- (c) the whole or any such part as the Local Government may approve of any contributions from the port fund of any port abutting on, or situated within, the municipality, made under the authority of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, section 36, sub-section (5) ;
- (d) when there has been included within the municipality a municipality constituted under the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, or the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of such municipality at the time when the committee came into existence.

of 1889.

VII of 1884.
of 1887.

Act XVI of
1884, s. 61.]

69. (1) The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund,—

- (a) first, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it ;
- (b) secondly, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions

and contributions as are referred to in sections 36 and 37 ; and,

(c) thirdly, such sums as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be deemed by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by such departments or any of them.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such rules as the Local Government may make with respect to the priority to be given to the several obligations of the committee, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the municipality, and with the sanction of the Commissioner outside the municipality when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants, namely :—

- (a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of streets and of public bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and water-courses ;
- (b) the watering and lighting of the streets or any of them ;
- (c) the prevention and extinction of fires ;
- (d) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, leper asylums and other institutions for the promotion of education, or for the benefit of the public health, and of rest-houses, *zayats*, wharves, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions ;
- (e) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper asylums and other educational or charitable institutions ;
- (f) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships ;
- (g) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of scarcity or famine ;
- (h) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals ;
- (i) the planting and preservation of trees ;
- (j) the taking of a census, the registration of births, marriages and deaths, public vaccination and any other sanitary measures ;
- (k) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions ; and
- (l) all other acts and things which are likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants, or expenditure whereon may be declared by the committee, with the sanction of the

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Local Government, to be an appropriate charge on the municipal fund.

70. (1) There shall be formed for each municipality a school fund, to which shall be credited—

- (a) the fees levied in schools maintained at the cost of the school fund;
- (b) any assignment that may be made to the school fund from Imperial or Provincial funds or from any district or local fund;
- (c) any other funds or income that may be entrusted to the committee for the promotion of education; and
- (d) any sums assigned for educational purposes from the municipal fund.

(2) The Local Government may fix for the municipality the minimum proportion of the municipal fund that shall be yearly assigned to the school fund under clause (d):

Provided that the minimum so fixed shall not exceed five per centum on the gross annual income of the municipality.

(3) No expenditure, except expenditure for the promotion of education, shall be charged against the school fund. In case of doubt, the Commissioner shall decide whether any expenditure is or is not for the promotion of education, and his decision shall be final.

71. (1) There shall be formed for each municipality a hospital fund, to which shall be credited—

- (a) any fees received from paying patients in any hospital maintained by the fund;
- (b) any money realised by the sale of medicines or other stores or articles purchased by the fund;
- (c) any assignment that may be made to the hospital fund from Imperial or Provincial funds or from any district or local fund;
- (d) any other funds or income that may be entrusted to the committee for the construction or maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries or leper asylums, or the provision of medical aid or relief; and

(e) any sums assigned for medical purposes from the municipal fund.

(2) No expenditure, except expenditure for the construction or maintenance of dispensaries, hospitals or leper asylums, or the provision of medical aid or relief, shall be charged against the hospital fund. In case of doubt the Commissioner shall decide whether any expenditure is or is not for any of the purposes above mentioned, and his decision shall be final.

72. (1) The balances standing to the credit of the municipal fund and school and hospital funds shall, if there is situate within the municipality a Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, be kept in such treasury, sub-treasury or bank. In any other case, the bulk of the funds shall be kept in the nearest Government treasury or sub-treasury or bank as aforesaid, and such money as may be required for current expenditure shall be kept by the committee in a strong

box in such place and under such precautions as the committee may, from time to time, direct.

(2) Save as hereafter provided in section 74, no disbursement from the municipal fund, the school fund or the hospital fund shall be made except under the signature of the president or vice-president and one other member of the committee.

73. (1) The committee may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of the municipal fund or school fund or hospital fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor General in Council may approve in this behalf, and may, with the like sanction, realize any such funds so invested or vary such investments for others of a like nature.

(2) The income resulting from such securities and the proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund, school fund or hospital fund, as the case may be.

74. (1) The committee may delegate to a school sub-committee the management of the school fund, and to a hospital sub-committee the management of the hospital fund.

(2) The school and hospital sub-committees (if any) formed under sub-section (1), shall each consist of such members of the committee as may be appointed by the committee for this purpose, and of such other persons (if any) as may be nominated for this purpose by the committee, the Local Government or the Commissioner under rules made by the Local Government in this behalf.

(3) Every hospital sub-committee and every school sub-committee shall elect a chairman.

(4) When the management of the school fund or hospital fund has been delegated in manner provided by sub-section (1), disbursements therefrom may be made under the signature of the chairman of the school sub-committee or hospital sub-committee, and one other member of such school sub-committee or hospital sub-committee, as the case may be.

75. Subject to any special reservation made by the Local Government in this behalf, all property in a municipality of the nature hereinafter specified shall be vested in and belong to the committee, and shall, with all other property which may become vested in the committee, be under its direction, management and control, and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Act, that is to say,—

(a) all public town-walls, gates, markets, slaughter-houses, manure and night-soil depôts and public buildings of every description which have been constructed or are maintained out of municipal funds;

(b) all public streams, tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, springs, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes and other water-works, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials and things connected therewith or appertaining

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thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank or well;

(c) all public sewers and all sewers, tunnels, culverts, gutters and water-courses in, alongside or under any street, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto;

d), of (d) all dust, dirt, dung, ashes, refuse, animal-matter or filth, or rubbish of any kind, collected by the committee from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, cess-pools or elsewhere, or deposited in places fixed by the committee under section 95;

(e) all public lamps, lamp-posts and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto;

(f) all land or other property transferred to the committee by Her Majesty, or by gift or otherwise, for local public purposes; and

(g) all streets, and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections, materials, implements and things provided for such streets.

of 76. (r) The management, control and administration of every public institution maintained out of the municipal fund shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the extent of the independent authority of the committee in respect of any such institution may be prescribed by the Local Government:

Provided also that the committee may delegate its authority over schools or hospitals maintained or aided by it to a school or hospital sub-committee, if any, formed under section 74.

(2) When the management, control and administration of any public institution are vested in the committee, all property, endowments and funds belonging to such institution shall be held by the committee in trust for the purposes to which such property, endowments and funds are lawfully applicable.

77. The committee may, with the sanction of the Local Government, transfer to Crown of the property vesting in transfer to Her Majesty committee. any property vesting in and belonging to the committee under section 75 or any property, endowments and funds held by the committee in trust under section 76, subsection (2), but not so as to affect any trusts or public rights subject to which such property, endowments and funds are held.

of 78. If any portion of the land which is vested in the committee by section 15, clause (c), or section 75, or which has been transferred from Her Majesty to the committee, is required by the Government for a public purpose, it may be resumed by the Government without compensation to the committee, except for the cost or the present value, whichever may be less, of any permanent buildings erected, or other works executed, thereon by the committee, and for the amount (if any) paid to Her Majesty therefor.

79. If any question arises between the Government and the committee as to the boundaries of any land vested in the committee by section 15, clause (c), or section 75, or as to the compensation to be paid under section 78 to the committee in respect of anything on any land to be resumed, the decision of the Local Government shall be final.

CHAPTER VI.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

80. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

81. The committee may close temporarily any street vested in it, or any part thereof, for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, culvert or bridge or for any other public purpose; and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any such street, and sell the land or such part thereof as is not required for the purposes of this Act.

82. The committee may, by bye-law, prohibit the driving, riding or leading of animals or vehicles of any particular kind along any street or part of a street vested in it.

83. The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or land vested in it for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, or subject to the provisions of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, and of any other law for the time being in force, for holding a *pwé* or other entertainment thereon, and may make such conditions as it may think fit, either by bye-law or in any particular case by resolution, for the safety or convenience of persons passing by, or dwelling, or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw such permission.

84. The committee may, by bye-law, regulate the exposure of goods for sale on streets and may levy fees from persons setting up stalls or otherwise selling goods on streets.

85. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any inconvenience or injury thereto.

86. The committee may at a meeting cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to

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be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

[I of 3.] 87. The committee may, by bye-law, direct that, within certain limits to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of bamboos, grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable material unless with its permission in writing; and may, by notice in writing, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter the roofs or external walls so made or renewed as it may think fit.

88. (1) The committee may, by bye-law, direct that, within certain limits and after a date to be fixed by the bye-law, no building shall have a roof or external walls of bamboos, grass, mat, leaves or other highly inflammable material without its permission in writing.

(2) The committee may, after the date so fixed, by notice in writing require the owner of any building situated within the limits specified in such bye-law to remove any roof or external wall made of any such material.

(3) The date to be specified in a bye-law made under sub-section (1) of this section shall be such as, in the opinion of the committee, to allow roofs and external walls of any such material in existence at the time of the making of such bye-law to remain until they would in ordinary course, if not repaired, require to be removed.

[VII 89. (1) If any building or part of a building
s. Power to regulate projects beyond the regular line of buildings. line of a street, either existing or in process of formation, or beyond the front of the buildings on either side thereof, the committee may, whenever such first-named building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice in writing, require such building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it may think fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of a street.

XVI 90. (1) Every person intending to erect or
s. Notice of new buildings. re-erect any building shall, if so required by a bye-law made by the committee in this behalf,—

- (a) give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and
- (b) submit with such notice—
 - (i) a site-plan of the land;
 - (ii) where the land belongs to Her Majesty or the committee, a certified

copy of the document or documents authorizing him to occupy the land, and, on the requisition of the committee, the original document or documents also, if the committee desires to inspect it or them; and

- (iii) a plan showing the levels at which it is proposed to lay the foundation and lowest floor or plinth, and specifications of the work to be constructed and the materials to be used.

(2) The committee may at any time within six weeks thereafter, by notice in writing, either prohibit the erection or re-erection of such building if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or give any directions consistent with this Act in respect of all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) any trespass or encroachment on land belonging to the committee;
- (b) the free passage or way in front of the building;
- (c) the space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and for the prevention of fire;
- (d) the ventilation and drainage;
- (e) the level and width of foundation, the level of the lowest floor or of the plinth and the stability of the structure;
- (f) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street; and
- (g) the number and situation of the water-closets, latrines, urinals, privies, sewers, ventilating-pipes, cesspools, traps, sinks, sulliage-trays and wells:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage which he may sustain in consequence of its prohibiting the re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to a street.

(3) If any building is begun or erected or re-erected in contravention of any such bye-law, prohibition or direction as aforesaid, the committee may, by notice in writing, require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

(4) If any person, after delivering plans and specifications regarding any building under sub-section (1), departs, except under the orders or with the permission of the committee, from such plans and specifications, the committee may, by notice in writing, require such building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

(5) A notice issued under sub-section (1) shall hold good only for such time as the committee may by bye-law direct for each class of buildings.

(6) The expression "erect or re-erect any building" includes—

- (a) any material alteration or enlargement of any building;
- (b) the conversion into a place for human habitation of any building not originally constructed for human habitation;

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- (c) the conversion into more than one place for human habitation of a building originally constructed as one such place ;
- (d) the conversion of two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places ;
- (e) such alteration of the internal arrangements of a building as affects an alteration in its drainage or sanitary arrangements, or affects its security ; and
- (f) the addition of any rooms, buildings, out-houses or other structures to a building.

II. Power of committee to make bye-laws as to mode of construction of buildings.

91. (1) The committee may by bye-law regulate, in respect of the erection or re-erection of any building within the municipality,—

- (a) the materials to be used and method of construction to be adopted as regards external and party walls, roofs, floors, fire-places and chimneys ;
- (b) the position of fire-places, chimneys, sewers, privies and cesspools ;
- (c) the space to be left about the building to secure the free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and for the prevention of fire ;
- (d) the ventilation and drainage ;
- (e) the height and slope of the roof above the uppermost floor upon which human beings are to live or cooking operations are to be carried on ;
- (f) the number and height above the ground, or above the next lower storey, of the storeys of which the building may consist ;
- (g) the level and width of the foundation, the level of the lowest floor or plinth and the stability of the structure ; and
- (h) the means to be provided for egress from the building in case of fire ;

Provided that the committee may by resolution dispense with the observance of any or all of the bye-laws (if any) made under this section in regard to the erection or re-erection of any building or class of building specified in the resolution.

(2) If in and during the erection or re-erection of any building any bye-law made under this section is contravened, the committee may, by notice in writing to be delivered within a reasonable time, require the building to be within the space of thirty days demolished or so altered as it may deem necessary :

Provided that no such notice shall issue in respect of the contravention of any bye-law of which the observance has been dispensed with under the proviso to sub-section (1).

(3) This section shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially declared to apply thereto by the Local Government at the request of the committee.

I. 92. (1) It shall not be lawful, unless with the permission in writing of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a street to add to, or place against or in

front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on, the street, or projecting into, or encroaching on, any sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The committee may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against, or in front, thereof if the same overhangs or projects into, or encroaches on, any street, or projects into, or encroaches on, any sewer or aqueduct in the street ; or any door, gate, bar, window, venetian, shutter or other thing opening outwards into any street so as to cause any obstruction therein :

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Act, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in such written permission.

93. (1) Nothing in sections 87 to 92, both inclusive, shall apply to any building or land within the limits of a municipality which building or land is the property of Her Majesty ; but the Local Government shall, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, as soon as conveniently may be after the commencement of this Act, make rules to regulate the manner in which committees shall be consulted as to any such buildings which it is proposed to construct, add to or alter.

(2) Rules made under this section shall, amongst other things, provide that any objection taken by the committee to the construction of, addition to or alteration in any such building as aforesaid shall be considered and decided by the Local Government, and that an appeal to the Governor General in Council shall lie from every order passed by the Local Government on such objection.

(3) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition of their being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the official Gazette.

Bathing and Washing Places.

94. The committee may set apart suitable bathing and wash-places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants ; and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing or the washing of animals or clothes in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those so specified, and any other acts, to be specified in such notice, by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

*The Burma Municipal Bill.**(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 95-102.)**Deposit of Offensive Matter.*

1 of 95. The committee may fix places within, 3.] Removal and depo- or, with the approval of sit of offensive matter. the Deputy Commissioner beyond, the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Regulation of the Slaughter of Cattle.

1 of 96. (1) The committee may, with the approv- 3.] Places for slaughter al of the Deputy Commis- of animals for sale. sioner, fix and abolish places, either within or beyond the limits of the municipality, for the slaughter for sale of animals, or of any specified description of animals, and may, with the like approval, grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond the limits of the municipality, it shall have the same powers in respect of the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(3) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall at any other place within the municipality slaughter for sale any such animal.

1 of 97. Whenever it appears to the District 3.] Regulation of the Magistrate to be necessary slaughter of animals for for the preservation of the other purposes. public peace or order, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, prohibit or regulate, by proclamation published in such manner as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, the slaughter within the limits of a municipality, or of any portion thereof, of animals or of any specified description of animals, for purposes other than sale, and may by order prescribe the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place where such animals are slaughtered.

Regulation of Sale of Food, Drink and Drugs.

of Power to regulate 98. (1) The committee 7.] sale of food, drink and may, by bye-law,— drugs.

- (a) prohibit the sale of any specified articles of food or drink or drugs in any premises not licensed by it;
- (b) regulate the grant and withdrawal of licenses to premises for the sale of such specified articles of food or drink or drugs;
- (c) regulate the hours and manner of transport within the municipality of such specified articles of food, drink or drugs; and
- (d) fix the places in which such specified articles of food or drink or drugs may or may not be sold or exposed for sale:

Provided that no person shall be punishable for breach of any bye-law made under clause (a) or clause (d) by reason of the continuance of

such sale or exposure for sale upon any premises which are at the time of the making of such bye-law used for such purpose until he has received from the committee six months' notice in writing to discontinue such sale or exposure for sale in such premises.

(2) This section shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been especially declared to apply thereto by the Local Government at the request of the committee.

Burial and Burning Places.

99. (1) The committee may, by public notice, [A Powers in respect of order any burial or burn- 18 burial and burning ing ground which is, in its places. opinion, dangerous to the health of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall, in such case if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they are used only for the burial of members of the family of the owner thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, without the permission in writing of the committee.

100. The committee may, by public notice, [A Removal of corpses. prescribe routes for the 18 removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Inflammable Materials

101. The committee may, where it appears [A Inflammable to it to be necessary for the 18 materials. prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice—

- (a) prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting bamboos, dry grass, straw or other inflammable material, or lighting fires, in any place or within any limits specified in such notice;
- (b) declare under what conditions, and at what times, fires may be lighted in any such place or within any such limits; and
- (c) require the owners or occupiers of any buildings with thatched roofs within the municipality to place mats thereon of such description as the committee may prescribe.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

102. (1) The committee, by any person author- [A Inspection of sewers, ized by it in this behalf, 18 privies and cesspools. may, after giving six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any land or building in which any sewers, privies or cesspools are situated, inspect any such sewers, privies or cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where the committee or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the privies, sewers or cesspools.

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(2) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the land or building; but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

of 103. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner, of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect the building, and may, by notice in writing, direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

of 104. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner, of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

- (a) enter on and survey and take levels of any land;
- (b) enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation; and

- (c) enter any building or land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or of executing or repairing any work which it is by this Act empowered to execute or maintain.

of 105. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under this Act and which has not been so taxed.

106. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of any kind of food or drink for man, or as a slaughter-house or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food, drink, drug or animal which may be therein; and, if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for the consumption of man and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption;

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation, or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a

receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for enquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

Explanation.—Meat into which air has been blown, or which has been watered in order to make it appear fresher than it really is, shall be presumed to be unfit for human food.

107. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of any kind of food, drink or drugs for the regulation of the sale of which bye-laws have been made by the committee under section 98, and may seize any such food, drink or drugs exposed for sale therein in contravention of such bye-laws.

(2) When any food, drink or drug is seized in any market, building, shop, stall or place under this section, it shall be removed by the officer seizing it from such market, building, shop, stall or place, as the case may be, and shall be disposed of in such manner as the committee may, by bye-law, direct.

108. (1) The committee may provide for the removal by its agents or appliances, or both, of sewage or rubbish, or both, from any building or land, or from any water-closet, latrine, urinal, privy, sewer, cesspool, dust-bin or other receptacle for sewage or rubbish in or upon any building or land.

(2) When the committee has undertaken to provide by its agents or appliances, or both, for the removal of sewage or rubbish, or both, as aforesaid, the persons employed by the committee for this purpose may enter any building, water-closet, latrine, urinal, privy, sewer, cesspool, dust-bin or other receptacle for sewage or rubbish, or enter on any land, at all reasonable times, in so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on such property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining whether such duties have been duly performed.

109. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Act, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Drainage, Sewerage and Water-supply.

110. The committee may, by notice in writing, require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof, and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

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of III. (1) The committee may, by notice in writing, require the owner of any building or land to remove or provide, in such manner as it may direct, any water-closet, latrine, urinal, privy, sewer, cesspool, trap, sink, sulliage-tray or ventilating pipe, or to provide any additional water-closets, latrines, urinals, privies, sewers, cesspools, traps, sinks, sulliage-trays or ventilating pipes which should, in its opinion, be provided for such building or land.

(2) The committee may, by notice in writing require any person employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such water-closets, latrines, urinals, privies, sewers, cesspools, traps, sinks, sulliage-trays or ventilating pipes as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

(3) The committee may, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any water-closet, latrine, urinal or privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as it may direct, any door or trap-door of a water-closet, latrine, urinal or privy opening on to any street or sewer.

I 112. (1) The committee may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to close, remove, repair, alter or put in good order any water-closet, latrine, urinal, privy, sewer, cesspool, trap, sink, sulliage-tray or ventilating pipe belonging thereto.

(2) The committee may, by notice in writing, require any person who constructs any new water-closet, latrine, urinal, privy, sewer, cesspool, trap, sink, sulliage-tray or ventilating pipe without its permission in writing, or contrary to its directions or regulations or to the provisions of this Act, or who constructs, rebuilds or opens any water-closet, latrine, urinal, privy, sewer, cesspool, trap sink, sulliage-tray or ventilating pipe which it has ordered to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, to demolish such water-closet, latrine, urinal, privy, sewer, cesspool, trap, sink, sulliage-tray or ventilating pipe, or to make such alteration therein as it may think fit.

I of A.] 113. (1) Where any building or land situated within one hundred feet of a sewer set apart by the committee for sulliage, sewage or other offensive matter is at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the committee by a sufficient sewerage-connection with such sewer, the committee may, by notice in writing, require the owner of such building or land to make and maintain a sewerage-connection with the sewer in such manner as it may, by rule made with the sanction of the Local Government, direct.

(2) The provisions of sections 139 and 140 shall apply to any default in compliance with a requisition under sub-section (1), notwithstanding that part of the land through which the said sewerage-connection is required to pass may not belong to the person so making default, unless such person shall prove that the default

was caused by the act of the owner or occupier of such last-mentioned land.

(3) This section shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially declared to apply thereto by the Local Government at the request of the committee.

114. (1) If it appears to the committee that [B the only or most convenient III means by which the owner 230 of any building or land can make a sewerage-connection or water-connection is by carrying the same into, through or under land belonging to, or occupied by, another person the committee, after giving such other person a reasonable opportunity of stating any objection, may, if no objection is raised, or if any objection which is raised appears to it to be invalid or insufficient, by notice in writing, require such other person to permit the owner first-mentioned to carry the sewerage-connection or water-connection into, through or under his land in such manner as shall be specified in the said notice, and on such equitable terms as to compensation for disturbance or temporary damage as to the committee may appear reasonable.

(2) After the service of the said notice the committee may, by an order in writing, authorize the first-mentioned owner to carry the sewerage-connection or water-connection into, through or under the said land in the manner aforesaid, and every such order shall be a complete authority to the person in whose favour it is made, or to any agent or person employed by him for this purpose, after giving to such other person as aforesaid reasonable written notice of his intention so to do, to enter upon the said land with assistants and workmen at any time between sunrise and sunset, and to construct the said sewerage-connection or water-connection and thereafter, upon the necessity arising and after the like notice, to repair and alter the same, or to construct a new sewerage-connection or water-connection in place thereof in such manner and at such time as aforesaid.

(3) All compensation payable to such other person as aforesaid under this section shall be paid by the committee out of the municipal fund.

115. If it appears to the committee that it is desirable to use an existing sewerage-connection for the purpose of draining any building or land, or to use an existing water-connection for the purpose of supplying water to any building or land, the committee may, by notice in writing, require the owner of such sewerage-connection or water-connection to allow a connection therewith to be made on such terms as may to it seem acquitable:

Provided that the owner of such sewerage-connection or water-connection may refuse to allow the connection to be made until any payment to which he may be entitled in respect thereof has been made by the committee.

116. The committee may, by notice in writing, require the owner of any building or land to allow its sewerage or water-connection to be connected to the sewerage or water-connection of the committee on such reasonable access as may be required.

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passage over, his land for scavenging purposes as it may direct.

11 117. The committee may, by notice in writing,
 5. Unauthorized build- require any person who, ings over drains, etc. without its permission in writing, newly erects or re-builds any building over any sewer, culvert, water-course or water-pipe vested in the committee, to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it may think fit.

11 118. The committee may, by notice in writing,
 5. Removal or closure require any owner or occu- of latrines, etc., near pier on whose land any any source of water- sewer, latrine, urinal, cess- supply. pool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source, the water of which is for the time being used for drinking, cooking, washing or bathing purposes, to remove or close the same within one week.

11 119. The committee may, by notice in writing,
 5. Power to require require the owner or occu- drainage, etc., of pier of any land or build- of unwholesome tanks, ing to cleanse, repair, etc. cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood :

Provided that, if, for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the person who is required to drain his land, or any easement over land not so belonging, or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall acquire such land or pay such compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

11 120. If any building or any well, tank or other excavation is, for want of
 5. Power to require sufficient repair, protection buildings, wells, tanks, etc., to be secured. or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as may be necessary to avert such danger.

11 121. If any building, wall, structure or any-
 5. Buildings, etc., in thing affixed thereto is in ruinous or dangerous a ruinous state or in any state. way dangerous, the committee may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made therein as it considers necessary for the public safety; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as may be necessary to avert such danger.

Buildings and Grounds in Unsanitary Condition.

1 122. The committee may, by notice in writing,
 5. Power to require require the owner or occu- to clear away pier of any land to clear away and remove any thick vegetation. der it

injurious to health or offensive to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood.

123. The committee may, by notice in writing, [A
 Power to trim hedges require the owner or occu- and trees bordering on pier of any land within 99. streets, wells, etc. three days to cut or trim the hedges thereof bordering on any street, or the branches of trees growing thereon and overhanging any street so as to cause obstruction or danger therein, or overhanging any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use so as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

124. The committee may, by notice in writing,
 Power to require require the owner of any land to erect, and there- after to maintain, a fence around such land, or to put in repair to the satisfaction of the committee any existing fence on such land.

125. If the owner or occupier of any building [A
 Cleansing of filthy or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwhole- 100 some state, the committee may, by notice in writing, require him within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state.

126. If any building appears to the committee [A
 Power to prohibit to be unfit for human habit- of use for human habita- ation in consequence of 101 tion of buildings unfit the want of proper means for such use. of drainage, water-supply or ventilation, or for any other sufficient reason, the committee may, by notice in writing, prohibit the owner or occupier thereof from using the same for human habitation or suffering it to be so used until it has been rendered fit for such use.

127. The committee may, by notice in writing, [A
 Power to require require the owner, or per- untenanted buildings son claiming to be the 102 becoming a nuisance to owner, of any building or be secured or enclosed. land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same to the satisfaction of the committee within a reasonable time to be fixed in such notice.

128. The Local Government may, on the [A
 Cultivation, use of report of the Sanitary of manure or irrigation, Commissioner or of the 104 injurious to health, Civil Surgeon that the cul- after prohibition. tivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, by public notice, prohibit the cultivation of such crop, the use of such manure or the use of the method of irrigation so reported to be injurious, or impose such conditions with respect thereto as may prevent injury arising therefrom :

Provided that, when on any land to which such public notice applies, the act prohibited has been practised, during the five years next preceding such public notice, in the ordinary course of husbandry, compensation shall be paid

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therein for any damage caused to them by the effect of such public notice.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

11 129. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the municipality used for any of the following purposes, namely:

Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

- melting tallow;
- boiling bones, offal or blood;
- as a soap-house, oil-boiling-house, dyeing-house or tannery;
- as a brick-kiln, lime-kiln or pottery;
- as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
- as a place for keeping or breeding pigs;
- as a yard or dépôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material,
- as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha or any inflammable oil, spirit or explosive substance,

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the committee, which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the committee considers that the business, which it is intended to establish or maintain, would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in, or frequenting, the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The committee may impose such conditions in respect of such license as it may think necessary, and may withdraw such license for breach of any condition so imposed, and may levy a fee not exceeding five rupees for each license.

11 130. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee at a meeting that any place registered or licensed under the last foregoing section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, it may, by notice in writing, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of the place, or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or likely to be dangerous.

Epidemic Disease.

9-] 131. In the event of any person within the municipality, other than a patient in a public hospital, being attacked with cholera or small-pox—

- (a) every medical practitioner or person openly and usually practising the medical profession, who in the course of such practice becomes cognizant of the fact, and
- (b) the owner and occupier of the building in which the person so attacked may be residing, and
- (c) every person in charge of or in attendance on any person so attacked,

shall, as soon as he becomes cognizant of the fact, forthwith report the same, or cause a report thereof, to be made to the committee or to such officer as the committee may appoint in this behalf.

Provided that no person shall be bound to make such report or to cause such report to be made, if he has reasonable ground for believing that a report has already been or will be, duly made by some other person.

132. When any person suffering from cholera or small-pox is—

- (a) without proper lodging or accommodation, or
- (b) living in a *zayat* or inn, or in a building registered as a lodging-house in pursuance of bye-laws under section 137, clause (d), or
- (c) living in a room or house which he neither owns nor pays rent for,

the committee, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may, on the advice of its Health Officer (if any) or of any medical officer of rank not inferior to that of an Assistant Surgeon, or of a Hospital Assistant in independent charge of a hospital or dispensary, remove the patient to any hospital or place at which persons suffering from such disease are received for medical treatment, and may do anything necessary for such removal.

Extinction and Prevention of Fire.

133. (1) For the prevention and extinction of fire the committee may establish and maintain a fire-brigade, and may provide any implements, machinery or means of communicating intelligence which it may think necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties by the brigade.

(2) The committee may recognize and aid a volunteer fire-brigade and, with the sanction of the Local Government, make bye-laws for the guidance, training, discipline and conduct of the members thereof.

134. (1) On the occasion of a fire in a municipality, any Magistrate, the secretary of the committee, any member of the committee, any member of a fire-brigade maintained by the committee then and there directing the operations of men belonging to the brigade, and (if directed so to do by a Magistrate or the secretary or a member of the committee) any police-officer above the rank of constable, may—

- (a) remove or order the removal of any person who by his presence interferes with or impedes the operations for extinguishing the fire or for saving life or property;
- (b) close any street or passage in or near which the fire is burning;
- (c) for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, break into or through or pull down, or cause to be broken into or through or pulled down, or used for the passage of any hose or other appliance, any premises; and take

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water from any stream, tank, cistern, well or other source or store of water, whether public or private property ;

(d) cause mains and pipes to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in or near the place where the fire has occurred ;

(e) call on the persons in charge of any fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible ; and,

(f) generally, take such measures as may appear necessary for the preservation of life or property.

(2) No person shall be liable to pay damages for any act done by him in good faith under sub-section (1).

(3) Any damage caused by the exercise of a power conferred or a duty imposed by this section shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance against fire.

(4) Every person empowered by or under sub-section (1) to do any of the acts enumerated therein shall, for the purposes of Chapter XX of 1860. X of the Indian Penal Code, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the said Code.

XX of 135. The powers conferred by the last foregoing section shall be subject to any regulations, conditions or restrictions which may be imposed by rules made in this behalf by the Local Government.

Power for Government to make rules under this Chapter.

XX of 136. Sections 133, 134 and 135 shall not take effect in any municipality until they have been specially declared to apply thereto by the Local Government at the request of the committee.

Application of sections 133 to 135.

Additional Power to make Bye-laws.

XVII of 137. The committee may from time to time, at a special meeting, make by-laws.

Power to make bye-laws.

(a) for rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and for fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they shall be granted and may be revoked ;

(b) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons, where they are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours ;

(c) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the taking of a census ;

(d) (i) for fixing, and from time to time varying, the number of persons who may occupy a lodging-house, for rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or keepers of lodging-houses and for fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions subject to which they shall be granted and may be revoked ;

(ii) for the registration and inspection of lodging-houses ;

(iii) for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in lodging-houses ;

(iv) for the precautions to be taken in the case of any infectious disease breaking out in a lodging-house ; and

(v) generally for the proper regulation of lodging-houses ;

(e) for rendering licenses necessary for pawn-brokers and fixing the fees to be paid for such licenses and the conditions subject to which they shall be granted and may be revoked ;

(f) for rendering licenses necessary for the use of any building or land as a market or slaughter-house and fixing the fees to be paid for such licenses and the conditions subject to which they may be granted and revoked ;

(g) for the inspection and proper regulation of encamping-grounds, pounds, zayats, wharves not within the limits of any port, markets, slaughter-houses and washermen's tanks and washing places ; [Act XX of 1891, s. 143 (1) (d) (f).]

(h) for controlling and regulating the use of any public river, creek or stream, and the foreshore and banks thereof, within the municipality and not included within the limits of a port, and for levying fees for the use of the same ;

(i) for regulating the disposal of articles of food or drink seized under section 107 and for requiring sellers of meat to procure from, and on requisition to produce to, the person or persons empowered in this behalf by the committee passes showing that their meat has been slaughtered in a place fixed or licensed under section 96 and in accordance with any bye-laws made under clause (f) ;

(j) for the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions within the municipality and under its control ;

(k) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds ;

(l) for the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is, or may be made, available for public use ;

(m) for requiring and regulating the exhibition of tables showing the rates of tolls chargeable on vehicles and animals entering the municipality ;

(n) for requiring occupiers of houses to keep ready at hand buckets or pots

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of water, hooks, bamboo-flappers and other appliances for extinguishing small fires;

Act XVIII
1889, s. 84
(d).]

(e) for prescribing the standard weights and measures to be used within the municipality;

Act XVIII
1889, s.
(f), clause
b.]

(f) for protecting from injury or interference anything within the municipality which is the property of the committee; and,

(g) generally, for carrying out the purposes of this Act:

IV of 1879. Provided that the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force, shall not make bye-laws under clauses (a) and (b) in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies.

Act XVII of
84, s. 108.]

138. (1) No bye-law made under the last foregoing section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Act XX of
91, s. 146.]

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel its confirmation of any such bye-law, and thereupon such bye-law shall cease to have effect.

Supplemental.

Act XVII of
84, s. 109.]

139. (1) When any notice under this Chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Act, such notice shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same:

Provided that it shall rest with the Court to determine in any case in which the question arises, whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Act.

(2) When the owner or occupier of any land or building fails to comply with the terms of any notice under this Chapter requiring him to do any act upon such land or building, the committee may, after six hours' notice, by its officers cause such act to be done.

Act XVII
1884, s.
o.]

140. (1) Where, under this Act, the owner or occupier of property is required by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with such requisition, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) If the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or otherwise recover it from the owner:

(3) Provided that an occupier shall not be required to pay, under sub-section (2), any sum greater than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and after notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application to him by the committee truly to

disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable: but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by the committee under this section may be recovered either by suit, or on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the municipality by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and, if payable by the owner of property, shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

141. (1) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of

the powers vested in it, its officers and servants, under this Act, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(2) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Act to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or in default of agreement in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, so far as the provisions of the said, Act can be made applicable.

142. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order made by the committee under the powers vested in it by section 99, section 126 or section 130 may appeal

within thirty days from the date thereof to the Commissioner or to the Deputy Commissioner, according as the Local Government may direct in this behalf; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal:

Provided that, if the Deputy Commissioner is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

(2) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for an appeal.

(3) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying the order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall not be modified or set aside until the appellant and the committee have had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

143. Whoever, without the permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits any of his servants or the members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth

Depositing or throwing earth or materials, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter, on roads or into drains.

its orders, throws or deposits, or permits any of his servants or the members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth

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Sections 144-157.)*

or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any street or public place, or into any public sewer or any sewer communicating therewith, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

1884, s. XVII
] 144. Whoever throws or causes to be thrown any corpse or carcass, or any part thereof, into any river, stream, well, lake, canal, tank or other such place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

1884, s. XVII
] 145. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cesspool, or any other offensive matter, to flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place, or into any sewer not set apart for the purpose, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

1884, s. XVII
] 146. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any carcass, dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

1884, s. XVII
] 147. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any sewer leading into any of the sewers vested in the committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

1884, s. XVII
] 148. Whoever makes, without the permission of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice to remove or close the same issued under section 118, any sewer, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source, the water of which is for the time being used for drinking, cooking, washing or bathing purposes, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has issued, with a further fine, not exceeding five rupees, for each day after the first on which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence after the lapse of the period allowed for removal or closure.

1884, s. XVII
] 149. Whoever keeps any swine, buffaloes, kine, sheep or goats in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

150. Whoever slaughters any animal at any place in contravention of section 96 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

1889, s. XVIII
] 151. Whoever slaughters any animal or conveys meat from the place of slaughter in contravention of any prohibition, regulation or order under section 97, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

1884, s. XVII
] 152. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed any animal which is kept for dairy purposes, or may be used for food, on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

153. Whoever, in contravention of section 106 or section 107 or of any bye-law made under section 98 or section 137, clause (i),—

(a) sells or exposes for sale any food, drink or drug, or

(b) refuses to suffer inspection, by any person duly empowered in this behalf, of any food, drink or drug for the regulation of the sale of which bye-laws have been made in manner aforesaid,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

1891, s. XX
] 154. Whoever cultivates any description of crop, uses any kind of manure or irrigates in any specified manner in contravention of the terms of a public notice issued under section 128, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction on which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

1884, s. XVII
] 155. Whoever, without the registration and license required by section 129, uses any place for any of the purposes mentioned in that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

1884, s. XVIII
] 156. Whoever, after notice has been given by the committee under section 130, uses any place registered or licensed under section 129 in such manner as to be dangerous to life, health or property or a nuisance to the neighbourhood, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to forty rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

1884, s. XVII
] 157. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lamps or there is sufficient moonlight to render

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Sections 158-170.)*

lamps unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

of 158. Whoever discharges firearms or lets off
] fire-works or fire-balloons, without the permission of such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf or in a place other than that specified by such officer, and whoever engages in any game in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

159. Whoever allows any animal in his possession or under his control and power to stray into or be loose in any street, or in any unfenced place adjacent to a street, and whoever fastens or tethers any such animal so near to any street as to render it possible for it to enter into such street, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

of 160. Whoever, in contravention of a bye-law
] Unauthorised riding made by the committee or driving of elephants, camels and buffaloes, drives or leads any animal or vehicle, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

161. Whoever, without the permission in writing of the committee, spreads or deposits or hangs out or suspends on or over any street any cloth, mat, goods or any article whatsoever, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

of 162. Whoever, being the owner or person in
] charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate persons passing by, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street or public place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

of 163. Whoever, without the permission of the
] committee, alters, obstructs or encroaching upon or encroaches upon any streets, etc. street, sewer or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials, or the fences or posts, of any street or public place, or deposits building materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

of 164. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber
] Quarrying, blasting or carries on building operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

of Exposure of infected 165. Whoever,—
] persons and things.

• (1) while suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop or public conveyance, or enters any public

conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor or driver thereof that he is so suffering, or,

(2) being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes the sufferer, or

(3) gives, lends, sells, transmits or exposes without previous disinfection any bedding, clothing, rags or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and whoever, while suffering from any such disorder, enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall also be ordered by the Court to pay to the owner or driver the amount of any loss and expense which may be incurred in carrying into effect any measures requisite for the disinfection of such conveyance:

Provided that no proceedings under this section shall be taken against persons transmitting with proper precautions any bedding, clothing, rags or other things for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

166. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance shall provide for disinfection of the conveyance without delay after it has to his knowledge conveyed any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, and, if he fails to do so, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, but no such owner or driver shall be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense likely to be incurred by him in carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

167. Whoever, being bound by section 131 to report the existence of cholera or small-pox, fails to make such report, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

168. Whoever, having been removed to a hospital under section 132, leave such hospital without the permission of the medical officer in charge thereof, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

169. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any description, or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

170. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, keeps a corpse or causes it to be kept in or on any building or land when seventy two hours after death have elapsed, or carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee, or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

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(Chapter VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience.—
Sections 171-176. Chapter VIII.—Control.—Sections 177-178.)

[Act XVII of 1884, s. 30 (4).] **171.** Whoever buries or burns, or causes illegal use of or permits to be buried or burial or burning burnt, any corpse in any ground. burial or burning ground within the municipality in or on which burial or burning is not for the time being permitted by or under section 99, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[Act XVII of 1884, s. 30.] **172.** Whoever in a public place, without being authorized by the Destroying direc- tion-posts, lamp- committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post or fence, or injures any tree, or extinguishes any light, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[Act XVII of 1884, s. 72 (2).] **173.** Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any name or number name-boards and affixed by order of the committee under section 86, or puts up any different name or number from that put up by order of the committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

174. (1) Whoever, not being authorized by law Unauth orized so to do, affixes any poster, posting of advertise- advertisement or notice on ments. any public property without the consent of the person in charge thereof, or on any private property without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(2) Any person by whose direction any such poster, advertisement or notice is so affixed shall be punishable as if he himself had affixed the same.

[Act XVII of 1884, ss. 31 and 107.] **175.** (1) Whoever disobeys any bye-law made or any lawful direc- Penalty for disobedience to bye-laws and directions of committee under last Chapter. tion given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon it by the last foregoing Chapter, or any notice in writing lawfully issued by it under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

(2) In lieu of or in addition to imposing any fine under sub-section (1) the Magistrate may require the offender to remedy any mischief directly caused by his disobedience in so far as it lies in his power to do so.

[Act XX of 1891, s. 204.] **176.** (1) On the complaint of three or more inhabitants that a house in Disorderly houses. their immediate neighbourhood and within the limits of the municipality is used as a brothel or by disorderly persons of any description, to the annoyance and offence of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, any Magistrate of the first class, having, as such, jurisdiction in the place where such house is situated, may summon the owner or tenant of such

house to answer the complaint; and, on being satisfied that such house is so used and is a source of annoyance and offence to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it; and, if such owner or tenant fails to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day thereafter during which it is proved that the house has continued to be so used.

(2) This section shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially extended thereto by the Local Government at the request of the committee.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONTROL.

Control by Commis- **177.** The Commissioner [Act XVI sioner and Deputy or the Deputy Commission- 1884, s. 13 Commissioner. er may—

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immovable property situate within the limits of his division or district, as the case may be, and occupied by any committee, hospital sub-committee, school sub-committee or joint-committee, or any work which is in progress within such limits under the direction of any such committee, sub-committee or joint-committee;
- (b) call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any such committee, sub-committee or joint-committee having authority within such limits;
- (c) require any such committee, sub-committee or joint-committee to furnish such statements, accounts reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of such committee, sub-committee or joint-committee as he may think fit to call for; and
- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such committee, sub-committee or joint-committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of such committee, sub-committee or joint-committee:

Provided that,—

- (1) when the Deputy Commissioner is a member of a committee, sub-committee or joint-committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that committee, sub-committee or joint-committee, the powers conferred upon him by this section; and,
- (2) in the case of any municipality, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that all or any of the powers conferred on the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner by this section shall be exercised by it alone, and not by such Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

178. (1) The Commissioner or the Deputy [A Power to suspend Commissioner may, by of action under Act. order in writing, suspend 13 within the limits of his division or district, as

*The Burma Municipal Bill.**(Chapter VIII.—Control.—Sections 179-183.)*

the case may be, the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint-committee, or prohibit the doing within such limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, such resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it and of any representations regarding it submitted to him by the committee, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it shall continue in force, with or without modification, permanently or for such period as it may think fit.

[Act XVII of 1884, s. 135.] **179.** (1) In cases of emergency, the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a committee is empowered to execute or to do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in preference to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred upon him by this section.

[Act XVII of 1884, s. 136.] **180.** (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that the committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

(2) If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Deputy Commissioner to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as it may fix, to the Deputy Commissioner by the committee.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in preference to any or all other charges against the same.

[Act XX of 1891, s. 181.] **181.** (1) The Local Government and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner within their respective jurisdictions acting under the orders of the

Local Government shall be bound to require the proceedings of every committee to be in conformity with law and with any rules in force under any enactment for the time being applicable to Burma generally or to the area over which such committee has authority.

(2) The Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for the performance of this duty, and may, amongst other things, by order in writing annul or modify any proceeding which it may consider not to be in conformity with law or with any such rules as aforesaid.

(3) The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner may, within their respective jurisdictions, for the same purpose, exercise such powers as may be conferred upon them by rule made in this behalf by the Local Government.

182. (1) If the committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers,

the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the official Gazette, declare the committee to be incompetent, or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and direct its supersession for a period to be specified in such order.

(2) When the committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:

(a) all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order published under sub-section (1), vacate their offices as such members;

(b) all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government shall appoint in that behalf; and

(c) all property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Local Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order published under sub-section (1), the committee shall be reconstituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under sub-section (2), clause (a), shall not, if otherwise qualified, be deemed disqualified from being members thereof.

183. (1) If any dispute for the decision of which this Act does not otherwise provide arises between the committee and any other local authority, it shall be referred—

(a) to the Deputy Commissioner, if the local authorities concerned are in the same district;

(b) to the Commissioner, if the local authorities concerned are in different districts of the same division;

(c) to the Local Government, if the local authorities concerned are in different divisions.

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(Chapter VIII.—Control.—Sections 184-188. Chapter IX.—Supplemental.—Section 189.)

(2) The decision of the authority to which any dispute is referred under this section shall be final.

(3) If in the case mentioned in sub-section (1), clause (a), the Deputy Commissioner is one of the persons constituting any of the local authorities concerned, his functions under this section shall be discharged by the Commissioner.

VII 184. (1) The committee shall, at the close

^a Annual reports of each year or of such other and statements. period as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf, submit to the Local Government a statement of its receipts and disbursements in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, and a general report of its proceedings during that period:

Provided that separate accounts shall be submitted of—

- (a) all receipts of the water-tax, and all expenditure on the purposes for which the water-tax is levied;
- (b) all receipts of the lighting-tax, and all expenditure on the purposes for which the lighting-tax is levied;
- (c) all receipts of the scavenging-tax, and all expenditure on the purposes for which the scavenging-tax is levied;
- (d) all income under the heads mentioned in section 70, and all expenditure on educational purposes; and
- (e) all income under the heads mentioned in section 71, and all expenditure on medical purposes.

(2) Accounts submitted under this section shall be examined or audited in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

VII 185. (1) The committee shall submit, before

^a Estimates of receipts and expenditure. such date in each year as may be directed by the Local Government, for the sanction of such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, an estimate of its probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for expenditure, and may, from time to time, submit in like manner further estimates or proposals in modification of those submitted as aforesaid.

(2) No expenditure shall be incurred by a committee unless it is provided for in an estimate and proposals sanctioned under this section.

(3) An abstract of the annual estimate and proposals submitted and sanctioned as required by this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government shall direct.

VII 186. (1) No new work, the estimated cost of

^a Sanction to works. which exceeds five hundred rupees, shall be begun by the committee, nor shall any contract be entered into by it in respect of any such work, until a plan and estimate thereof have been approved by the committee at a meeting.

(2) If the estimated cost of any such new work has not been specifically provided for in

proposals submitted and sanctioned in manner mentioned in section 185, or exceeds—

twenty thousand rupees in the case of the municipalities of Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab, or

one-tenth of the estimated annual income of the municipal fund in the case of any other municipality,

such new work shall not be begun, nor shall any contract be entered into in respect of it, until the plan and estimate have been submitted to and approved by the Local Government, or by an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

187. In all matters connected with the administration of this Act, the ^a Powers of Commissioner. Commissioner shall have ^{142.}

and exercise the same authority and control over every Deputy Commissioner subordinate to him as he has and exercises over such Deputy Commissioner in the general and revenue administration.

188. The Local Government may frame forms ^a Power of Local Gov. for any of the proceedings of ^{143.} ernment to frame forms committees for which it considers that a form should be and make rules. provided, and may, in addition to any other powers to make rules conferred by this Act, make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees and the Local Government or officers of the Local Government and representations addressed to the Local Government under this Act shall pass;
- (b) as to the preparation of estimates of the receipts and expenditure of committees, and as to the conditions subject to which such estimates may be sanctioned;
- (c) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees;
- (d) as to the keeping and auditing of the accounts of municipal funds, school funds and hospital funds;
- (e) as to the appointment and removal of officers and servants of committees; and,
- (f) generally, for the guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Criminal Procedure.

189. (1) Every police-officer employed within ^a Powers and duties of police in respect of offences against Act and rules, and assistance to municipal authorities. the limits of the municipality shall give immediate ^{144.} information to the committee of any offence committed against this Act or the rules or bye-laws thereunder, and shall be bound to assist all members, officers and servants of the committee in the exercise of their lawful authority.

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(a) Any such police-officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act or the rules or bye-laws thereunder—

(a) if the name and address of the person are unknown to him, and

(b) if the person declines to give his name and address, or there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address if given.

(g) A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address are correctly ascertained:

Provided that no person so arrested shall be detained longer than is necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate unless an order of a Magistrate for his detention is obtained.

of 36.] 190. (1) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act or any rule or bye-law thereunder except on the complaint of the committee or of some person authorized by the committee in this behalf.

Explanation.—The committee may by resolution authorize persons to prosecute, either generally in regard to all offences against this Act and the rules or bye-laws thereunder, or specially in regard only to specified offences of a specified class. The person authorized may be authorized by office, if he is president, vice-president, *ex officio* member, secretary, engineer or health officer of the committee: in other cases the authority must be personal. The authority must in all cases be in writing, and may at any time by resolution be cancelled by the committee.

11 of 32.] 191. Any prosecution for an offence under section 156, section 171 or section 175, when the order is suspended pending appeal in certain cases, which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall, if and when the Court learns that an appeal has been instituted against such order, be suspended pending such appeal.

of 187.] 192. (1) In any municipality the Local Government may empower the committee or its president, vice-president, secretary, health officer or engineer, or any member appointed by office, or any sub-committee, to accept from any person, against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence against this Act or any rule or bye-law thereunder, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded.

(3) Sums paid by way of composition under this section shall be credited to the municipal fund.

(4) Power under sub-section (1) to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Act and the rules and bye-laws thereunder, or particularly in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by the Local Government.

(5) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the proceedings of persons empowered to accept composition under this section for alleged offences.

193. No Judge or Magistrate shall be deemed [Act 1884, Act 1891, Member not to be to be a party to, or person- deemed interested ally interested in, any pro- in prosecution. secution for an offence punishable under this Act or any rule or bye-law thereunder, or under any other law, within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, by reason only of his being a member of the committee by the order or with the approval of which such prosecution has been instituted.

194. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any [Act 1884, Act 1891, Saving of prosecutions under other laws. person from being prosecuted under any other law for the time being in force for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules or bye-laws thereunder, or from being liable under any other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules or bye-laws thereunder:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Rules and Bye-laws.

195. (1) Before making any bye-laws which, [Act 1884, Procedure for making bye-laws and rules under this Act. under this Act, require the sanction of, or confirmation by, the Local Government, the committee shall publish, in such manner as may, in its opinion, be sufficient for giving information to all persons interested, a draft of the proposed bye-laws, together with a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) Every such bye-law as is referred to in sub-section (1) shall, after being sanctioned or confirmed by the Local Government, be published in the official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the bye-law was made in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(3) Every bye-law which, under this Act, does not require the sanction of, or confirmation by, the Local Government, and every rule which the Local Government is by this Act empowered to make, other than a rule made under section 93, shall be published in such manner as the Local Government shall direct and shall have no force or validity until so published.

196. Unless the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, [Act 1884, Act 1891, Continuanee of otherwise directs, all rules, existing rules, etc. orders, directions, notices and powers made, issued or conferred under the Lower Burma Municipal Act, 1884, or the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887, and in force in any local area being, or comprised in, a municipality constituted under this Act at the time the committee comes into existence under section 14, shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Act and within the powers conferred thereby, be deemed to have been made, issued or conferred under this Act, and shall

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continue in force until superseded by rules, bye-laws, orders, directions, notices or powers made, issued or conferred under this Act.

Notices.

XVII 197. (1) Every notice in writing issued by the committee under this Act shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the president, vice-president or secretary, and may be served on the person to whom it is addressed, or left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be affixed to some conspicuous part of his place of abode or business.

(2) If the place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice is addressed is not within the limits of the municipality, the notice may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode.

(3) If the place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) If the place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such occupier may be served by affixing it to some conspicuous part of the property.

(5) No notice issued by the committee under this Act shall be invalid merely by reason of any defect of form.

VII 198. When any notice in writing is under the provisions of this Act to be given to, or served on, the owner or occupier of any property and he is unknown, it may be given or served—

(a) by delivery to some person on the property, or, if there is no person on the property to whom it can be delivered, by affixing it to some conspicuous part of the property; or

(b) by posting a prepaid letter containing it, and addressed to the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (to be named) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description.

I of 3.] 199. Every public notice given by a committee under this Act shall be published by proclamation or in such other manner as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Powers to except Municipalities from Provisions of Act.

I of 3.] 200. (1) If the circumstances of any municipality are such that, in the opinion of the Local Government, any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the municipality from the operation of such provisions; and thereupon such provisions shall cease to apply to the municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification.

(2) While an exception notified under subsection (1) remains in force, the Local Government may make rules for the guidance of the committee and public officers in respect of the matters excepted from the operation of the said provisions.

Recovery of Money claimable by Committees.

201. Any arrears of any tax or fee or any [Act XVII of 1884, s. 150.] Recovery of taxes, other money claimable by etc. the committee under this Act may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Miscellaneous.

202. Nothing in this Act [Act XVII of 1884, s. 159.] shall affect the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879. XI of 1879.

203. If any question arises as to whether a [Act XVII of 1884, s. 161.] person or persons of a specified class is or are an inhabitant or inhabitants of a local area within the meaning of this Act, it shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

204. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend to any municipality any of the provisions of the Rangoon Water-works Act, 1884, other than those contained in section 3 thereof, and may, by such notification, declare with what modifications, not affecting the substance, such provisions shall apply to the said municipality. XIX of 1884.

CHAPTER X.

SMALL TOWNS.

205. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that, in respect of some or all of the matters upon which a municipal fund may be expended under section 69, improved arrangements are required within a specified area, which nevertheless it is not expedient to establish as a municipality.

(2) An area with regard to which a notification has been issued under sub-section (1) is hereinafter called a "notified area."

(3) No area shall be declared a notified area, if it contains more than ten thousand inhabitants according to the returns of the most recent official census, or unless it contains a town or bazar and is not a purely agricultural village.

(4) The Local Government may at any time in like manner vary or rescind any notification issued under this section.

206. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,—

(i) impose in any notified area any tax which could be imposed there by the committee if the notified area were a municipality;

(ii) apply or adapt to the notified area for the assessment and recovery of any tax imposed under clause (i) any of the provisions of this Act, or of any rules for the time being in force with respect to the

*The Burma Municipal Bill.**(Chapter X.—Small Towns.—Sections 207-208.)*

- assessment and recovery of any tax imposed under this Act ;
- (iii) arrange for the due expenditure of the proceeds of taxes imposed under clause (i) and for the preparation and maintenance of proper accounts ;
- (iv) appoint, or empower, the Commissioner to appoint, a committee, to be called a town-committee, of two or more persons, for the purposes of clauses (ii) and (iii) ;
- (v) extend to any notified area the provisions of any section of this Act, subject to such restrictions and modifications (if any) as the Local Government may think fit ; and
- (vi) vary or rescind any notification issued under clause (v).
- (2) The proceeds of any tax levied in any notified area under this section shall be expend-

ed in some one or more of the ways in which the municipal fund of such notified area might be expended if the notified area were a municipality.

207. For the purposes of any section of this Act which may be extended to a notified area, the town-committee appointed for such area under section 206 shall be deemed to be a committee and the area a municipality within the meaning of such section.

208. When by reason of a notification under Expenditure of section 205, sub-section (4), balance after cancella- any area ceases to be a tion. notified area the unexpended proceeds of any taxes levied therein in pursuance of the provisions of section 206 shall be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said area in such manner as the Local Government may think fit.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The experience of the past twelve years has proved the necessity for a thorough revision of the law relating to municipalities in Burma. As the amendments which appear to be necessary, are numerous, it has been thought better to draft an entirely new Act applicable to the whole of Burma, and to provide for its coming into force and replacing the Lower Burma Municipal Act, 1884, or the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887, as the case may be, in each Municipality unless excepted from its operation at the pleasure of the Local Government. In the Notes on Clauses annexed will be found reasons for the variations between the Bill and the Act of 1884, together with such further explanatory remarks as seem to be called for in connection with the legislation proposed.

The 30th July, 1896.

J. WOODBURN.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 1.—This declares the Act to apply to the whole of Burma. It will probably be suitable only to Mandalay and one or two other towns in Upper Burma, and so long as this is the case the other municipalities in Upper Burma will, by means of a notification under clause 5, be retained under the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887.

Clause 2.—This clause contains eight new definitions. "Sewer" and "sewerage-connection" replace "drain" and "drainage-connection," because "sewer" is thought a more appropriate term than "drain" for a pipe which conveys fecal matter. A definition of "water-connection" is required for use in clauses 113, 114 and 115. The other new definitions have been inserted to shorten the language used later on.

Clauses 7, 10, 12, 17 and 20.—These clauses transfer, or empower the Local Government to transfer, to Commissioners certain powers now exercised by the former. The Chief Commissioner proposes to retain these powers only in respect of the more important towns. It is unnecessary that matters of this description should ordinarily be referred to the Chief Commissioner, and needless trouble and delay have been caused by the present procedure.

Clause 9.—Paragraph (3) of this clause is intended to clear up doubts as to the time when a member's term of office commences.

Clause 11.—This provision has been borrowed, with a few additions, from the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891).

Clause 17.—The second and third paragraphs have been added so as to enable a committee to elect an *ex officio* president or vice-president. Most municipal committees elect the Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer to be their president, and there is a certain amount of avoidable inconvenience in their having to make a fresh election whenever the Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer is transferred. Under the clause as now drawn a committee will be able to elect the Deputy Commissioner as *ex officio* president for the term fixed by, or under, clause 18 and will have no further trouble in the

matter. Power has also been taken for the Local Government to appoint vice-presidents as well as presidents in excepted municipalities. The privilege of electing its own president has not yet been withdrawn from any municipality, but, if it should be necessary to withdraw it, there would be an equal necessity for the appointment of the vice-president by the Chief Commissioner. In many municipalities the vice-president is the working manager of affairs.

Clause 18.—As elected committees last under the present rules for two years, there is no reason why the president and vice-president's terms of office should everywhere be for only one year.

Clause 19.—A committee will under this section be able to dispense with the appointment of a vice-president if it so desires.

Clause 20.—Section 19 of the present Act provides that no election or appointment of a president shall be valid until it is notified in the Burma Gazette. As an outgoing president's term and the outgoing members' terms of office end alike on the 31st December, and another president cannot be elected till the new committee meets, there must always be a short interregnum, but, as the law now stands, that interregnum may, in the case of remote municipalities, be extended over some weeks. This clause aims at removing the inconvenience likely to be the result of such delay.

Clause 25.—A power is here provided which will probably be seldom exercised, but which, to preserve the honour of municipal committees, it is desirable should exist.

Clause 27.—The obligation to publish the minutes in a local newspaper has been excised. It is only suitable for the larger seaport municipalities.

Clause 29.—A doubt has been raised as to the extent to which a committee can delegate the powers conferred upon it by the present Act, and sub-clause (e), read with paragraph (2), is designed to make it plain that such delegation is, with the sanction of the Local Government, permissible. The new sub-clause (g) is required as a corollary to the amendment of the law made in clause 18 (1), and the new sub-clause (h), which is copied from the Punjab Act appears to be a useful provision, as it enables a municipal committee to delegate to its president, subject to certain standing bye-laws, the management of its establishment.

It is proposed to make all bye-laws under this clause subject to confirmation by the Local Government. This is now the rule in the Central Provinces; and it seems but right that the Local Government should have power to keep municipal committees within certain reasonable limits of uniformity.

Clauses 33 and 34.—It is desirable that municipal committees should be legally bound to observe certain rules of Government regarding the appointment and removal of servants, such, for example, as the rules which prohibit the employment of persons who have cheated at examinations or which prescribe a minimum educational qualification for clerks, or which entitle a clerk to have any charges made against him reduced to writing before he is dismissed. It is also expedient to protect municipal servants against capricious removal by a catch-vote at an ordinary meeting. Under the powers which it is here proposed to take, the Chief Commissioner will make rules rendering it necessary in certain cases for the removal of municipal officers to be resolved on at a special meeting. By clause 34 of the Bill it is proposed to take a clearer power to make such rules than is given by section 143 (d) of the present Act.

Clause 37.—This clause is so drawn as to make it clear that no gratuity may be sanctioned for any municipal servant, except a menial, without the sanction of the Local Government, and that the authorization to subscribe for a pension or to purchase an annuity should be special for each officer and not, as hitherto considered, general for all officers. These alterations are necessary to prevent extravagance.

Clause 38.—The words inserted at the end of paragraph (2) call attention to a provision often overlooked.

Clause 41.—This clause has been framed so as to protect members of committees. A case occurred in which a municipal commissioner was sued for libel and slander in respect of words written and said in good faith for the benefit of the municipality. It is only just that members should be given time for consideration in such cases.

Clause 44.—This is borrowed from the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), section 203.

Clause 45.—It has been found that the present maxima rates of taxation are too low for towns of any size, if they are to be maintained in a clean and healthy condition. The maximum *ad valorem* tax on buildings and lands is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in all the municipalities of Bengal, Madras, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, except in the Presidency-towns, which have special Acts, and in six municipalities, which have a maximum of 10 per cent. As there is no fear that municipal committees will as a rule over-tax their towns, it is proposed to fix 10 per cent. as the maximum rate in Burma. The maximum area-tax is similarly enhanced. The post-tax has been replaced by a frontage-tax of the

same incidence, as the former is obviously unsuitable in the case of masonry buildings and there are now few towns where no such buildings exist. Sub-clauses (c) and (e) and sub-clause (d) are intended to meet the cases of Mandalay and other towns in Upper Burma. In most Burman towns the public markets are owned by the municipal committee, which derives considerable profits therefrom. Where there are privately owned markets, a tax upon them is a convenient means of taxing all classes, and sub-clause (g) has been added for this purpose.

It not unfrequently happens that it is inequitable to levy the same tax or the same rate of taxation throughout a municipality. Power is, therefore, taken to impose taxes "in the whole or any part" of a municipality and so to adjust taxation to the requirements of each town.

Clauses 48 and 49.—It is desired to make it plain that a municipal committee may levy a scavenging-tax for removing sewage and rubbish either by mechanical means or by sweepers. At present there is some doubt as to what is meant by the "duties usually performed by sweepers," and the phraseology of section 44 of the Act of 1884 has been altered so as to resemble that used in connection with the water and lighting rates. Power is also taken to impose varying rates for the different services rendered to separate classes of houses, or in separate quarters of the town. It has been argued that, under the present Act of 1884, it is necessary for the committee to move *de novo* in order to impose this tax every time it undertakes the scavenging of a new house. What is required is a system under which a Committee obtains leave to impose a tax and levies it on one house after another as it extends its scavenging operations. Certain words have been added to make it clearer what charges should be taken against the scavenging fund.

Clause 50.—It is doubtful whether under the present law the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council can sanction a part only of a municipal committee's proposals in respect of taxation. The amendments embodied in paragraphs (5) and (6) will, it is hoped, remove this doubt.

The drafting of paragraphs (7) and (8) is designed to simplify the procedure for imposing taxes. At present scarcely any committee observes correctly the whole of the procedure prescribed, except after tedious delays and references backwards and forwards between the Committee, the Commissioner and the Local Government, and the imposition of a new tax is known to have been delayed for twelve months owing to some trifling irregularity. While it is right that the public should have reasonable warning of the imposition of fresh taxation, it is not necessary that six months' notice should be given or that yearly taxes should begin to be levied on the 1st January only. On the other hand, it is advisable that taxes should take effect from certain dates and not from any date, perhaps in the middle of a quarter, which a committee may fix.

Clause 51.—The provision as to suspension is taken from the Central Provinces Municipal Act (XVIII of 1889), section 33, and may prove useful.

Clause 52.—This provision is taken from the Punjab Act. It is required in Burma in order to admit of the exemption of monasteries and other such places, which at present are left unassessed without any legal justification.

Clause 56 (a).—As the post-tax is not consistent with the Bill, it is necessary to provide some means of substituting the frontage-tax therefor. It would be most inconvenient if each municipal committee had to impose the tax under clause 50.

Clause 57.—In the absence of express provision to the contrary, taxes, other than taxes levied for services rendered or for licenses, are not properly leviable till the end of the period in respect of which they are imposed. It is essential that municipal taxes should be payable in advance, but the Act of 1884 does not explicitly provide for this, and a section has been taken from the Punjab Act and inserted here so as to make the position of municipal committees in this respect secure for the future.

Clause 59.—The third paragraph has been adopted, with certain modifications, from the Punjab Act. Some provision of the kind is necessary with a view to preventing obstructive tactics.

Clause 61.—In most towns the committee ought to have time to look into objections and make inquiries before the day of hearing. But in small towns, where the business is light and the members are conversant with the circumstances of most of the inhabitants, oral objections at the hearing may be allowed.

Clause 62.—The Rangoon Municipal Committee resolved some time since that a new system of deciding appeals against municipal assessments would be desirable. In the municipalities to which the Bill will apply, the need of providing an appeal to some outside person has not been made very manifest, but on general grounds it appears proper to provide for such an appeal. Accordingly the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner has been made the appellate authority. It is obvious that a municipal committee assembled at a meeting is not capable of hearing objections, and it has been provided that a small sub-committee shall dispose of objections in the first instance. The Punjab Act and the law

in force in the City of Madras (Madras Act I of 1884) have furnished precedents for these proposals.

Clause 67.—Section 57 of Act XVII of 1884 provides for the *remission of taxes payable* in respect of unoccupied immovable property, but it is at least doubtful whether this covers the refund of taxes actually paid in advance. The point is made clear in this clause, and a provision has at the same time been added for the proportionate refund of certain taxes.

Clause 68 (b).—The conviction, instead of the complaint, has been made the test for deciding whether a fine should be credited to a municipal committee.

Clause 69 (2) (c).—Most houses in Burman towns are built of wood. The prevention and extinction of fires should, therefore, be a primary duty devolving upon committees.

Clauses 70—74 and 76 provide for hospital and school committees. It has been found desirable to arrange for giving to these bodies rather more independence than is possessed by ordinary municipal sub-committees, and for associating on them both Municipal Commissioners and outsiders.

Clause 75 (d).—The words and figures “or deposited in places fixed by the committee under section 95” appear to be a necessary addition and have been taken from the corresponding provision in the Punjab Act.

Clauses 78 and 79.—In two cases a municipal committee has claimed a right to charge the Government for waste land given up to the Government. Regard being had to the fact that these committees obtained gratuitously the lands formerly belonging to the Government, which vested in them under section 65 of the present Act, it appears unreasonable that they should be paid for relinquishing a part of such lands to the Government for public purposes. A provision similar to that which it is now proposed to enact, is to be found in the Rangoon Port Commissioners' Act, 1879, and a Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4374, dated the 28th October, 1891, has affirmed the principle that such conditions should be imposed in grants of land to municipalities.

Clause 82.—A municipal committee should have power to prohibit the passage of, for example, elephants through its main streets.

Clause 83.—It is a common practice to hold *pwès* (theatrical entertainments) in the public streets. Committees should have power to regulate this practice either by general bye-laws or by special orders.

Clause 84.—This clause is designed to control what are generally known as “night bazaars,” *i.e.*, stalls set up in the streets after dark. In many towns or parts of towns there is no need to interfere with such stalls, but in others they are an obstruction and cause litter, the removal of which puts the committee to expense.

Clauses 86, 96, 99, 128, 129 and 130.—The penalty provisions in the corresponding sections of the Act of 1884 have been transferred to more appropriate places in the next Chapter.

Clause 87.—Several committees have desired to proceed by means of bye-laws rather than by resolution in this connection, and their wishes seem reasonable.

Clause 88.—Some committees have asked for power to order the immediate removal of existing inflammable roofs. This would, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, be inexpedient, but it is clearly desirable to prevent the continued existence of such roofs in a protected area beyond a reasonable time.

Clause 90.—It has been thought necessary somewhat to amplify the provision contained in paragraph (2) (g) and paragraph (4) has been added with the object of preventing a person from erecting an objectionable building after depositing unobjectionable plans. Paragraph (5) is required to prevent notices from holding good for several years during which more advanced building rules may be found necessary.

Clause 91.—The additions to the law here proposed practically enable committees to make bye-laws regarding matters as to which they might issue directions. This is for the public convenience.

Clause 92 (2).—The words “or any door, gate, bar, window, venetian, shutter or other thing opening outwards into any street so as to cause any obstruction therein” are new. Similar provision was made by the bye-laws under Act XVII of 1884.

Clause 93.—This constitutes a very important addition to the law, and the reasons for it scarcely call for explanation.

Clause 97.—This provision, which recent occurrences have shown to be wanted, is taken from the Municipal Act in force in the Central Provinces.

Clauses 98, 106, 107, 137 (i) and 153.—As the law now stands, there is no effective control over the sale of food and drink, and these necessary provisions are intended to remedy the defect.

Clause 101.—It is a usual and laudable custom to issue directions in small towns regarding the lighting of fires during the dry months when the wind is high; but the Act of 1884 does not furnish the requisite legal sanction, and sub-clause (b) has been inserted here so as to invest committees with full authority in the matter. The houses in small Burman towns, being built of wood and thatched, easily catch fire, and consequently power is taken in sub-clause (c) for committees to direct the covering of roofs with mats.

Clauses 111 and 112.—Special mention is made of ventilating pipes, as it has been contended that such a pipe is not part of a water-closet.

Clauses 114 and 115.—Disputes and litigation have arisen amongst house-owners in Rangoon in connection with the making of sewerage-connections through each other's lands. It appears advisable, therefore, to adopt from the Acts in force in Calcutta and Bombay certain provisions which have been found necessary in those towns and will be required when sewerage systems are introduced in the larger towns to which this Bill will apply. At the suggestion of the Prome Municipal Committee, the same procedure has been applied to water-connections.

Clause 116.—In the older towns in which building has not been properly regulated, it is often difficult for the municipal scavengers to gain access to the latrines and dustbins of one house without passing through the premises of another. This clause is designed to take power for requiring the owner of the latter to give such permission.

Clause 124.—This provision is required both for sanitary purposes and to guard the public safety, as open land may be resorted to so as to become a nuisance, or may contain holes and swamps.

Clause 129.—The keeping of pigs has been added to the list of offensive trades, as it is customary to confine piggeries to the outskirts of towns. Provision has also been made in paragraph (4) for withdrawing licenses on breach of conditions and for levying small fees for licenses.

Clauses 131 and 132.—These deal with a matter of special importance in all seaport towns, into which large numbers of ignorant coolies crowd. By their practice of herding together they frequently spread small-pox and cholera. The rules which regulate lodging-houses, to some extent touch this subject, but more general provisions are required.

Clauses 133 to 136 are taken from the Punjab Act. They are much wanted in Burma.

Clause 137 (d).—Experience has shown that it would facilitate control over lodging-houses if licenses were required. The giving of notice of infectious diseases being already provided for in clause 131, no words relating to it are here required.

Clause 137 (e).—The regulation of pawn-shops has for long been contemplated. An Act of general application could not well be adapted to varying needs, but by local bye-laws the necessary control can conveniently and efficiently be exercised.

Clause 137 (f).—Under the old British Burma Municipal Act (VII of 1874) the establishment of a market was not permissible without a license. It is proposed to restore the provision to this effect, as it is in accordance with Burman custom and appears to have been inadvertently omitted from the Act of 1884.

Clause 137 (g).—Washermen's tanks have, as in the Punjab, been added to the places for the regulation of which bye-laws may be made.

Clause 137 (h).—This clause is required to control such matters as the mooring of boats (which may injure an embankment), the erection of brokers' huts on sandbanks during the months of low water and the fouling by moored flats or boats of places whence drinking water is drawn.

Clause 137 (n) enables a municipal committee to punish default in a duty which custom imposes on householders in all well regulated villages and small towns where thatched roofs are common.

Clause 137 (o) deals with a matter which can conveniently be entrusted, subject to the control of the Local Government, to local authorities. It is often very desirable that only one kind of paddy-measure should be used and that the use of another kind should be made punishable. A similar provision is in force in the Central Provinces.

Clause 137 (p) is also based upon the Municipal Law of the Central Provinces and contains what seems to be an useful provision.

Clause 138.—Paragraph (2) is required and is taken from the Punjab Act.

Clause 144.—The penalty fixed by Act XVII of 1884 is thought insufficient and it has, therefore, been enhanced.

Clause 148 has been so drawn as to make it plain that a committee may prohibit the fouling of a well which is used only by one or two families. It is evident that the danger to the public is little less when a family keeps a latrine which drains into its own well, and so generates disease which may spread, than when it fouls a public well and spreads the disease at first hand.

Clause 158.—The practice of sending up fire-balloons is somewhat common in Burma; and, unless properly regulated, is very dangerous. If balloons are sent up at a suitable place, chosen with reference to the wind, the interests of the public safety can be reconciled with the amusement of the individual.

Clauses 159, 160 and 161.—These are provisions the want of which has been felt.

Clauses 167 and 168 fix the penalties corollary to the provisions contained in clauses 131 and 132. It is necessary to check the common practice among coolies of leaving hospital in the convalescent (and most contagious) stage of small-pox.

Clause 171.—It seems necessary to state clearly that burial in an unauthorized place is punishable. At the same time it is desirable to provide for the burial or burning of monks in the grounds of monasteries.

Clause 174.—This is needed to prevent the posting up of indecent advertisements of quack medicines and the like.

Clause 175.—In this clause provision has been made for breaches of bye-laws made by committees, and section 107 of the present Act, in so far as it empowers committees to attach penalties to breaches of their rules, has been excised. As the amount of fine is within the Magistrate's discretion, there is, it is thought, no objection to fixing a uniform maximum penalty of Rs. 50. Paragraph (2) is reproduced from section 107 of the present Act.

Clause 176 has been inserted to meet the complaints of respectable Burmans against the establishment of brothels in decent quarters.

Clause 177.—The second proviso has been drawn so as to meet a case such as that of Moulmein, Akyab or Bassein, where it is desirable that the Commissioner should have power to act, as he is on the spot and can move promptly on information.

Clause 181 is taken from the Punjab Act.

Clauses 185 and 188.—These provisions have been drafted so as to provide for school and hospital funds. Distinct power is also taken to make rules for keeping and auditing municipal accounts. The existing rules are made under the somewhat vague power given by section 143 (d) of the Act of 1884.

Clauses 190 and 192 are borrowed from the Punjab Act. In the first it is made clear by whom municipal prosecutions may be instituted, the Courts having entertained doubts on the point under the present law, and the second contains an useful provision for the compounding of municipal offences by officers of municipalities specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Clause 196.—As this Bill does not fundamentally alter the present law, it is proposed that existing rules, &c., shall ordinarily be continued in force.

Clause 204.—It is doubtful how far section 106 (4) of the Act of 1884 avails to legalize rules for managing water-works, and power is, therefore, here taken to extend the appropriate provisions of the Rangoon Water-works Act (XIX of 1884) to municipalities outside Rangoon.

Clauses 205 to 208.—It is proposed by the addition of Chapter X to regularize the position of town-committees managing small areas to which it is considered undesirable to apply the whole of the Municipal Act.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th July, 1896.

NO. 17 OF 1896.

A Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Lepers Title, extent and Act, 1896.
commencement. (2) It extends to the whole of British India; but

(3) It shall not come into force in any part thereof until the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, has, by notification in the local Gazette, declared it applicable thereto.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
Definitions.

(1) "leper" means any person suffering from any variety of leprosy in whom the process of ulceration has commenced; and

(2) "pauper leper" means a leper—

(a) who has in a public place solicited alms or exposed or exhibited any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity with the object of exciting charity or of obtaining alms, or

(b) who is at large without any ostensible means of subsistence.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the local Gazette, appoint any place to be a leper asylum for the purposes of this Act and define the local areas from which lepers may be sent to such asylum, and may, in like manner, alter or cancel any such notification.

4. The Local Government may appoint, either by name or by virtue of his office, any Medical Officer of the Government to be an Inspector of Lepers and any person to be a Superintendent of a Leper Asylum with such establishment as may, in its opinion, be necessary, and every officer or person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

5. The Local Government shall constitute of every leper asylum appointed under section 3 a Board consisting of not less than three members, one of whom at least shall be a Medical Officer of the Government.

6. Within any local area which has been notified under section 3 any police-officer may arrest without a warrant any person who appears to him to be a pauper leper.

7. Every person arrested under the last foregoing section shall forthwith be taken before an Inspector of Lepers, who,—

(a) if he finds that such person is not a leper within the meaning of section 2, shall give him a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule, whereupon such person shall be immediately released from arrest;

(b) if he finds that such person is a leper within the meaning of section 2, shall give to the police-officer in whose custody the leper is, a certificate in Form B set forth in the schedule, whereupon the leper shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act.

8. When it appears to any Magistrate authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, upon the certificate in writing, in Form B set forth in the schedule, of an Inspector of Lepers, that any person is a leper, and if it further appears to the Magistrate that the person is a pauper leper, he shall, after recording such further evidence (if any) as he may think fit to require and his order thereon, send the pauper leper in charge of a police-officer, together with an order in Form C set forth in the schedule, to a leper asylum, where such leper

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shall be detained until discharged by order of the Board constituted for the asylum under section 5.

9. Whoever, being a leper, pursues within Practice by leper of any local area which has certain occupations. been notified under section 3, any of the following callings or does any of the following acts, namely,—

- (a) practises as a medical practitioner, or works as a barber, washerman, water-carrier, baker, confectioner, tailor, draper, haberdasher or domestic servant ;
- (b) sells any food, drink or drug intended for human consumption ;
- (c) bathes at a public well or bathing-place or takes water from any public drinking fountain, well, hydrant, tank or reservoir ; or
- (d) rides in any public conveyance ;

shall be punishable with fine not exceeding fifty rupees :

Provided that, when any person is accused of an offence under this section, the Magistrate before whom he is accused, shall cause him to be examined by an Inspector of Lepers and shall not proceed with the case unless such Inspector furnishes a certificate, in Form B set forth in the schedule, in respect of such person.

10. Whenever any leper who has been convicted of an offence punishable under the last foregoing section, is again convicted of any offence punishable under that section, the Magistrate may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any punishment to which such leper may be liable,—

- (a) require him to enter into a bond, with one or more sureties, binding him to depart forthwith from the local area notified under section 3 in which he is, and not to enter that or any other local area so notified until an Inspector of Lepers shall have given him a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule ; or
- (b) may send him in charge of a police-officer, with an order in Form D set forth in the schedule, to a leper asylum, where such leper shall be detained until discharged by order of the Board appointed for the asylum under section 5.

11. Whoever, having been sent to a leper asylum under an order of a Magistrate in Form C or Form D set forth in the schedule, escapes from, or leaves, the asylum without the permission in writing of the Superintendent thereof, may be arrested by any police-officer without a warrant, and upon arrest shall be forthwith taken back to the leper asylum.

12. The Medical Officer and one or more other members of the Board constituted for any leper asylum under section 5 shall, once at least in every quarter, inspect the leper asylum for which such Board is constituted, and shall see and examine, as far as circumstances will permit, every leper detained therein under the provisions of this Act

and the order for admission of every leper so detained since the last visit of the Board, and shall enter in a book to be kept for the purpose any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of the asylum and the lepers so detained.

13. The Medical Officer and not less than two other members of the Board constituted for any leper asylum under section 5 may at any time, by an order in writing in Form E set forth in the schedule and signed by them, direct the discharge from the leper asylum of any leper detained therein under the provisions of this Act.

14. Any person other than a pauper leper in respect of whom an Inspector of Lepers has issued a certificate, in Form B set forth in the schedule, declaring him to be a leper, or has refused to issue a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule, may appeal to such officer as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the decision of such officer shall be final.

15. The Local Government may, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules—

- (a) for the guidance of all or any of the officers discharging any duty under this Act ;
 - (b) for the management of, and the maintenance of discipline in, a leper asylum ; and
 - (c) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act ;
- and may, in like manner, alter or cancel any rules so made.

SCHEDULE.

A.—CERTIFICATE.

(Section 7.)

I, THE undersigned (*here enter name and official designation*), hereby certify that I on the _____ day of _____ at _____ personally examined (*here enter name of person examined*) and that the said _____ is not a leper as defined by the Lepers Act, 1896.

Given under my hand this _____ day of 189 .

(Signature.)

Inspector of Lepers.

B.—CERTIFICATE.

(Sections 7, 8, 9 and 14.)

I, THE undersigned (*here enter name and official designation*), hereby certify that I on the _____ day of _____ at _____ personally examined (*here enter name of leper*) and that the said _____ is a leper as defined by the Lepers Act, 1896, and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, namely,—

(*Here state the grounds.*)

Given under my hand this _____ day of 189 .

(Signature.)

Inspector of Lepers.

C.—WARRANT OF DETENTION.

(Section 8.)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
LEPER ASYLUM AT

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (*name and description*) is a pauper leper as defined in the Lepers Act, 1896 :

This is to authorise you, the said Superintendent, to receive the said

into your custody together with this order and ^{him}_{her} safely to keep in the said asylum until ^{he}_{she} shall be discharged by order of the Board constituted therefor under section 5 of the said Act.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 189 .



(Signature.)

Magistrate.

D.—WARRANT OF DETENTION.

(Section 11.)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
LEPER ASYLUM AT

WHEREAS (*name and description*) has this day been convicted by me of an offence punishable under section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1896, and whereas it has been proved before me that the said (*name and description*) was previously convicted of an offence punishable under the same section :

This is to authorise you, the said Superintendent, to receive the said

into your custody together with this

order and ^{him}_{her} safely to keep in the said asylum until ^{he}_{she} shall be discharged by order of the Board constituted therefor under section 5 of the said Act.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 189 .



(Signature.)

Magistrate.

E.—ORDER OF DISCHARGE.

(Section 11.)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
LEPER ASYLUM AT

WHEREAS (*name and description*) was committed to your custody under an order dated the day of

189 and there have appeared to us sufficient grounds for the opinion that ^{he}_{she} can be released without hazard or inconvenience to the community :

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody.

Given under our hands this day of 189 .

1 (Signature.)

2 (do.)

3 (do.)

Members of the

Asylum Board.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE expediency of segregating pauper lepers under suitable safeguards and of forbidding lepers generally from following certain trades and callings connected with the bodily requirements of human beings was urged by the Leprosy Commission which visited India six years ago, and since then steps have been taken in some provinces to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission. Last year an Act was passed by the Bengal Council to provide for the arrest, examination and segregation in properly appointed asylums of lepers having no ostensible means of subsistence beyond begging for charity ; for enabling local bodies to assist in furnishing funds for the maintenance and medical treatment of pauper lepers so secluded ; and for restraining lepers from engaging in certain occupations of the kind already referred to. The present Bill has been prepared on the lines of the Bengal Act, but so as to extend to the whole of India and to apply to any part thereof on, and not before, the issue of a notification by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declaring it to be applicable thereto. Where, as in Bengal, adequate provision on the subject has already been made, the proposed Act will not be so applied and the local law will be allowed to continue in force.

The 30th July, 1896.

J. WOODBURN.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India
assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND
REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN
COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 30th July,
1896.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved for leave to postpone his motion
that the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries in British India
be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the
Hon'ble Mr. Trevor, the Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan Bahadur
and the Mover.

Leave was granted.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved for leave to postpone his motion that the Bill to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. He explained that within the last few days a reference had been received from the Bombay Government which necessitated the postponement of the motion.

Leave was granted.

BURMA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Municipalities in Burma. He said:—"This Bill has been prepared at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of Burma to carry out the various amendments which the experience of the past twelve years has rendered desirable. The amendments are none of them of a fundamental character, but they are so exceedingly numerous that the Legislative Department has considered it expedient, instead of passing a Bill of amendments, to prepare a new Bill altogether recasting and revising the Act of 1884. I had the curiosity this morning to count the amendments proposed, and I found that they numbered over 80; so the Council will probably not expect me to go into much detail in regard to the Bill which contains these 80 proposals. A detail has been prepared by the Legislative Department explaining each of them, which is being printed and will presently be distributed to Members of Council. It will, I think, sufficiently explain the object with which these several proposals have been made. Of these there are a few of special importance which I may mention as illustrative of the kind of proposals which the Chief Commissioner has submitted for our consideration.

"In clause 7 of the new Bill, as drafted by the Legislative Department, authority is given to the Chief Commissioner to delegate his powers in certain matters to the Commissioner of a division. That is a power which has proved useful in other Provinces and will certainly be useful in Burma.

"In clause 17 municipalities are authorised to elect an *ex officio* president. As matters stand in Burma, most of the presidents of municipalities are official presidents, and it has proved to be inconvenient in practice that from time to time the official president should be nominated by name, and it is proposed to give power to municipal committees, if they so desire, to elect a president *ex officio* to avoid this difficulty.

"In clause 20 the validation of certain elections and appointments which were held to be obscure has been made clear.

"In clause 29 committees are empowered—as they are empowered in the Punjab and other Provinces in India—to delegate certain of their powers to their president, and a very important provision is introduced by which the bye-laws of municipal committees shall be subject to approval by the Chief Commissioner—a provision which will bring about a certain uniformity in the bye-laws of municipal committees that is very desirable.

"In clause 33 authority is given to make rules as to the appointment and dismissal of municipal servants. This is also a very expedient measure, as it is desirable to ensure that municipal servants shall not be dismissed in any capricious way.

"Clause 45, perhaps the most important of all the proposals of the Chief Commissioner, provides that a maximum should be inserted in the Municipal Act as to the amount of taxation. At the present moment the maximum of taxation in Burma on immoveable property is 5 per cent. on its value; in other Provinces of India the maximum is 7½ per cent., but the Chief Commissioner thinks this is too low a maximum, and wishes to have the maximum raised to 10 per cent. Without local knowledge, it is difficult to say whether a maximum of 10 per cent. is or is not too high, but the Bill contains the provision which the Chief Commissioner has himself desired, and the matter will be one for discussion in Select Committee.

"In clause 48 power is taken to impose a scavenging-tax. This does not occur in the same form in other provinces, but the Chief Commissioner recommends the provision as desirable in Burma.

"In clause 50 the procedure in respect of taxation is simplified in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's wishes.

"In clause 62 a new provision has been introduced in regard to appeals from persons upon whom taxes have been imposed. The Rangoon Municipal Committee resolved some time ago that a new system of deciding appeals against municipal assessments would be desirable. In the municipalities to which the Bill will apply, the need of providing an appeal to some outside person has not been made very manifest, but on general grounds it appears proper to provide for such an appeal. Accordingly the Commissioner, or Deputy Commissioner, has been made the appellate authority. It is obvious that a municipal committee assembled in general meeting is not capable of hearing objections, and it has been provided that a small sub-committee shall dispose of objections in the first instance. The Punjab Act, from which much assistance has been derived in the framing of this Bill, and the law in force in the City of Madras have furnished precedents for these proposals.

"In clause 74 a useful provision is introduced, permitting the members of a municipal committee when assembled in committee for the supervision of schools and hospitals to associate outsiders with themselves. This is a provision which has proved extremely useful in the Central Provinces, and I am glad to see its proposed extension to Burma.

"In clause 88 provision is taken to remove after due warning inflammable roofs in towns, such as those of Burma, which are largely composed of wooden buildings. This is a very necessary provision.

"In clause 97 regulations are adopted from the Punjab Act for the slaughter of animals. This is also a necessary provision which will recommend itself to the sense of the Council.

"In clauses 114 and 115 certain provisions have been adopted from the Calcutta and Bombay Acts for the construction of sewerage and water-connections between houses.

"In clause 133 provisions are made for the regulation of fire-brigades, and in clause 204 provision is taken for extending to other municipalities so far as may be appropriate the rules in force in the Rangoon Municipality for the construction and supervision of water-works.

"These are the principal changes made in the municipal law. They are very numerous and some of them are important. The Bill has been the subject of very minute attention on the part of the Chief Commissioner, and I hope the result will be an Act that will last for a term of at least twice the duration of that of its predecessor."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"I understand that the intention of the Hon'ble Member is that the Bill should now only be introduced and published, and should not be taken into consideration till the Council meets in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN replied in the affirmative.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Burma Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LEPERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings. He said:—"In 1890-91 a Leprosy Commission visited India, and a couple of years later submitted a Report to the Government of India pressing upon it very earnestly two questions—the segregation of lepers and the restraint of lepers in certain callings in which they were brought into immediate contact with the food or the clothing of their neighbours. The Government of Bombay had already taken action in that direction with the help of a very munificent donation from Sir Dinshaw Petit. They constructed in 1890 a leper asylum in Bombay. That asylum, I believe, contains accommodation for about 300 lepers, and the result has been to free the City of Bombay from the beggars who extorted alms by the exhibition of their sores. The unfortunate creatures subjected to this dreadful malady have now been removed to a hospital in which that comfort and attention are given to them to which their pitiable condition

gives them a just claim. The Government of Bengal followed that example last year and passed through their local Council a Bill for the two purposes I have mentioned—the segregation of lepers and their prohibition from certain callings; but the Act in its application was very carefully restricted. In the first place, the Act could not be introduced at all except into an area in which a leper asylum had been previously constructed; in the second place, as far as the segregation of lepers is concerned, it was confined to pauper lepers, that is, lepers who were beggars and had no ostensible means of subsistence; in the third place, no leper could be removed to an asylum except on the certificate of a medical authority, and the leper was provided with means for making an appeal from the order for his removal to an asylum; and last of all a very careful definition was made in regard to the callings from which the lepers in that area were expressly precluded, such as the sale of food and the washing of clothes. The Bill as is usual was circulated to a very large number of officials and non-officials in the Province and to Associations interested in the matter, and it was eventually passed through the Bengal Council, where it met with general approval and support. The Chief Commissioner of Burma has since applied to have the provisions of that Bill extended to Burma, and it is understood that several other Local Governments are also desirous of having the provisions of the Bengal Act applied to their Provinces. It has been considered more desirable, however, that, instead of having a separate Bill for each Province, a general measure should be framed upon the lines of the Bengal Act which each Government in turn may apply or not as the circumstances render expedient. That is the Bill which I have now the honour to ask leave to introduce."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GOVERNMENT TENANTS (PUNJAB) ACT, 1893, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893. He said:—"The Bill is a simple amendment of the Government Tenants Act in the Punjab, Act III of 1893, which provides a convenient system of registration of the conditions on which Government lands are leased out in certain cases for the purposes of cultivation, and saves the necessity of giving separate lease deeds to a large number of small tenants. That Act was, however, passed with special reference to the colonization scheme on the Chenab Canal, and as at present worded it can only be made applicable to lands, the property of Government, which are irrigable in whole or part from a Government canal. But there are also extensive tracts of Government land at present lying uncultivated which are not commanded by any Government canal, and it may be desirable to bring some of these lands from time to time under a scheme of colonization similar to that which is at present working so successfully on the Chenab Canal. In such cases it would be convenient to take advantage of the provisions of the Government Tenants Act, and the object of the present Bill is merely to enable the Local Government to extend that Act, when considered desirable, to any lands which are the property of Government whether they are irrigable from a Government canal or not."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Punjab Government Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 20th August, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

SIMLA;

The 31st July, 1896.

}



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 31.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, July 25th, 1896.**

During the week under review the general conditions have continued more or less unfavourable to heavy general rain throughout the country. During the first three days the lowest pressures lay well over the north-west of the Punjab, and the trough of relatively low pressure, to which reference was made last week, lay along the foot of the Himalayas, so that though showers were fairly general, except over north-west India, there was no general heavy rain. On Tuesday, the 21st, rain began to fall heavily over a considerable part of north-east India, and on the morning of Wednesday, July 22nd, a cyclonic storm of moderate intensity was shown over the head of the Bay. Into this storm which progressed across the head of the Peninsula between the 22nd and the 25th both branches of the monsoon current more or less fed, and depositing within its neighbourhood a large portion of their moisture left a considerable part of the country with more or less deficient rainfall. The head of the Bay has been the place of development of two other cyclonic disturbances in addition to the storm mentioned above, and the rainfall around the north coasts of the Bay has in consequence been heavy, while across the head of the Peninsula and over the Central Provinces precipitation has been heavy as the storms when developed have followed this line of advance. These various conditions have determined rain during the week mainly to the west coast of

the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and to the coasts of the north of the Bay, and the east and centre of the Peninsula, Assam, a large part of Bengal, of the Gangetic Plain and of north-west India have been very largely without the rainfall area. As a result of this restriction of the rainfall area, the mean temperature of the whole country was above the normal average on all days, but the excess was large and general only over north-west India.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, July 19th.*—Pressure had increased over parts of the Peninsula and of the Bay and had decreased elsewhere—rapidly in the north-west. Readings were highest in the extreme south and lowest in the Indus Valley, and the pressure difference was 0.50". There were a few instances of easterly winds along the foot of the hills from Purnea to Rawal-Pindi, but in general the wind varied between west and south. The mean temperature was below the normal average over the Carnatic, Kathiawar, Assam, Bengal, and the Gangetic Plain, and above elsewhere. Rain had fallen more generally than for some days, and had been received in light or moderate amounts, except in Upper Burma, Khandesh, Central India, and the greater part of Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab.

Monday, July 20th.—Pressure had decreased over north-east India and along the foot of the west and north-west Himalayas, and had increased elsewhere. Pressure was becoming more uniform over Bengal, but in other respects the pressure conditions were unchanged. Even the few instances of easterly winds noticed on the 19th had disappeared, and the winds were between west and south throughout. The force was rising at the head of the Bay. A strong monsoon was blowing on the Bombay coast. The mean temperature was low over the Carnatic, the central parts of the country, and Assam, and generally excessive elsewhere. Heavy local rain had been received on the Burma coasts, and moderately heavy rain at Jhansi and Nowgong, but in other respects the rainfall was generally similar to that reported on the 19th.

Tuesday, July 21st.—The barometer had fallen almost everywhere. The uniformity of pressure over Bengal had continued and the general distribution of barometric pressure was unchanged. The winds had continued to strengthen on the Bengal coasts, and exhibited a tendency to the establishment of a cyclonic circulation. Westerly winds blew over the whole Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and the Gangetic Plain. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal was generally unchanged. Both monsoon currents were largely determined towards north-east India, and general and in places heavy rain has been received there. On the other hand the centre and east of the Peninsula and north-west India were practically without rain, and in the Central and North-Western Provinces only light to moderate rain had been received.

Wednesday, July 22nd.—Pressure had again fallen almost everywhere. The fall was considerable in Lower Bengal and a depression had developed near Saugor Island. The winds were cyclonic over north-east India, southerly in Sind and the Punjab, and westerly elsewhere. The winds were strong both over the north of the Bay and the north of the Arabian Sea. The mean temperature was high over the Peninsula as well as over the Punjab and along the foot of the Himalayas, but was low in the intervening region. Moderate to heavy rain had fallen over north-east India, and the east of the North-Western Provinces, while light to moderate showers were reported from the west coast and the central parts of the country. Practically no rain fell over the centre and east of the Peninsula and north-west India.

Thursday, July 23rd.—Pressure had increased in the Punjab and in part of Assam and of Burma, but had fallen elsewhere. The depression had moved slowly westward and was central near Balasore. The winds were cyclonic around the depression and were unchanged generally. The mean temperature was high over Assam and Bengal, north-west India, and the west of the Peninsula, and was low in all other places. Moderate to heavy rain had been received in Lower Burma, and in the storm area the heaviest fall reported was 6½ inches at Sambalpur. Thundershowers had been received on and near the north-west Himalayas, and moderate showers in the west coast districts, the central parts of the country and parts of the Deccan.

Friday, July 24th.—Pressure had increased over north-east and north-west India and decreased elsewhere. The depression noticed on the 23rd had reached the Central Provinces, but a second depression had appeared over the head of the Bay and Orissa. A strong monsoon was blowing on the west coast, but elsewhere the directions of the wind were rather irregular and the force moderate. The mean temperature was low over the Deccan, the east of the Central Provinces and Burma, and was excessive in other parts of the country. Burma reported general moderate to heavy rain, the Central Provinces heavy rain, and the west coast districts moderate rain. On the contrary northern India had received little or no rain.

Saturday, July 25th.—The barometer had fallen over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and had begun to fall again in Burma, but was rising elsewhere. The depression had continued to move westward, and the central area had reached the neighbourhood of Indore. Steep gradients prevailed in the south, and uniform pressures in the north of India. The wind was westerly in the south and between north-easterly and south-easterly in the north. The mean temperature was low within the storm area, and also in the extreme south and in Burma, but was excessive in other places. Heavy rain was reported from the Burma coast, from the storm area over the Central Provinces, and from the west coast districts, but elsewhere any rainfall was insignificant.

Temperature.—The principal feature in the temperature distribution has been the excessive temperature which has prevailed on most days over north-west India.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	July 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	+1.1	+1.0	+0.9	+0.1	-1.6	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1
Bengal and Assam	-0.8	+0.5	-0.2	-1.0	+0.3	+1.7	+2.2	+0.4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	-1.4	-0.3	-0.3	-2.2	-0.5	+1.6	+4.5	+0.2
Punjab	+3.1	+4.1	+6.2	+6.5	+2.8	+1.8	+4.5	+4.1
Bombay	+1.3	+0.5	+0.9	+1.1	+1.0	+0.4	-1.3	+0.6
Central Provinces and Berar .	+1.3	+0.2	+0.1	0	-0.6	-0.9	-1.1	-0.1
Central India and Gujarat .	+0.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.4	-0.4	+0.8	+2.3	0
Sind and Rajputana	+2.4	+0.2	-1.6	-0.2	+2.7	+4.9	+5.5	+2.0
Madras	-1.3	-0.5	+0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Mean for whole of India .	+0.7	+0.5	+0.6	+0.3	+0.3	+1.0	+1.7	+0.7

From the 19th to the 23rd the mean temperature of the whole country was about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the normal, on the 24th it was 1° , and on the 25th it was 1.7° . The provincial variations show that for the week the heat was about normal in Burma, Bengal and Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, and Madras, and that it was excessive in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. The Punjab was, however, the only province in which the heat was steadily excessive throughout the week.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day:

July 19th	.	.	.	.	.	.	109.3°	at Jacobabad.
" 20th	.	.	.	.	.	.	110.3°	" "
" 21st	.	.	.	.	.	.	110.0°	" Peshawar.
" 22nd	.	.	.	.	.	.	112.0°	" "
" 23rd	.	.	.	.	.	.	108.4°	" Jacobabad.
" 24th	.	.	.	.	.	.	109.8°	" "
" 25th	.	.	.	.	.	.	111.4°	" Montgomery.

Rain.—Abnormal conditions of pressure and wind have prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review and have resulted in excessive rainfall in certain parts of the country, but deficient rainfall over the greater part of the area. The abnormal conditions which unfavourably affected the rainfall were the unusual distribution of pressure, the unusual winds, and the unusual direction of movement of the depression which appeared at the close of the week. The unusual distribution of pressure consisted mainly in the position of the low pressure trough at the foot of the hills. Ordinarily this trough lies over the South Gangetic Plain, but during the early part of the week under review it was pushed close against the hills, and abnormally strong westerly winds blew throughout the whole of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and the Gangetic Plain. These westerly winds when they set in over northern India during the rains are invariably accompanied with dry and hot weather, and so long as they hold conditions remain very unfavourable for rain over Upper India. As mentioned in the preceding sections, a cyclonic storm commenced to form over south Bengal on the 21st and by the morning of the 22nd a well-defined centre had been developed. Under usual conditions this storm would have travelled north-westward or north-north-westward, and a strong flow of air from the Bay would have followed it and given heavy rain to northern India, but instead the storm moved due westward, and the air over northern India, flowing towards the storm, drawn from regions further to the northward, was dry and gave no rain. Turning next to the regions of excessive rain, we have first the very heavy fall in the central parts of India, due to the abnormal westerly course of the depression which took the disturbance right through those regions; secondly, the heavy rainfall of the Bombay coast districts, the Deccan and Khandesh, produced by the strong advance of monsoon winds across that region, determined by the indraught caused by the advancing storm; and, thirdly, the heavy rainfall over Burma, due to the strong southerly winds induced by the depression; and, lastly, the excessive rain over Orissa and Deltaic Bengal, due to the heavy precipitation which occurred during the development of the disturbance. The principal feature of the rainfall distribution is then a broad band of heavy rain stretching east and west right across the centre of the Indian region, and deficient rain on either side. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. The first column shows that during the week rainfall was received in all the divisions, except Sind and Baluchistan, and that the average actual rainfall

amounted to 22·72 inches in Arakan, 15·65 inches in the Konkan, 14·51 inches in Tenasserim, and 11·34 inches in the Central Provinces (East), while the smallest average amounts were 0·08 inch in the Punjab (West), 0·31 inch in Madras (South), 0·36 inch in the East Coast (South), and 0·38 inch in the Punjab (Central). The third column of the table shows that twenty-two of the rainfall divisions received more rain than usual during the week. These twenty-two divisions included all the Burma divisions, Eastern, Deltaic and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces (East), the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, all the Central Provinces divisions, Gujarat, Central India (East), Rajputana (West), the East Coast (Central), and Madras (South). The abnormal excess was as much as 13 inches in Arakan, 8 inches in the Konkan, 7 inches in the Central Provinces (East), 6 inches in Chota Nagpur, and about 4 inches in Tenasserim, Orissa, and Gujarat. In all other parts of India the rainfall was less than usual, the region of deficient fall roughly including nearly the whole of northern India to the north of Lat. 24° and the greater part of the south, centre and east of the Peninsula. There were thirty-two divisions with deficient as compared with twenty-two with excessive rainfall. The rainfall of the week was short of the normal in Malabar by 5 inches, in the Bengal Hills by about 4 inches, and in the North-Western Provinces (Submontane and Hills) by over 2 inches. No information has been received from the East Coast (North), but this is probably due to interruption in telegraphic communication and not to there not having been any rain.

The three concluding columns of the table showing the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the rainfall from the 31st of May to date, exhibit but little change as compared with last week. The monsoon rainfall of the season has been excessive in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Coorg, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, the Central Provinces (East), Sind, and Madras (South), and has been in defect of the normal in Assam (Hills and Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Bengal Hills, Oudh (South and North), the North-Western Provinces (Submontane, East), the Punjab (South, Central, Submontane, North and West), Berar, Central India, Rajputana (East), Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), and the East Coast (South). In all the remaining divisions the rainfall has been about normal. The largest cases of deficiency are reported from the Punjab, where, particularly in the south and west, relatively little rain has fallen.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week:—Moulmein 18·40 inches, Akyab 26·57 inches, Cox's Bazaar (Chittagong) 12·79 inches, Cherra Poonjee (Khasia Hills) 18·73 inches, Chakradharpur (Chaibassa) 13·07 inches, Palampur (Kangra) 9·50 inches, Devala (Nilgiris) 9·95 inches, Roha (Colaba) 24·83 inches, Bhiwandi (Thana) 29·07 inches, Jaddi (Satara) 17·05 inches, Bargarh (Sambalpur) 15·30 inches, and Broach 31·98 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 25TH, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 31ST TO JULY 25TH, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in Inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average nor- mal rainfall, May 31st to July 25th.	Excess or de- fect of (seas- onal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	1. Tenasserim	14'51	10'68	+ 3'83	81'54	81'03	+ 1
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	7'33	5'04	+ 2'29	42'45	38'90	+ 9.
	3. Central Burma	3'56	3'20	+ 0'36	19'27	23'85	- 19
	4. Upper Burma	1'05	?	?	13'04	?	?
	5. Arakan	22'72	9'72	+ 13'00	84'34	94'18	- 10
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	6. Eastern Bengal	5'08	4'09	+ 0'99	32'88	35'62	- 8
	7. Assam (Surma)	4'13	4'75	- 0'62	36'51	43'62	- 16.
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	5'92	6'04	- 0'12	43'43	58'87	- 26
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'32	3'71	- 1'39	21'79	29'07	- 25
	10. Deltaic Bengal	4'04	2'94	+ 1'10	23'45	20'58	+ 14
	11. Central Bengal	2'85	2'53	+ 0'32	21'24	20'34	+ 4
	12. North Bengal	3'18	3'46	- 0'28	28'09	39'11	- 28
	13. Bengal (Hills)	2'78	6'72	- 3'94	46'36	60'16	- 23
	14. Orissa	7'30	3'14	+ 4'16	31'27	20'12	+ 55
	15. Chota Nagpur	9'30	3'31	+ 5'99	30'43	19'49	+ 56.
	16. Bihar (South)	1'86	3'03	- 1'17	14'08	16'06	- 7
	17. Do. (North)	1'41	2'64	- 1'23	16'87	19'43	- 14
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	3'17	2'96	+ 0'21	13'09	14'78	- 11
	19. Oudh (South)	1'43	2'66	- 1'23	10'10	13'67	- 26
	20. Do. (North)	1'41	2'68	- 1'27	12'61	15'72	- 20
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	2'77	2'91	- 0'14	10'58	12'90	- 11
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0'49	2'33	- 1'84	11'81	10'12	+ 17
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0'99	3'30	- 2'31	12'26	17'22	- 21
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	1'22	3'40	- 2'18	15'34	17'44	- 12
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0'98	3'65	- 2'67	19'98	22'36	- 11
	26. Punjab (South-East)	0'69	1'85	- 1'16	8'45	9'34	- 9
PUNJAB	27. Do. (South)	0'52	1'11	- 0'59	2'34	5'90	- 60
	28. Do. (Central)	0'38	1'28	- 0'90	3'79	5'95	- 36
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0'78	1'91	- 1'13	6'71	10'41	- 34
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	4'23	6'12	- 1'89	23'05	25'92	- 11
	31. Do. (North)	0'63	1'30	- 0'67	3'34	4'74	- 30
	32. Do. (West)	0'08	0'73	- 0'65	1'65	2'83	- 41
	33. Malabar (Coast)	0'92	5'92	- 5'00	54'41	62'20	- 12
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	34. Madras (South-Central)	0'95	1'15	- 0'20	11'67	10'07	+ 16
	35. Coorg	6'02	7'47	- 1'45	80'95	61'16	+ 32
	36. Mysore	1'42	1'64	- 0'22	11'68	11'41	+ 2
	37. Konkan	15'65	7'57	+ 8'08	68'98	66'55	+ 4
	38. Bombay Deccan	2'88	1'46	+ 1'42	15'89	11'92	+ 33
	39. Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	4'26	1'05	+ 3'21	14'22	9'42	+ 51
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	2'86	1'77	+ 1'09	11'61	16'56	- 30
	42. Central Provinces (West)	5'24	2'84	+ 2'40	17'26	18'80	- 8
	43. Ditto (Central)	5'75	4'44	+ 1'31	22'63	24'11	- 6
	44. Ditto (East)	11'34	4'02	+ 7'32	36'26	22'72	+ 60
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	7'59	3'89	+ 3'70	20'64	23'18	- 11
	46. Kathiawar	0'56	1'90	- 1'34	10'10	11'08	- 9
	47. Sind	0	0'52	- 0'52	3'20	2'48	+ 29
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0'31	- 0'31	1'14	1'08	+ 6
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	3'51	2'81	+ 0'70	14'11	17'91	- 21
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	1'01	1'87	- 0'86	9'64	12'52	- 23
	51. Rajputana (West)	1'35	1'09	+ 0'26	5'72	5'24	+ 9
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	? 0	1'21	?- 1'21	? 9'91	10'35	?- 4
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	? 0	3'49	?- 3'49	? 14'70	24'43	?- 40
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0'51	0'99	- 0'48	5'25	8'67	- 39
	54. Madras (Central)	0'63	0'69	- 0'06	4'23	5'69	- 26
	55. East Coast (Central)	1'50	0'73	+ 0'77	6'02	6'31	+ 10
	56. Ditto (South)	0'36	0'79	- 0'43	2'35	4'54	- 48
	57. Madras (South)	0'31	0'29	+ 0'02	2'35	1'94	+ 21

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 30th July, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th July.*—Report not received.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Rainfall good throughout the Presidency Proper, except in the Karnatak where more rain is urgently required. The fall was slight in Sindh. Sowing of the early crops is progressing in seven, and transplantation in four, districts; but is retarded in parts of five districts by excessive or insufficient rain. The standing crops have been damaged by rats and locusts, and are suffering from want of water in Sindh. Fodder is insufficient in Sindh. Agricultural stock are in good condition except in Shikarpur and Ratnagiri.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th July.*—There was rain in all parts of the Province during the week, the falls being heavy in the south of Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The general agricultural prospects are favourable, but in the west of Bengal and in parts of Bihar more rain is required for the transplanting of the winter rice. All standing crops are reported to be doing well. In Northern and Eastern Bengal the harvesting of early rice and jute is proceeding. The manufacture of indigo has begun. The price of common rice is generally stationary. The cyclone and storm wave, which occurred in Noakhali on the 27th June, also passed over the eastern part of Backergunge doing some damage to the crops. The latest report from Noakhali shows that damage was done to the crops more or less throughout the whole littoral, but the greatest mischief was in Hatia. There may possibly be some distress among the poorer classes in a limited area, and enquiries are being made with a view to undertake relief measures if necessary. Heavy floods are reported from Cuttack, but the damage done is not yet known.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th July.*—The rainfall was heavy in Dehra Dun, the Bundelkhand districts, the greater part of the Benares division and in Bahraich; elsewhere the falls have been light and scanty in most districts. More rain is urgently needed to forward agricultural operations which are retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Prospects are on the whole fair. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, July 25th, were—Banda 5,393, Hamirpur 3,715, Jhansi 621, Jalaun 1,885, Allahabad 72, Hardoi 2,277—total 13,963; of these 901 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 8,615 persons were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies and fodder are sufficient everywhere except in the Bulandshahr district. Prices continue high and are rising in several districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Mooltan and Peshawar. Harvesting of the extra spring crops is nearly completed in Dera Ismail Khan. Ploughings for the autumn crops are still going on in Dera Ismail Khan and Gujranwala, but have been stopped in Ferozepore

for want of rain. Sowings of the autumn crops are in progress throughout the Province, but more rain is badly needed in most districts. The cotton and sugarcane crops are in good condition in Amritsar, but the condition of cotton is average in Lahore. The standing crops are generally reported to be in good condition except in Peshawar where their condition is average. The recent rain has much benefited the crops in Sialkot. If rain keeps off much longer the crops will suffer in Umballa. The crops on inundated land are suffering to some extent in Gujranwala. The prospects of the crops are reported to be favourable in Delhi and good in Rohtak. The stock of grain is insufficient in parts of Shahpur, is average in Peshawar and sufficient in Ferozepore. The condition of agricultural stock is getting worse for want of fodder, and mortality is on the increase in Gujranwala. Fodder is sufficient in Amritsar, Sialkot, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Gurgaon, but is scarce in other districts, and is unprocurable in parts of Gujranwala. Prices are rising in Peshawar and Gujranwala and show an abnormal rise in Delhi; elsewhere prices are high. The number of persons employed on relief works in the Sharakpur tahsil of the Lahore district is 421.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Abundant rainfall throughout the Province and especially in Chhattisgarh. Transplantation of rice is in progress in the Wainganga Valley and the thinning of broadcasted rice (*bujasi*) operations in Raipur and Bilaspur. Weeding of cotton and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continues. Present prospects are favourable in all districts, though slight local damage has been caused by floods in Sambalpur and Wardha. Prices are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th July.*—In Lower Burma ploughing and sowing are progressing in all districts. Transplanting continues in Amherst, Thaton and Hanthawady, and has begun elsewhere. In Upper Burma more rain is needed for the crops in most districts. Sowing of paddy in Mandalay and of late sessamum in Minbu and Yamethin is retarded for want of rain. Insects have damaged the crops in the Shwegu sub-division of Bhamo and in parts of Katha and Shwebo. Nurseries are withering in Katha and sessamum in Yamethin and in the south of the Myotha township of Sagaing. The standing crops are healthy in the Lower Chindwin except in one township, and in Thayetmyo, Pakokku and Ruby Mines and in the irrigated tract of Kyaukse. Prospects have slightly improved in Minbu and Meiktila where the early sessamum will be a poor crop. The price of paddy continues practically stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th July.*—The weather is very hot and sultry. The prospects of the crops are only fair owing to insufficient rainfall. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is scarce in parts of Sylhet, but water is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th July.*—**MYSORE.**—Report not received.

COORG.—Report not received.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th July.*—**BERAR.**—The weather is cool and cloudy with plentiful rainfall during the week. The autumn

crops are in good condition. The cotton and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) plants have much improved. Sowings are nearing completion. Weeding operations are in progress. The fodder and water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in the Kelapur taluka ; elsewhere prices are stationary.

HYDERABAD.—Report not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week, but more rain is still wanted in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. The crops are in good condition except in a few districts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock are in indifferent condition in Baghelkhand and in the greater part of Gwalior, but are fairly good elsewhere. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all parts except in Goona and in some districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa, Goona and in three districts of Gwalior ; elsewhere prices are normal. The numbers of persons employed on relief works were :—Gwalior 3,062, Bundelkhand 4,843, Baghelkhand 120 and Goona 948. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Gwalior 7, Bundelkhand 2,366, Baghelkhand 527 and Goona 7,490.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Rainfall fair at Abu, Kherwara, Meywar, Jhallawar and Ulwar ; slight rain elsewhere, except in Jaisalmer where there was no rain. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. Ploughing for and sowing of the autumn crops continue. The standing crops are generally good. Agricultural stock are in good condition, but are suffering for want of fodder in Jaisalmer. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient except in Tonk, Shahpura and Jaisalmer. Prices are rising in one State and falling in four ; elsewhere prices are steady. The numbers employed on relief works were :—Marwar 691, Sironj, Tonk State, 428, Bikanir 3,002 and Jaisalmer 477. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Marwar 17, Sironj 180, Bikanir 514 and Jaisalmer 33.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 28th July.*—Rainfall moderate. The prospects of the autumn crops are good. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th July.*—Heavy showers have injured some portions of the rice crops which have to be resown. Prospects in general continue good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATISTICAL

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT

*Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
31st May 1896, compared with the corresponding*

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN MAY.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	8,458	10,607	10,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,458	10,607	10,309
N.-W. P. & Oudh	24,019	28,210	17,369	7,091	14,000	16,569	...	...	...	31,110	43,149	33,938
Panjab	8,417	11,067	6,219	3,247	11,170	5,835	12,317	23,461	29,049	23,981	40,598	41,103
Cent. Provs.	191	87	168	7,659	7,480	9,609	...	...	...	7,840	7,576	9,867
Bombay	...	...	35	368,200	506,266	460,798	...	...	...	368,260	506,266	460,833
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,340	48,532	30,564	40,340	48,532	30,564
Madras	...	...	...	5,730	12,308	18,601	...	...	...	5,739	12,308	18,601
Berar	561	1,656	10,067	61,569	57,127	103,903	...	...	...	62,133	58,783	114,870
Assam	1,726	4,281	1,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,726	4,283	1,578
Raj. & C. I.	9,410	3,059	2,791	68,021	112,442	82,247	...	...	...	78,337	115,401	85,039
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	2,038	2,138	0,097	...	...	...	2,038	2,138	0,097
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
TOTAL	52,791	59,989	40,436	524,524	723,849	703,851	52,657	71,993	59,613	629,972	855,831	812,900
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	...	...	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	621
Bombay	...	...	10,181	...	...	18,320	...	...	...	...	...	28,510
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	36,983	...	...	...	...	...	36,983
Madras	...	...	1,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127
Burma	...	...	373	...	...	1,206	...	...	...	...	...	1,579
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	220,863	...	...	1	...	...	220,863
Foreign countries	...	...	628	...	...	4,801	...	...	...	...	...	5,429
TOTAL	...	...	12,930	...	...	282,181	...	...	1	...	...	295,112
TOTAL OF IMPORTS.	52,791	59,989	62,366	524,524	723,849	986,032	52,657	71,993	59,614	629,972	855,831	1,108,012
WHEAT												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	34,224	119,110	57,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,224	119,110	57,000
N.-W. P. & Oudh	258,619	357,102	110,739	2,614	160,029	8,018	...	...	...	261,233	526,131	118,757
Panjab	11,202	7,057	8,810	34,400	76,935	1,212	269,566	839,759	182,723	315,168	923,751	192,754
Cent. Provs.	327	6,309	3,543	229,575	315,700	277,920	...	...	...	229,902	322,009	281,463
Bombay	...	...	...	129,930	240,236	208,308	...	...	...	129,930	246,236	208,308
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,248	268,916	60,669	106,248	268,916	60,669
Madras	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	7,558	23,472	11,237	...	...	...	7,858	23,472	11,237
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	60,121	139,097	309,090	...	...	...	60,121	139,087	309,090
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	587	4	...	...	...	...	587	4
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	304,372	489,578	180,101	464,222	971,046	815,789	375,814	1,108,675	243,392	1,144,408	2,569,299	1,239,281
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	501	...	...	617
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	41,736	...	...	...	...	...	41,736
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	5,433	...	...	...	...	...	5,433
TOTAL	...	...	46	...	...	47,290	...	...	501	...	...	47,831
TOTAL OF IMPORTS.	304,372	489,578	180,147	464,222	971,046	863,079	375,814	1,108,675	243,893	1,144,408	2,569,299	1,287,112

* Figure
NOTE.—The totals of imports of

INDIA.
AND AGRICULTURE.

ICE.

INSEED, AND INDIGO.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of May 1896 and from 1st January to the end of the years 1894 and 1895.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO MAY, INCLUSIVE.												Articles and wharves exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												Bengal
28,963	31,502	30,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,963	31,502	30,720	N.-W. P. & Oudh
55,367	160,600	103,113	177,080	129,149	230,003	...	...	...	432,456	289,830	393,127	Panjab
34,594	44,437	23,480	48,576	44,583	66,812	118,546	105,362	251,082	305,716	104,382	341,380	Cent. Provs.
5,010	4,685	6,731	83,944	81,703	182,640	...	...	...	89,804	86,478	189,373	Bombay
178	...	38	1,769,691	1,603,715	1,950,240	...	...	...	1,769,869	1,603,715	1,950,278	Sind
...	...	...	...	...	...	221,952	174,454	152,919	221,952	174,454	152,919	Madras
...	...	...	7,608	14,905	10,969	...	...	...	7,608	14,905	10,969	Berar
3,528	12,650	36,518	713,166	596,543	847,786	...	...	...	716,714	609,193	886,304	Assam
16,395	11,393	9,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,305	11,393	9,812	Raj. & C. I.
20,683	22,042	8,786	482,624	523,209	449,215	...	...	...	500,307	545,251	458,001	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	2,555	3,596	6,451	...	...	...	2,155	3,598	6,451	Mysore
...	...	...	29	57	97	...	...	...	29	57	97	
75,618	287,399	290,256	3,285,342	2,997,550	3,753,213	340,498	279,816	404,002	4,001,458	3,564,765	4,447,471	TOTAL
By Sea—												Bengal
...	...	8,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,635	Bombay
...	...	46,484	...	...	59,075	...	...	...	...	...	105,159	Sind
...	...	...	...	...	164,681	...	...	...	...	...	164,681	Madras
...	...	1,030	...	...	2,322	...	...	...	...	...	4,261	Burma
...	...	8,312	...	...	2,350	...	...	...	...	...	10,602	Non-Br. Ports in India
...	...	...	...	...	1,073,861	...	...	...	...	...	1,073,862	Foreign countries
...	...	2,001	...	...	56,339	...	...	...	...	...	56,340	
...	...	67,371	...	...	1,358,628	...	...	...	...	...	1,426,000	TOTAL
75,618	287,399	357,627	3,285,342	2,997,550	5,111,841	340,498	279,816	404,003	4,001,458	3,564,765	5,873,471	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												Bengal
92,876	194,495	156,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,876	194,495	156,183	N.-W. P. & Oudh
96,217	813,241	515,238	3,436	173,720	8,018	...	...	...	500,653	986,970	523,256	Panjab
44,416	89,484	37,576	171,860	221,016	8,587	1,450,141	2,171,543	489,533	1,771,417	2,482,083	535,696	Cent. Provs.
20,749	19,104	31,823	727,881	492,003	590,747	...	...	...	748,610	511,107	622,572	Bombay
...	...	...	472,957	662,219	950,114	...	...	...	472,957	662,219	950,114	Sind
...	...	...	...	...	...	574,362	587,255	421,384	574,362	587,255	421,384	Madras
...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	Berar
...	47	5,046	19,557	37,134	29,037	...	...	...	19,557	37,181	34,983	Assam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	241,361	194,886	449,377	...	...	...	241,361	194,886	449,377	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	599	482	...	...	...	...	599	482	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	4,598	...	...	...	...	...	4,598	
92,876	1,116,371	745,863	1,637,142	1,781,819	2,041,860	2,024,503	2,758,798	910,917	4,320,903	5,656,988	3,608,645	TOTAL
By Sea—												Bengal
...	...	804	...	...	4,650	...	...	821	...	...	6,281	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	415,228	...	...	638	...	...	415,866	Sind
...	...	...	...	...	90,280	...	...	...	...	...	90,289	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burma
...	...	...	...	...	130,717	...	...	82	...	...	130,730	Non-Br. Ports in India
...	...	2	...	...	38,590	...	...	21,256	...	...	39,848	Foreign countries
...	...	...	...	...	16,033	...	...	1,349	...	...	17,382	
...	...	806	...	...	704,516	...	...	34,087	...	...	729,409	TOTAL
92,876	1,116,371	746,674	1,637,142	1,781,819	2,746,376	2,024,503	2,758,798	935,004	4,320,903	5,656,988	4,428,054	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

available.
1 and 1895 are defective.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STAT

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
31st May 1896, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN MAY.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	461,728	377,618	253,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	461,728	377,618	253,083
N.-W. P. & Oudh	407,765	234,875	89,090	74,206	11,165	1,900	...	1,710	837	479,071	247,750	92,7
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	878	456	24	3,713	5,060	4,930	4,591	6,122	4,9
Cent. Provs.	18,492	10,259	1,373	147,916	57,713	99,662	...	...	...	166,468	67,072	101,0
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	173,537	162,592	293,610	...	...	...	173,537	162,592	293,610
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	4,276	5,461	19,480	...	...	...	4,276	5,461	19,4
Berar	182	...	...	92,800	65,570	92,698	...	...	...	93,078	65,579	92,6
Assam	2,748	602	0,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,748	602	6,3
Raj. & C. I.	10,454	41	...	417,624	62,326	83,345	...	...	...	428,078	62,367	83,3
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	47,210	46,203	99,807	...	...	...	47,210	46,203	99,8
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	45	...	39	...	...	...	45	...	...
TOTAL	901,369	623,455	351,655	956,594	411,557	690,574	3,713	7,376	5,773	1,861,676	1,042,388	1,048,0
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	*	336	*	*	175	*	*	...	*	*	5
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	68	*	*	7	*	*	...
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	1,400	*	*	...	*	*	1,4
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	310	*	*	...	*	*	3
Foreign countries	*	*	4	*	*	229	*	*	...	*	*	2
TOTAL	*	*	340	*	*	2,182	*	*	7	*	*	2,5
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	901,369	623,455	351,995	956,594	411,557	692,756	3,713	7,376	5,780	1,861,676	1,042,388	1,050,5
INDIGO												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	21	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
N.-W. P. & Oudh	44	...	21	38	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	183	1,044	330	183	1,0
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	10	19	77	...	...	...	16	19	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	209	649	380	209	6
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	126	132	35	...	...	...	126	132	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	44	21	48	194	158	112	710	392	1,693	948	571	1,8
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	14	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	351	*	*	...	*	*	3
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL	*	*	...	*	*	365	*	*	...	*	*	3
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	44	21	48	194	158	477	710	392	1,693	948	571	2,2

* Fig.
NOTE.—The totals of imports

31st July 1896.

INDIA.

IND AGRICULTURE.

LCS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Imported by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of May 1896 and from 1st January to 31st May of the years 1894 and 1895—concl'd.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO MAY, INCLUSIVE.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
400,767	789,528	773,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400,767	788,528	771,886	Bengal
788,116	321,023	175,021	196,202	26,105	3,188	...	1,710	817	984,408	348,838	179,040	N.-W. P. & Oudh
504	...	400	878	450	24	4,162	5,720	6,341	5,541	0,182	0,834	Panjab
241,176	26,923	81,548	778,720	276,415	250,416	...	...	...	1,019,806	303,338	331,904	Cent. Provs.
...	...	194	1,084,447	1,000,890	1,251,940	...	...	...	1,084,447	1,000,890	1,252,134	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	404	...	215	...	404	215	Sind
...	...	...	70,227	51,603	93,532	...	...	...	70,227	54,601	91,532	Madras
8,028	...	63,755	822,139	406,542	592,562	...	...	...	600,107	406,542	656,317	Berar
6,052	3,647	10,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,052	1,647	10,170	Assam
81,341	3,318	...	946,590	124,747	146,906	...	...	...	1,027,931	124,065	146,806	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	373,455	333,523	493,000	...	...	...	373,455	333,523	493,000	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	201	416	101	...	...	...	201	410	101	Mysore
525,984	1,143,439	1,105,043	4,342,949	2,223,497	2,831,809	4,560	7,436	7,303	6,873,499	3,374,372	3,944,245	TOTAL
...	...	336	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	511	By Sea—
...	...	...	...	...	1,093	...	...	70	...	...	1,161	Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	1,642	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	Bombay
...	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	Sind
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	19,009	...	...	...	...	...	19,009	Burma
...	...	4	...	...	915	...	...	...	...	...	919	Non-Br. Ports in India
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Foreign countries
...	...	548	...	...	23,434	...	...	70	...	...	24,052	TOTAL
1,525,984	1,143,439	1,105,591	4,342,949	2,223,497	2,855,243	4,566	7,436	7,463	6,873,499	3,374,372	3,968,297	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
4,830	16,056	13,186	...	3	...	...	...	...	4,830	16,056	13,186	Bengal
2,354	5,273	2,036	142	2	6	...	...	...	2,406	5,273	2,042	N.-W. P. & Oudh
182	1,427	...	1	4	3	1,499	2,556	4,127	1,602	3,987	4,130	Panjab
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	301	314	1,433	...	...	...	301	314	1,433	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,028	2,107	3,328	2,028	2,107	3,328	Sind
...	...	...	693	531	292	...	...	...	693	531	292	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
...	17	...	463	260	142	...	...	...	463	277	142	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
7,366	22,773	15,224	1,613	1,124	1,876	3,527	4,663	7,455	12,506	28,560	24,555	TOTAL.
By Sea—												
...	...	11	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	33	Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	42	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	2,262	...	...	...	...	...	2,262	Sind
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burma
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	Non-Br. Ports in India
...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	240	Foreign countries
...	...	14	...	...	2,524	...	...	45	...	...	2,583	TOTAL
7,366	22,773	15,238	1,613	1,124	4,400	3,527	4,663	7,500	12,506	28,560	27,138	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

not available.
1894 and 1895 are defective.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics,
DENZIL IBBOTSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government,
Mysore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIV of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	WEEK ENDING 20TH JULY 1895.				WEEK ENDING 18TH JULY 1896.				Earnings from 1st April to 30th July 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th July 1896.	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile per week.		Total.	Per mile per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	609	1,722	8,50,147	517	1,713	8,52,000	492	1,07,74,054	1,51,09,000	...	16,65,954		
Bengal-Nagpur	146	862	78,204	91	862	70,000	81	22,21,701	17,20,000	...	5,03,701		
Indian Midland (a)	126	752	72,910	97	752	83,200	111	14,48,918	15,20,000	...	71,082		
East Coast (state) (Bezawada extn.)	194	21	3,597	186	21	2,510	119	59,141	44,000	...	15,141		
Bezawada-Vlad (Mad-Banur sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	1,500	167	...	21,300	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	253	1,700	3,69,461	206	1,815	7,85,000	157	85,44,036	65,46,000	...	20,08,036		
Palampur-Deesa	12	17	50	30	17	700	41	11,107	12,000	...	1,367		
South Indian	117	1,044	1,70,127	103	1,042	1,67,000	100	28,00,500	28,76,000	...	20,390		
Mayavaram-Mutpet	85	54	5,150	101	54	5,100	94	87,251	83,400	...	3,851		
Southern Mahratta (c)	117	1,105	1,00,107	91	1,105	1,12,000	91	22,94,455	23,12,000	...	17,572		
Bengal and North-Western (d)	144	750	78,675	104	750	95,000	126	19,53,297	19,07,000	...	23,703		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow Bareilly section)	72	200	10,179	51	200	10,300	52	2,00,200	2,59,000	...	2,200		
Assam-Bengal	71	128	6,304	49	157	11,500	60	1,10,564	1,72,000	...	1,55,436		
TOTAL	256	8,502	17,97,929	211	8,583	16,05,100	107	1,05,12,217	1,25,80,700	...	39,31,547		
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (f)	255	2,511	6,82,062	272	2,617	4,72,000	180	1,27,80,488	88,47,000	...	30,47,488		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	231	797	1,89,281	237	797	1,44,000	178	31,09,158	27,13,000	...	6,06,358		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	1,74,001	214	813	1,81,000	225	3,49,010	32,07,000	...	8,061		
Bengal Central (g)	144	125	11,101	105	125	11,400	107	2,40,100	2,40,000	...	7,300		
East Coast (state)	94	307	25,102	71	458	30,100	71	6,17,000	7,51,000	...	1,01,037		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	169	746	99,022	133	834	1,05,000	126	20,00,051	21,27,000	...	1,26,949		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Loihi (state provincial)	58	25	1,934	73	25	1,300	70	25,041	25,100	...	843		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	43	5	8	100	50	1,114	7,000	...	2,786		
TOTAL	33	3,422	11,87,506	211	5,707	9,51,500	167	4,41,185	1,40,04,800	...	44,09,385		
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Gt. Ind. in P. (m)	115	1,400	3,72,112	250	1,400	4,24,000	295	1,05,11,950	1,09,16,000	...	4,11,011		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	715	401	1,11,117	412	401	2,11,000	440	60,04,437	51,40,000	...	15,15,407		
Madras	215	810	2,05,129	203	513	1,95,000	3	35,12,705	31,10,000	...	1,91,705		
TOTAL	445	2,611	7,13,158	465	2,701	5,00,000	239	2,10,27,191	1,97,31,000	...	12,96,191		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE ASSISTED COMPANIES.)	211	11,722	37,84,333	210	17,081	34,77,100	133	7,10,51,185	7,01,11,500	...	10,37,123		
State lines worked by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Guntur	10	73	1,401	13	74	1,400	10	1,114	26,000	...	19,122		
Ropal-Uman	7	...	...	...	114	5,000	71	1,11,000	1,14,000	...	1,14,000	
Nagda-Lun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11	1,100	11	7,100	7,100	...	1,600	
The Nizam's Guaranteed State The Gaekwar's State	184	333	54,511	104	333	21,000	114	9,71,212	9,54,000	...	19,290		
Kapurthala	11	13	312	7	13	1,000	62	7,111	6,000	...	33,059		
Kapurthala	105	105	25,911	25	105	25,000	25	3,71,117	3,54,000	...	17,717		
Kolar (old-held)	301	10	2,588	351	10	3,000	300	1,114	42,100	...	5,347		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	95	362	2,547	82	362	1,200	114	5,511	5,53,000	...	14,947		
The Gaekwar's Meliana	65	93	4,147	45	93	5,000	57	1,11,111	1,11,000	...	4,179		
Kolhapur	81	29	1,425	63	29	1,000	5	41	37,000	...	4,082		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhol	77	72	2,687	37	77	2,000	21	9,114	9,000	...	9,047		
Cooch Behar	45	22	435	11	45	1,000	1	11	20,000	...	7,890		
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,24,051	112	1,115	1,11,000	11	2,11,111	2,11,100	...	1,25,001		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhivnagar-Gondal-Junigarh Perbandar	111	334	17,227	57	334	27,000	66	7,70,111	6,60,000	...	1,09,620		
Jetikar-Raykot	80	41	1,127	51	80	1,000	60	6,000	5,500	...	2,000		
Jodhpur-Bickiner	60	314	14,27	33	60	1,000	4	4,111	3,000	...	25,204		
Oodeypore-Bhitar (m)	42	...	...	...	10	1,000	43	40,000	40,000	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	78	94	4,321	46	94	5,700	61	1,36,105	1,31,000	...	3,405		
TOTAL	85	818	35,102	45	818	40,500	85	1,11,000	1,26,300	...	48,166		
GRAND TOTAL	259	10,099	40,10,913	210	1,0612	37,17,000	150	8,17,274	7,51,92,900	...	95,14,600		

- (a) Includes the Bhopal-Itanagar railway.
 (b) Includes the Godhra-Rutti-Nagda railway.
 (c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
 (d) Includes the Tirhut state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
 (e) Total earnings from 1st to 20th July 1895.
 (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
 (g) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

- (h) Includes the Wardha-Civil, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamsar, and the Amravati railways.
 (i) Total earnings from 1st May to 30th July 1895.
 (j) Total earnings from 1st to 18th July 1896.
 (k) Including Rs. 11,51,000 received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for terminal charges from date of opening of the line up to 30th June 1895.
 (l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yessavpur-Mysore frontier sections.
 (m) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th July, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2098 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 25th July 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 249 of 1896.—Peter Donaldson, superintendent of the presidency jail, Calcutta, for improving the oil mill, to be designated as "Donaldson's patent oil mill."

No. 250 of 1896.—Frederick Henry Addis, district railway locomotive superintendent, Mhow, Central India, for a new or improved apparatus for cooling air, adapted to both rooms and vehicles and applicable to refrigerators and the like.

No. 251 of 1896.—Robert Henry Cave, of Pattery Natta, Colgong, East Indian Railway, in the presidency of Bengal, for improvements in the process of indigo manufacture.

No. 252 of 1896.—Alfred Westwood, works foreman, of 8, Horseley Heath, Lipton, Staffordshire, for improvements in the method of supporting the ends of girders and other beams.

No. 253 of 1896.—Aloys Naville, Philippe Guye and Charles Eugene Guye, gentlemen, residing at Rue de Candolle, No. 20,

Geneva, Switzerland, for electrical gas-reaction apparatus.

No. 254 of 1896.—John Charles William Stanley, gentleman, of 31, Queen Victoria Street, London, for improvements in or relating to the treatment of fish, and other offal.

No. 255 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for packing tea or other substances.

No. 256 of 1896.—John Coryton Roberts, planter, of 16, Cromwell Grove, West Kensington, in the county of London, for improvements in the manufacture of tea chests and other packing cases or boxes.

No. 257 of 1896.—Colonel Charles Howard Peregrine Christie, Royal Engineers, examiner of public works accounts, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for apparatus and arrangements for pulling punkahs.

No. 2099 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director,

Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 367 of 1895.—John Charles Mills, executive engineer, public works department, of Sealdah, Calcutta, for an improved method of interlocking and for controlling the interlocking of points and signals on railways. (Specification filed 29th June 1896.)

No. 389 of 1895.—Charles Dubois d'Enghien, Alphonse Dubois d'Enghien and Silvain Dubois d'Enghien, tile manufacturers, of Hennuyères, in the kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in kilns or ovens for firing terra-cotta and other like materials. (Specification filed 14th July 1896.)

No. 398 of 1895.—Charles Cheers Wakefield, general manager, London, for improvements in or relating to lubricators. (Specification filed 17th July 1896.)

No. 100 of 1896.—William Healy, lawyer,

of Chicago, county of Cook, and state of Illinois, for a machine for making box-blanks. (Specification filed 17th July 1896.)

No. 117 of 1896.—Prasanna Kumar Dutta, merchant and taluqdar, of No. 29, College lane, Uttarpara, in the Hugli district of Bengal, for an improved adjustable stand and reservoir for chiraghs. (Specification filed 15th July 1896.)

No. 121 of 1896.—Aldolphe Zalkin Germain, of London, for improvements in globeless chimneys for oil and gas lamps. (Specification filed 15th July 1896.)

No. 135 of 1896.—Nicholas Marshall Cummins, late district engineer, East Indian Railway, now in England, for sealing the doors of railway wagons. (Specification filed 17th July 1896.)

No. 2100 P.—THE fees prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 113 of 1891.—John Alston Hart, engineer, of Higher Bank, Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, and Doctor Charles Baynes, of Knuzden House, engineer, aforesaid, for improvements in or connected with machines for blowing, beating and forming into laps, cotton or other textile material. (From 16th July 1896 to 15th July 1897.)

No. 324 of 1891.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer, of the town of Calcutta, for improvements on Romanes' punkah-pulling apparatus, patent No. 229 of 1890, and for improved appliances for use in connection with any system or method of punkah-pulling. (From 18th July 1896 to 17th July 1897.)

No. 2101 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (a) of

the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 239 of 1891.—Watson Walker's invention for improvements in the blast pipes of locomotives and other high pressure engines. (Specification filed 25th April 1892.)

No. 276 of 1891.—Pierre Paulin Faure's invention for an improved machine for decorticating ramie and other textile plants. (Specification filed 19th April 1892.)

No. 321 of 1891.—The Kerosene Co., Ltd., and the Tank Storage and Carriage Company's (Ltd.) invention for a new or improved method of and apparatus for distilling liquid hydrocarbons. (Specification filed 19th April 1892.)

No. 35 of 1892.—Francis Thomas Vine's invention for improvements in oil-burning lamps. (Specification filed 19th April 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 28 of 1889.—John Henry Richardson Dinsmore's invention for improvements in and connected with the manufacture of gas from coal and apparatus employed therein. (Specification filed 25th April 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of Rs 50.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th July, 1896.

No. 31.—No. 187, 1st class Civil Hospital Assistant Shahzaman Khan, attached to the Staff Dispensary, Simla, is granted one month's privilege leave from 10th April to 9th May, 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 32.—No. 633, 2nd grade Military Hospital Assistant Shiu-rakhan Lal held charge of the duties of No. 187, 1st grade Civil Hospital Assistant Shahzaman Khan, attached to the Staff Dispensary, Simla, during his absence on privilege and sick leave from 10th April to 9th May and 14th May to 13th June, 1896, respectively, in addition to his own duties.

JAMES CLEGHORN, M.D.,

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 25th July, 1896.

No. 3104-G.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 2592-G.—157, dated the 26th ultimo, it is hereby notified that Colonel V. E. Law resumed charge of his duties as Resident at Jeypore from Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, and Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, Captain,

*First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.*

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 24th July, 1896.

No. 2689.—Mr. F. E. C. Carr made over, and Mr. H. F. Wilkieon assumed, charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 21st July, 1896.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, Captain,

First Assistant to the Resident.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 27th July, 1896.

No. 5851.—Captain J. Ramsay, I.S.C., Political Agent in Bundelkhand, is granted one month and twenty-nine days' privilege leave, with effect from the 9th August, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, Lieut.,

*for First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
for Central India.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 23rd July, 1896.

No. 3063-G.—69.—Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, and Squadron Commander, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed, with effect from the date of assuming charge, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, during the absence of Major J. A. Bell on sixty days' privilege leave, or until further orders.

With effect from the same date, Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller is invested, under section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Deoli Cantonment during the time he may act as Cantonment Magistrate.

The 27th July, 1896.

No. 618-326.—Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days, with effect from the 4th August, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, Captain,

*First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 29th July, 1896.

No. 68.—Mr. W. H. H. Money, Superintendent, Mayo Mines, Punjab Mines Division, held

charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, from the 6th June, 1896, afternoon, to the 20th July, 1896, forenoon.

R. M. DANE,

Offg. Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th July, 1896.

No. 53.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway to the North Western Railway:—

Mr. H. Phillips, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.

Lieutenant E. Barnardiston, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

No. 54.—Rai Sahib Rala Ram, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Assam-Burma Connection Survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 11th May last, the treasure described below and valued at Rs 24-8-0, was found in a pit dug in a shed attached to the house of one Erewa Appiah of Vempalle village, Pubiewala Taluq for the purpose of setting up a pillar in the place of another which was broken:—

Description of the property.	Value.
	<i>R s. p.</i>
28 old Rupees, called Vunta Rupees (converted 24 8 0 by the said Appiah into silver bangles).	

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Cuddapah at his Office at Cuddapah, on the 15th February, 1897, in order to the matters being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

The 19th July 1896.

for Collector.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In accordance with Notification from the Government of India, Home Department (Ecclesiastical), dated Simla, the 20th June, 1885,

No. 103, and G. O. (Madras) No. 141 (Ecclesiastical), dated the 17th July, 1885, Part I, Rule XIX, it is hereby intimated that the Monument, in the old Cemetery at Washermanpettah, Madras, to the late Mr. James Devine, said to have been born 10th December, 1792, and to have died 29th June, 1869, is in need of repair.

R. J. BRANDON,

Chaplain of North Black Town, Madras.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th July, 1896.

No. 3117.—Mr. J. A. Betham, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 6th July, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 28th July, 1896.

Brown, E. S.	Gregory & Co.	Manager, Messrs
Chew, W. A.	Halse, Mrs.	Nudi Saw Mills.
Dairymple & Co., E.	Hicks, T. P. L.	Matta Jakob, Dr.
Fisher, E. (undertaker).	Long & Co.	Newman, J.
Fitz & Co.	(gun-makers).	Piddington, Miss E.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs. J.	Dawhurst, Miss A.	Noell, Mrs.
Akena, A. J.	D'Padua, J. L.	O'Connor, Mrs. E.
Anderson, A. G.	Edwards, J. T.	Osborne, Mrs.
Archer, F. J.	Ferrell, J. B.	Ottin, Harry.
Armitage, W. S., Lt.	Flewery, Miss W.	Paul, D.
Barnett, T. H. Rev.	Footham, Mrs. M.	Pinder, C. H. S.
Bell, F. M.	Galand, Jules.	Queen, A.
Bennett, A. E.	Gill, A.	Ray, Mrs. L.
Bercovich, J.	Gordon, S. C.	Remington, F. A., Capt.
Bird, W. G.	Haly, J. J.	Reynolds, J. C.
Brouse, L. G.	Hamilton, Mrs.	Risch, Ulrich.
Browning, H. E.	Hawkins, A. B.	Ruffe, Mrs. Sald A.
Buck, Mrs.	Heard, C.	Salvator, B.
Bulma, Mrs. G.	Labolovect, Julia.	Saville, A. J.
Carlisle, C. M.	Leonard, C. J.	Smyth, R. S.
Carroll, Chas.	Louis, D.	Spragg, A.
Carvalho, R. N.	Lyons, Benard.	Stewart, G. A.
Celine, J.	Mackay, Ida.	Stokes, Miss E.
Clement, W. S.	Masters, F.	Taxon, G. O.
Constable, A.	McGrath, Joseph.	Vengulin, A. H. E.
Critchley, D. B.	Meikle, J.	Weiss, Madame J.
Cunningham, M. A.	Morgan, W. D., Cap.	Wilkinson, E. A.
Dagmar, Miss V.	Mr. Lobi.	Woodburn, A.
David, D.	Netherton, R.	Yorke, Master.
Delwood, Mr.	Noakes, S. N.	

Registered Letters.

deVine, C. Basil,	Niel, E.	Shorowski, Comte V.
Dr.	Pipps, A. E.	
Hadding Palmer.	Schwartz, Julius.	
Martens, Professor.	Shaw, S. D.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Angel, Ida.	Howel, H. N.	Pillar, A. Vadivalu
Aronici, Burich.	Herrenkotel, Otto	Avergal.
Ardand, Madame.	Von.	Ramchary, T.
Alerwon, Mrs.	Hill, W. H., Capt.	Rankin, I. K. L.
Arthur, G.	Haraman, Lucy,	Rachatnik, Solomon.
Allen, Captain.	Mrs.	Swann, R. L.
Bluckett, Waller S.	Hagast, Mrs.	Szalay, Emerich.
Burgess, H. of	Ilbery, Capt.	Stone, G., Mrs.
Broxted.	Johnson, C. (1st	Shamaheid, Albert.
Bronover, Louisa.	B. C.)	Stanly, W.
Brockman, E., Mrs.	Jost, Steine, Mrs.	Sylvester, E.
Connie, J. P.	Joc, Ahmed.	Starwey, A.
Carpenter, J. R.	King, J. G.	Scott, B.
Conroy, J. I. C., Dr	Kelly, E. S., Lur.	Sheriff, F.
Dudisak, Bruche,	Koch, Helene.	Sanders, H.
Madam.	Krishna Pillay.	Scott, H. H., Lt.
Douglas, S. W., Lt.	Kristnaawami,	Sylkies, Henry.
Duck, Mr.	Butler.	Schultz, E.
Esposito, Genaro.	Kroo, Irma.	Sukerman, A.
Edwards, C. W.	Kintzig, Joh.	Thompson, Jas.
Edwards, Mrs.	Lidstone, C. A.	Taylor, J. Worsley.
Fortinu, Raval,	Leslie, C. D., Mrs.	Vaughan, R. E., Lt.
Monsieur.	Lewis, John.	Walley, I. St. Geo.
Florence, Madam.	Milchie, A.	Wendt, R.
Fernandez, Andrew	Moore, D.	Warkintew, Wm.
Carlos (Goal).	Marco, Juan.	Wilkins, W., Mrs.
Granovics, Georges,	Marjak, M.	Wakefield, W. B.
Mons.	Nichol, Mrs. (Surgn.	Watersby, Johnnie.
Gantoux, E. F., Mrs.	Maj. Nichol).	Wilson, Mrs.
Grinstein, Ell.	Nicoforo, Calanri-	Whitlan, A. W.
Groves, J. W., Mrs.	cun.	Wichersnane, W. C.
Green, Rebecca.	Nicolas, Pierrotti.	Wood, Cecil.
Guriba, B. B.	O'Connor, I.	
Hill, E. C.	Prentice, R. W.	
Hunter, W. Y. (1st	Pullar, H.	
Battn., King's	Percival, Lionel.	
Regt.).	Price, F. G. S.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 27th July, 1896.

Assaseen, Mr.	Cargill, John.	Stanley, R. T.
Black, J.	Howell, Miss L.	

The 1st August, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	4th Aug.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	3rd "	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	1st "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies	1st "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	8th "	Per French Str. <i>Kriana</i> .
Colombo	3rd "	Per P. & O. Str. <i>Sumatra</i> .
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	7th "	Per Steamer <i>Suisang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	1st "	Per Steamer <i>Lindula</i> .
Ditto ditto	7th "	Per Steamer <i>Pandua</i> .
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	4th "	Per Steamer <i>Madura</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	5th "	Per Steamer <i>Kistna</i> .
Port Blair	6th "	Per Steamer <i>Shahjehan</i> .

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East via Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 5 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs 5; per pound tin, Rs 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, Rs 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs 6; per pound tin, Rs 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سکونا فبري فيوج يعنه تب بهگانے
والہ سکونا *

سکونا فبري فيوج کلکتہ ے برٹانکل کارتن یعنہ کمپی باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے ہر ایک مارے سرکاری اور ایک مشیت چہہ پوند تک ایڈ والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی۔ یعنہ چار اونس والا تین بقیمت در روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس والا تین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ؛ ایک پوند والا تین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ درو برٹانکل کارتن یعنہ کمپی باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی۔ یعنہ چار اونس والا تین بقیمت تین روپیہ؛ آٹھ اونس والا تین بقیمت چہہ روپیہ؛ ایک پوند والا تین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ درو کلکتہ ے برے برے ولایتی اور دیسی ہواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی۔ ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا ے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والا تین کا چار آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس والا تین کا آٹھ آنہ؛ در ایک پوند والا تین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government
Cinchona Plantation.*

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post free, R18-12.	
½ " R 9, " R9-8.	
¼ " R4-8, " R5.	

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

**বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিন্ধুকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত
বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।**

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . . . ১৮, বা ডাকঘাটল বিনা ১৮-১২.	
½ আদ " " " ৯, " " ৯-৮.	
¼ পিকি " " " ৪-৮, " " ৫.	

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্ধুকোনা হইতে ও সিন্ধুকোনা-ভাইন নামক অপরূপ কারের সহিত ইহা পূর্ণক বিশালা হয় নাই তাহার গারান্টি দেওয়া বাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেন্টে, কম্পার্টমেন্টের নিকট বিক্রয় করা বাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির দ্বাৰাও হুগলিতেও নিকট পাওয়া বাইতে পারিবে।

**METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS
FOR SALE.**

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below:—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (showing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R5.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

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Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published monthly. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1s. 6p. for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A.M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart showing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued daily from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription Rs. 2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 37, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Lucas & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.*

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Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10s. (2s.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1s. 3d. (1s.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10s. (2s.)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1 (2s. 6d.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8s. (1s. 6d.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 6s. (1s.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 11s. (2s.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7s. (1s.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896.

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13s. (2s.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

In the Press.

- Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to date.
 Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to date.
 Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to date.
 Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.
 Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.
 Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.
 Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.
 Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.
 Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

- Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council, from 1804 up to date.
 Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1869 up to date.
 The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

- Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895.
 In Urdu. 2s. 3p. (1s.)
 Ditto. In Nagri. 2s. 3p. (1s.)
 Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1s. (1s.)
 Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu and Nagri. Bound Rs. 3 (5s.)
 Ditto. Unbound. Rs. 8 (5s.)
 Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5s. (1s. 6p.)
 Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 1s. 3p. (1s.)
 Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4s. (1s. 6p.)
 Ditto. In Nagri. 3s. 9p. (1s. 6p.)
 Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894, with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10s. 6p. (3s.)
 Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu. 5s. (2s.)
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 Ditto. In Nagri. 1s. 6p. (1s. 6p.)
 Act III of 1894 (Criminal Procedure and Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
 Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
 Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1s.)
 Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff). In Urdu. 1s. 9p. (1s. 6p.)
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 Act X of 1894 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
 Act XVI of 1894 (Tariff Act Amendment). In Urdu. 2s. 6p. (1s. 6p.)
 Ditto. In Nagri. 2s. (1s.)
 Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton Duties). In Urdu. 1s. (1s.)
 Ditto. In Nagri. 1s. (1s.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

- Act IV of 1895 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment).
 In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
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 Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
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 Act VI of 1896 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
 Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
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 Act XVIII of 1882 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu.
 Ditto. In Nagri.
 Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu.
 Ditto. In Nagri.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

- Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1894 and 1895. The price is noted on each.
 Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1894 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription Rs. 5 (Rs. 1), single issue, 4s., including postage.
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 In the Press.
 Index to Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895.
 Ditto. In Urdu and Nagri.

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I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881), the volumes of General Acts for 1877–84, the Maluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

A.—General Acts.

- The General Acts from 1834 to 1866, Ed. 1887. Rs. 12s.
 The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, Ed. 1887. Rs. 12s.
 The General Acts from 1883 to 1888, Ed. 1889. Rs. 6s.

B.—Local Codes.

- The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1893. Rs. 7s.
 The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. Rs. 10s.
 The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. Rs. 5 (Rs. 1.)
 The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. Rs. 2 (6s.)
 The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. Rs. 5 (10s.)
 The Panjab Code, Ed. 1888. Rs. 4 (8s.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

- Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7a. (1a.)
- Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. K1-8 (2a.)
- Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. (1a.)
- Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891; with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an Index. K1 (2a.)
- Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4a. 9p. (1a.)
- Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5a. (1a.)
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- Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. K1 (2a.)
- Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7a. (1a.)
- Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10a. (2a.)
- Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11a. (2a.)
- Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 11a. (2a.)
- Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12a. (2a.)
- Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. K1-5-3 (4a.)
- Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. 11a. (2a.)
- Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10a. (4a.)
- Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12a. (2a.)
- Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5a. (1a.)
- Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10a. (2a.)
- Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. K1-2 (2a.)
- Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15a. (2a.)
- Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure), as modified up to 15th December, 1888. K3 (6a.)
- Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6a. (1a.)
- Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. K3 (6a.)
- Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)
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- Act VII of 1884 (Steam-ships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6a. (1a.)
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- Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6a. (1a.)
- Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

- Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1893.
- Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1898. 8vo. stitched.
- The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

- Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
- Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. K1 (5a.)
- Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891; with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an Index. In Urdu. 8a. (2a. 6p.)
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- Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4a. (2a.)
- Ditto. In Nagri. 4a. (2a.)
- Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4a. (8a.)
- Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4a. 6p. (2a.)
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- Act XXII of 1881 (Excise), as modified up to 1st June, 1890. In Nagri. 2a. 6p. (2a.)
- Ditto, as modified up to 30th September, 1893. In Urdu. 3a. (2a.)
- Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6a. (2a.)
- Ditto. In Nagri. 6a. (2a.)
- Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January, 1892. In Urdu. K1-6 (8a.)
- Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a.)
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- Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 6p. (1a.)
- Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
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- Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
- Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

- Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2s. 3d. (1s. 9d.)
- Act IX of 1890 (Railways). In Nagri. 3s. 6d. (2s.)
- Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3d. (1s.)
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- Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3d. (1s.)
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- Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu. 2s. (1s. 6d.)
- Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu. 2s. (1s. 6d.)

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Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1893. The price is noted on each.

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Vol. V. Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency). Corrected up to 31st December, 1892. Price, Rs. 4. (6s.)

[Vol. IV. (Rajputana) is out of print.]

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890. In Urdu. 2s. (1s. 6d.)

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A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, compiled by RAI RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gaya. 8s. (1s. 6p.)

Notes on the District of Gaya, by G. A. GRIERSON, I.C.S. R1-8 (3s.)

Census of India, 1891. Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report) R3 (8s.)

Ditto ditto. Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1).

Ditto ditto. Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (The Caste Tables). R6 (10s.)

Rules for the Grant of ordinary Leases of Arable Lands in the Western Dooars. 4s. (1s.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4s. (1s.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889-95. R2-10 (5s.)

Rules for the grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4s. (1s.)

Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2s. (1s.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12s.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2s. (3s.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2s. (1s.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2s. (1s.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781-1785, by J. Reginald Hand, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2s.)

Rules for Emigration from Behar to Burma, in Kaithi. 3s. 6p. (1s.)

Rules made by Government under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, having force in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Second Edition. 6s. (2s.)

Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8s.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2s.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack. By N. N. BANNERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6s.)

Report on the Agriculture and Agricultural Statistics of the Dacca District. By A. C. SEN, C.S., M.A., M.R.A.C. R1-8 (3s.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3s.)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12s. (2s.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93. R1-8 (2s.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2s.)

Notes on the Gauwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6s. (1s.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5s.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4s.)

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S. R3 (3s.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October, 1876. R3 (4s.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2s.)

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu. By SHAIK AKBAR ALLY. 8s. (2s.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4s.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8s. (1s.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6s.)

The Civil Engineering College Calendar, 1891. R2 (2s.)

Ditto ditto, 1892. R2 (2s.)

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By Colonel EDWARD TUIRE DALTON—Bound copies. R45 (R1-4).

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1s. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1s. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo). R5 (6s.)

Ditto ditto (without photo). R2 (5s.)

Report on the Toils of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May, 1891. R1 (3s.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 013824 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1870, for ₹10,000, and 070704 of 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹5,000, originally standing in the names of Golobchund Kothoree and Abhoymull Kullyan-mull, respectively, the latter was last endorsed to Golobchund Kothoree, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement (*vide* previous advertisements in the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd February, 2nd and 9th March, 1889, and also in the Local Government Gazette.

SETH PEMCHUND KOTHOREE,
*General Attorney of Musammat Tejcowar, widow of
Seth Golobchund Kothoree.*

*Jeypur, Rajputana Mohulla,
Kothorian, Sanganirgate.*

NOTICE.

Lost in transit through the post second halves of Government Currency Notes Nos. X-65—

30160, 58958, 06676, 22030, 46008, 33579
72084, 20107, 62021, 60266, 48528, 60467
56858, 06577, 60468, these fifteen Notes @ ₹100
each, all of Calcutta Circle, dated 18th March,
1893.

RAJA GOKUL DASS.

RAI BAHADUR BALLAB DASS.

SETH JEWAN DASS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT
WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL
CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act,
1882,
and

In the matter of the Jherriah Joyrampore
Coal Company Limited.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the 16th day of July, 1896, on the petition of Rustomjee Dhunjibhoy Mehta, of No. 55, Canning Street in the Town of Calcutta, merchant, a shareholder of the said Jherriah Joyrampore Coal Company, Limited, it was ordered that the said Jherriah Joyrampore Coal Company, Limited, be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act, 1882.

GEO. CHAS. FARR,

Attorney for the said Petitioner.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 32.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 32.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th August, 1896.

No. 18.—The following Statute is published for general information:

DERELICT VESSELS (REPORT) ACT, 1896.

[59 & 60 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 12.]

An Act for the better reporting of Floating Derelicts.

[2ND JULY, 1896.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Derelict Vessels (Report) Act, 1896.

2. Every master or other person for the time being in command of any British ship, after the passing of this Act, who shall become aware of the existence on the high seas of any floating derelict vessel, shall notify the same to the Lloyd's agent at his next place of call or arrival, and shall, together with such notification, furnish to the Lloyd's agent all such information as he may possess as to the supposed locality or identity of such derelict vessel, and the date when and place where the same may have been observed by or reported to him, and the Lloyd's agent shall forthwith on receipt of such notification and information transmit the same to the secretary of Lloyd's in London.

And if any such master fails to make such a report he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

3. If there shall be no Lloyd's agent at the next place of call or arrival, then and in such case the notification shall be made and the information furnished by such master or other person as aforesaid, to the secretary of Lloyd's, London.

4. Any information received by the society of Lloyd's as aforesaid, in pursuance of this Act, shall be published by the society forthwith in the same manner and to the same extent as its reports of shipping casualties, and the society shall also forthwith communicate such information to the Board of Trade.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 5th August, 1896.

No. 670.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Madras) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the dates on which they may assume charge of their duties under that Government:

Surgeon-Major W. F. Thomas, M.D.
Surgeon-Captain E. H. Wright.
Surgeon-Captain W. G. Pridmore, M.B.
Surgeon-Captain J. L. Macrae, M.B., C.M.

PORT BLAIR.

The 7th August, 1896.

No. 706.—Major R. C. Temple, C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for two months and eight days, with effect from the 3rd September 1896, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 707.—Colonel F. W. Chatterton, C.I.E., Commandant of the Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair during the absence on leave of Major R. C. Temple, C.I.E., or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st August, 1896.

No. 1050.—The services of Captain C. T. A. Searle, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate,

Meean Meer, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st July 1896.

The 7th August, 1896.

No. 1065.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal appeal in the case of *Imperatrix vs. Pir Yar Mahomed Shah walad Pir Mahomed Shah* from the Sadar Court in Sind to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 1st August, 1896.

No. 1324—61-9.—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant E. E. Martin, Professor, Lahore Veterinary College, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1325—61-10.—Veterinary-Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, and posted to the Punjab.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 6th August, 1896.

No. 2061—77-2.—Mr. P. N. Datta, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 7th August, 1896.

No. 756—137-21-F.—Mr. J. S. Gamble, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, is granted furlough for fifteen months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st August 1896.

The following arrangements are made during Mr. Gamble's absence or until further orders:

- (i) Mr. J. W. Oliver, Conservator, 2nd grade, Eastern Circle, Upper Burma—to officiate as Conservator, 1st grade, in charge of the School Circle, and as Director of the Imperial Forest School, with effect from the 1st August 1896.
- (ii) Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Conservator, 3rd grade, Western Circle, Upper Burma—to be in charge of the Pegu and Tenasserim Circles, Lower Burma, with effect from the 21st and the 19th July 1896 respectively, and to officiate in the 2nd grade of Conservators, with effect from the 1st August 1896.
- (iii) Mr. J. Nisbet, officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Pegu and Tenasserim Circles—to be in charge of the Eastern Circle, Upper Burma, with effect from the 18th July 1896.
- (iv) Mr. A. Smythies, Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School—to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Western Circle, Upper Burma, with effect from the 14th July 1896.
- (v) Mr. F. Gleadow, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Bombay—to officiate as Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, with effect from the 28th June 1896. From the same date Mr. Smythies reverted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh List.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th August, 1896.

No. 1279-G.—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

No. 1285-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. H. V. Cobb, and during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, or until further orders.

No. 1287-G.—Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, is posted as Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Captain C. Archer, or until further orders.

No. 2491-I. A.—The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department Nos. 755-I. and 650-I., dated, respectively, the 18th February, 1892, and the 21st February, 1895, are hereby cancelled, with effect from the date of the closing of the Periyar Project Camps.

The 7th August, 1896.

No. 1295-G.—Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, and officiating Agency Surgeon in Alwar, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. French-Mullen, M.D., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1297-G.—The following appointments are made in and to Local Corps in Central India and Rajputana:

Bhopal Battalion.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) G. A. Collins, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, to be Commandant, *vice* Major E. S. Masters, Indian Staff Corps, deceased.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Major E. R. Penrose, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command of the Mewar Bhil Corps, to be Commandant, *vice* Major G. A. Collins, transferred to the Bhopal Battalion.

Lieutenant G. V. Holmes, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. Poingdestre, transferred to the Mewar Bhil Corps.

Mewar Bhil Corps.

Captain A. Poingdestre, Indian Staff Corps, Adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, to be Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, *vice* Major E. R. Penrose, transferred to the Malwa Bhil Corps.

Captain H. L. Goodenough, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer (officiating Wing Commander and Second-in-Command) of the Bhopal Battalion, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant M. G. Young, deceased.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 5th August, 1896.

No. 3396-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January, 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (a) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (b) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of the list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
062340 4% 1854-55	5,000	{ Vurjeevandoss . . }	Dec. 31, 1889	{ Vurjeevandoss . . }	1903, dated 15-1-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
062341 " "	5,000	{ Madhowdoss . . }		{ Madhowdoss . . }	" " " "	
071604 " "	500	Nanabhoy Balcrustnaji	Dec. 31, 1892	Atmaram Balcrustna Kirtikar.	446, dated 3-6-96	Ditto.
075300 " 1842-43	100	Kartie Chunder Bural	Feb. 2, 1886	Monohur Sen	2028, dated 7-2-96	Ditto.
117857 " "	500	{ Amrito Lall Bose . . }	Aug. 1, 1893	{ Amrito Lall Bose . . }	130, dated 24-4-96	Ditto.
117858 " "	1,000				" " " "	
006861 " "	100	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	Feb. 1, 1891	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	151, dated 29-4-96	Ditto.
*151923 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Datta	Aug. 1, 1885	Mrittonjoy Mukerjee	432, dated 2-6-96	Ditto.
306355 " 1865	1,000	Ganoda Debi	Nov. 1, 1890	{ Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee.	1060, dated 24-1-96	Ditto.
321307 " "	2,500	Shamapoda Sreemany	May 1, 1892		" " " "	
009592 " "	500	Debnath Sreemany	May 1, 1890		" " " "	
158005 " "	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130, dated 24-4-96	Ditto.
063548 4½% 1879	2,500	Sarah Walker Stevenson	Sep. 15, 1888	Mrs. Sarah Walker Stevenson.	2286, dated 13-3-96	Ditto.

B

000055 4% 1828-29	R Sic. 200	Punchanun Bysack	Feb. 13, 1876	Amrita Lal Kar	644, dated 13-10-93	Feb. 17, 1890.
002134 " 1832-33	500	Bykant Nath Mukerjee	Nov. 1, 1882	{ Bykant Nath Mukerjee and Kailas Chunder Mukerjee, administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mukerjee.	1200, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1890
009710 " 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1875		1510, dated 13-6-78	Jan. 28, 1888
009614 " "	500	Nobin Chunder Paul	Sep. 30, 1871		21, dated 30-10-82	Ditto.
Ct. 6627 " "	500	Captain Christopher	Mar. 31, 1860	Raghubans Rai	637, dated 31-7-89	Jan. 25, 1890
019383 " "	1,500	Biddomoney Dassee	Mar. 31, 1887	Sreemutty Biddomoney Dassee.	798, dated 9-10-90	Jan. 31, 1891
017045 " "	500	Bykant Nath Mukerjee	Sep. 30, 1882	Bykant Nath Mukerjee and Kailas Chunder Mukerjee, administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mukerjee.	1200, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1890

* Half note—Duplicate has been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
16034 4% 1835-36	500	Chunder Coomar Sen	Mar. 31, 1883	Baroda Churn Sen, administrator to C. C. Sen.	1176, dated 15-2-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
75291 " 1842-43	10,000	Penumatcha Sitaramaraga	Aug. 1, 1877	Penumatcha Sitaramaraga Gara.	6592, dated 27-12-80	Jan. 28, 1888.
29160 " "	4,000	Mothoor Nath Sircar	Feb. 1, 1878	Nilcunto Pal	180, dated 3-6-81	Ditto.
51414 " "	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.
90867 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1879	Netto Moyee Dasse, administratrix, estate, Akhoy Coomar Mullick.	31, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
35261 " "	2,000	Icharam Ramdial	Feb. 1, 1886	Lalla Benarasee	1250, dated 30-1-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
72340 " "	1,000	Benarasee Dass	Feb. 1, 1887	Dass.	872, dated 4-11-90	Jan. 31, 1891.
42261 " "	2,000	Chede Lall	Aug. 1, 1885	Bishumbher Nath Pyndit.	985, dated 29-11-90	Ditto.
62825 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1886	Framjee Aderjee Mistry.	1046, dated 16-12-90	Ditto.
33088 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1884	Shish Chunder Chuckerbutty.	358, dated 29-6-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
78549 " "	1,000	Radha Nath Dutt	Feb. 1, 1887	Radha Nath Dutt	493, dated 28-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
78550 " "	1,000	Raja Babu Dutt	Ditto	Raja Babu Dutt	620, dated 1-9-91	Ditto.
70948 " "	1,600	Messrs. Arbutnot & Co.	Ditto	M. La Bouchardiere	607, dated 8-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
87061 " "	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt	Feb. 1, 1886	Mathura M. Ghose		
201186 " "	500	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai.	Feb. 1, 1889	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai.		
59316 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1887			
03146 " "	100	Kally Coomar Chowdhry	Ditto			
53774 " "	100	Debnath Sreemany	Ditto	Girish Chunder Mookerjee.	621, dated 9-9-92	Ditto.
58481 " "	100					
58484 " "	100					
71815 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1887			
71816 " "	100					
37065 " "	1,000	Protah Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhada Sundari Dasse, executrix to R. N. Dutt.	52, dated 20-4-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
31311 " "	1,000					
31313 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1887	Haradhone Nag	1285, dated 27-3-93	Ditto.
31314 " "	500					
17877 " "	1,000	Rajnarin Roy	Feb. 1, 1869	Kader Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B. Mudy.	77, dated 26-4-93	Ditto.
17879 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
73497 " "	500	The Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras.	Aug. 1, 1887	Madam Soobhamiah Chetty.	500, dated 2-9-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
89049 " "	500	Sowdamini Dabee	Aug. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee.	646, dated 13-10-93	Ditto.
87227 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Bissendyal Hurdial	672, dated 31-10-93	Ditto.
34612 " "	200					
34613 " "	300	Cowkur Kamalaboy-ammah.	Feb. 1, 1890	Cowkur Srinivasa Row.	992, dated 24-1-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
34614 " "	500					
34615 " "	2,800					
72220 " "	500	Brojendra Lall Singha	Ditto	Sreemutty Netto Soonderi Dasse.	1106, dated 16-3-94	Ditto.
999 " "	1,000	Koylash Chunder Banerjee	Ditto	Koylash Chunder Banerjee.	229, dated 11-6-94	Ditto.
713 " "	500	Ram Lall Sen	Aug. 1, 1890	Bonomally Pal	1551, dated 22-10-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
7077 " "	500	Moharjee Dhenjee	Feb. 1, 1867	Sreemutty M. Lukshimoni Dasse.	2090, dated 29-12-94	Ditto.
719 " "	500	Rashmoney Dasse	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rashmoney Dasse.	2266, dated 18-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
720 " "	500					
453 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1890	Womesh Chandra Mookerjee.	878, dated 1-8-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
4530 " "	500					
4550 " "	1,000	Khatler Mohun Bose	Aug. 1, 1889	Lolli Chand Mitter and Probode Chand Mitter, Receivers to the estate of Neemdhone Dasse.	826, dated 25-7-95	Ditto.
178 31% 1853-54	5,000	Shama Sundary	Feb. 29, 1878	Sreemutty Shama Sundary Chowdhury.	13, dated 23-6-82	Jan. 28, 1888.
0299 4% 1854-55	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Chunder Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 28, 1888.
593 " "	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman.	25, dated 5-10-87	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
047894 4% 1854-55	1,000	Luchman Proshad .	June 30, 1886 .	Lalla Benarasee Das .	1259 D, dated 30-1-90 .	Aug. 2, 1890.
018438 " "	1,000	The Collector of 24-Per- gunnah.	Dec. 31, 1885 .	Bykant Nath Muker- jee.	1200 D, dated 26-1-91 .	Aug. 1, 1891.
036975 " "	3,000	Bykant Nath Mukerjee .	Dec. 31, 1887 .	Kedar Nath Bhatta- charjee.	57 D, dated 21-4-92 .	Aug. 13, 1892
049509 " "	500	Kedar Nath Bhattacharjee, administrator of Pro- sonnomoyee Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1888 .	The Union Bank of London, Ltd.	109 D, dated 26-5-92 .	Ditto.
051711 " "	1,000	W. W. Bell and the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.	June 30, 1887 .	Hurry Pado Bando- padhya and Shama Pado Bando padhya.	706 D, dated 24-9-92 .	Feb. 11, 1892
039035 " "	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Baner- jee.	Dec. 31, 1885 .	Baroda Churn Sen, administrator to C. C. Sen.	1136 D, dated 15-2-93 .	Aug. 12, 1892
7612 " "	1,000	Prosunno Coomar Sen .	Dec. 31, 1876 .	Poresh Nath Mooker- jee.	941 D, dated 9-1-94 .	Oct. 13, 1892
7615 " "	500	Parbutty Churn Mooker- jee.	June 30, 1889 .	S. Appu Row .	1169 D, dated 13-3-94 .	Ditto.
22103 " "	1,700	S. Appu Row .	Dec. 31, 1885 .	Nemy Churn Dey .	308 D, dated 6-7-94 .	Ditto.
055895 " "	1,300	Nemy Churn Dey .	May 1, 1873 .	Wooma Churn Chuck- erbutty.	6427, dated 3-3-77 .	Jan. 28, 1888
055896 " "	500	Tulsey Dass Mullick .	May 1, 1876 .	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle.	6590 D, dated 27-12-90 .	Ditto.
051998 " "	500	Brojo Nath Mullick and others, executors of Tar- ruck Nath Mullick.	May 1, 1868 .	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Churn Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-82 .	Ditto.
052081 " "	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co.	May 1, 1876 .	Chuna Lal	31, dated 29-12-82 .	Ditto.
1305 " 1865	500	Kartick Chundra Bural .	May 1, 1880 .	Sreemutty Kadum- bini Dassee	33, dated 29-12-82 .	Ditto.
002175 " "	500	Mooltan Chand .	Nov. 1, 1877 .	Lakhan Chunder Acharjee.	62, dated 5-6-84 .	Ditto.
5256 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	Nov. 1, 1882 .	Jogo Mohon Lahiri .	72, dated 19-1-85 .	Ditto.
000208 " "	500	Nobo Coomar Acharjee .	Nov. 1, 1877 .	Administrator Gen- eral, Bengal, admin- istrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87 .	Ditto.
048210 " "	500	Jogo Mohon Lahiri .	Nov. 1, 1878 .	Ditto	17, dated 26-4-87 .	Ditto.
050218 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	Nov. 1, 1882 .	Bunkoo Lal Dhur .	1640 D, dated 13-3-89 .	July 27, 1889
053583 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1885 .	Mrs. Maria de Vizi- taeao E. Souza.	584 D, dated 19-7-89 .	Jan. 25, 1889
114308 " "	500	Nobo Coomar Acharjee .	Nov. 1, 1884 .	Miss F. M. Temple- ton.	1053 D, dated 2-12-89 .	Ditto.
110716 " "	500	Omar Chand Pal .	May 1, 1879 .	Ram Lal Mitter .	1473 D, dated 25-3-90 .	Aug. 2, 1890
089755 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany .	May 1, 1886 .	T. Luchman Pillai .	299 D, dated 19-6-90 .	Ditto.
103146 " "	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	May 1, 1886 .	Ditto	701 D, dated 19-9-90 .	Jan. 31, 1891
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	Nov. 1, 1882 .	Sreemutty Rajbala Dabee.	747 D, dated 29-9-90 .	Ditto.
163257 " "	500	Kanye Lal Sen .	May 1, 1885 .	Koylash Chunder Sircar.	945 D, dated 8-11-90 .	Ditto.
193015 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1884 .	Suresh Chunder Ghose and Sree- mutty Krishna- money Dassee.	085 D, dated 29-11-90 .	Jan. 31, 1891
191278 " "	500	Omar Chand Pal .	May 1, 1879 .	Framjee Aderjee Mistry.	171 D, dated 18-5-91 .	Aug. 1, 1891
128853 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany .	May 1, 1886 .	Girisa Chandra Bis- vas.	291 D, dated 18-6-91 .	Ditto
089640 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886 .	Sreemutty Huro Soondary Dassee.	360 D, dated 29-6-91 .	Ditto
227104 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886 .	Dhunjeebhoy Mer- wanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Mer- wanjee Jejeebhoy.	481 D, dated 27-7-91 .	Feb. 20, 1891
227105 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886 .	Ditto	548 D, dated 12-8-91 .	Ditto
227106 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886 .	Ditto		
227107 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886 .	Ditto		
234771 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886 .	Ditto		
234772 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886 .	Ditto		
234773 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886 .	Ditto		
203914 " "	500	Toolsiram .	Nov. 1, 1884 .	Toolsiram .		
047269 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1883 .	Sreemutty Rajbala Dabee.		
150770 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	May 1, 1888 .	Koylash Chunder Sircar.		
103275 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1878 .	Suresh Chunder Ghose and Sree- mutty Krishna- money Dassee.		
112331 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh .	May 1, 1879 .	Framjee Aderjee Mistry.		
244329 " "	1,000	Rustomjee Ardaseer Daver.	Nov. 1, 1887 .	Girisa Chandra Bis- vas.		
189247 " "	1,000	Girisa Chandra Bisvas .	Nov. 1, 1883 .	Sreemutty Tripoora Dassee.		
127766 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sree- many.	Nov. 1, 1880 .	Sreemutty Huro Soondary Dassee.		
128336 " "	500	Sreemutty Huro Soond- ary Dassee.	May 1, 1887 .	Dhunjeebhoy Mer- wanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Mer- wanjee Jejeebhoy.		
247858 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886 .	Ditto		
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886 .	Ditto		
247700 " "	5,000	Kanhya Lal Pundit .	May 1, 1888 .	Pundit Kanhya Lal		
154173 " "	2,000	Kanhya Lal Pundit .	May 1, 1888 .	Pundit Kanhya Lal		
236645 " "	1,000	Kanhya Lal Pundit .	May 1, 1888 .	Pundit Kanhya Lal		

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	R					
161977 4% 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1887	T. R. Stokoe	$\frac{737}{D}$, dated 3-10-91	Feb. 20, 1891
191011 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1886	Bhoobanesh Chuckerbutty.	$\frac{940}{D}$, dated 15-12-91	Ditto.
078956 " "	1,000	Rai Dhunpat Singh Bahadur.	May 1, 1887	Gones Dass	$\frac{974}{D}$, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
093425 " "	1,000	Madhubun Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1887	Bolaki Dass	$\frac{975}{D}$, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
093426 " "	1,000					
087717 " "	5,000	Bolaki Dass	May 1, 1876			
087764 " "	2,000					
111853 " "	500	Abhoy Churn Guho		Sreemutty Soshee		
081095 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Nov. 1, 1881	Mookhee Debya, administratrix of Sertul Nath Mookerjee.	$\frac{1102}{D}$, dated 27-1-92	Aug. 13, 1891
221373 " "	500	Surendro Nath Banerjee.	May 1, 1886	Surendro Nath Banerjee.	$\frac{1206}{D}$, dated 19-3-92	Ditto.
209883 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1883	Umbica Churn Banerjee.	$\frac{226}{D}$, dated 1-6-92	Ditto.
259379 " "	1,000	Umbica Churn Banerjee.				
242257 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1887	Grish Chunder Mukerjee.	$\frac{621}{D}$, dated 9-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893
221180 " "	100	Omrilo Lall Sen				
221181 " "	100					
238858 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1889	Russick Lall Dutt		
188252 " "	500	Kheromoney Dassee	Ditto	Sreemutty Kheromoney Dassee.	$\frac{900}{D}$, dated 29-11-92	Ditto.
160426 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Kheroda	$\frac{085}{D}$, dated 31-12-92	Ditto.
205664 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General	Ditto	Dabee.	$\frac{087}{D}$, dated 31-12-92	Ditto.
277803 " "	600	The Bank of Bengal		Manohar Lall		
114004 " "	500	Ram Durga				
111657 " "	500	Ditto				
102108 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1885	Sreemutty Ram Durga Dassee.	$\frac{1103}{D}$, dated 3-3-93	Aug. 12, 1893
102109 " "	500	Ditto				
102110 " "	500	Ditto				
102111 " "	500	Ditto				
165443 " "	500	Bapoojee Morojee	May 1, 1889	Maneckbai	$\frac{12}{D}$, dated 6-4-93	Ditto.
256779 " "	100					
256780 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1887	Surendro Nath Mookerjee.	$\frac{27}{D}$, dated 11-4-93	Ditto.
256781 " "	100					
189684 " "	1,000					
190072 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Haradhone Nag	$\frac{1285}{D}$, dated 27-3-93	Ditto.
190073 " "	1,000					
226942 " "	1,000					
006909 " "	500	Rudha Nath Chatterji	May 1, 1876	Bissendyal Hurdial	$\frac{672}{D}$, dated 31-10-93	Feb. 17, 1893
229064 " "	100	The Agra Bank, Limited	Nov. 1, 1886	Rustoomjee Framjee Wadia.	$\frac{574}{D}$, dated 21-9-93	Ditto.
277723 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Kumud Behary Samanta.	$\frac{1162}{D}$, dated 10-3-94	Oct. 13, 1894
205875 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Souraviny Dassee.	$\frac{1302}{D}$, dated 25-9-94	Feb. 23, 1894
232068 " "	500	Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1887	Admr. Genl., Bombay.	$\frac{1266}{D}$, dated 27-9-94	Ditto.
232069 " "	500					
156535 " "	5,000	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Nov. 1, 1889	Moung Shwe Boo	$\frac{1983}{D}$, dated 4-12-94	Ditto.
8003368 } al. 301944 }	1,000	The Accountant General, Bombay.	May 1, 1889	S. Rangasami Aiyar.	$\frac{2233}{D}$, dated 16-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895
235979 " "	500					
235978 " "	500	Kumud Kaminy Dassee				
235977 " "	500					
235991 " "	500		May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Kumud Kaminy Dassee.	$\frac{2268}{D}$, dated 18-1-95	Ditto.
230245 " "	500	Tarini Churn Ghose				
206706 " "	500	Comptroller General				
163493 " "	500	Ramjiban Ghosh				
037562 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1871	Hurry Churn Sett, administrator to the estate of Amrito K. Dassee.	$\frac{42}{D}$, dated 5-4-95	Ditto.
191030 " "	1,000					
191031 " "	1,000	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1891	Huzaree Loll Moodiali.	$\frac{980}{D}$, dated 14-8-95	Feb. 22, 1895
325177 " "	1,000					
325178 " "	1,000					
325179 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1892	Rama Shunker Misra	$\frac{1694}{D}$, dated 7-12-95	Ditto.
325180 " "	1,000					
325181 " "	1,000					
015116 4 1/2% 1878	1,000	Nandi Bai, administratrix of Thakoor Pershad.	Sep. 15, 1887	Siddessur Bose	$\frac{446}{D}$, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1896
015120 " "	100	Mangesh Shabaram	Sep. 15, 1888	Cowasjee Byramjee.	$\frac{243}{D}$, dated 12-6-93	Aug. 14, 1896
023973 4% 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussammat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	$\frac{2305}{D}$, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 25, 1897
008776 " "	500	Bunai Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modelier.	$\frac{1}{D}$, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.

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No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of the Security we first mentioned.
*012558 4% 1854-55	500	Gundappa Row . . . The Allahabad Bank, Limited. Captain G. B. Tyrwhit . .	Aug. 31, 1875	Raghobendra Row . .	$\frac{220}{D}$, dated 2-6-91	Jan. 25, 1890.
*012573 " "	500		Dec. 31, 1893	L. B. Simeon . .	$\frac{11}{D}$, dated 2-4-95	Aug. 10, 1892.
*012574 " "	500		Nov. 30, 1868	Franji Cawasjee Marker.	$\frac{1263}{D}$, dated 31-1-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
†097461 " "	10,000		Dec. 1, 1876	Pirojbaie, wife of Merwanjee Nusseeranjee Eyecchee.	$\frac{891}{D}$, dated 6-11-90	Ditto.
*013121 5½% 1859-60	500	E. M. Sidden . . .	May 30, 1878	Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.	$\frac{1183}{D}$, dated 21-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
*044056 " "	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay.	Dec. 1, 1876	Pirojbaie, wife of Merwanjee Nusseeranjee Eyecchee.	$\frac{891}{D}$, dated 6-11-90	Ditto.
*044057 " "	1,000					
*040930 " "	10,000	E. M. Sidden . . .	May 30, 1878	Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.	$\frac{1183}{D}$, dated 21-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
*Ct.6979 " "	3,500	Tripasore Sashagererow	May 31, 1871	Tripasore Sashagererow.	$\frac{842}{D}$, dated 21-1-86	Feb. 20, 1892.
*20311 " "	1,000	W. D. H. Oshme . . .	Nov. 30, 1868	Kedar Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B. Mudy.	$\frac{324}{D}$, dated 13-7-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
*20312 " "	1,000		Nov. 30, 1876	Shapurjee Jehangirjee.	$\frac{672}{D}$, dated 6-7-95	Feb. 22, 1895.
*033633 " "	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay, Limited.	Nov. 30, 1876	Shapurjee Jehangirjee.	$\frac{672}{D}$, dated 6-7-95	Feb. 22, 1895.
*205819 4% 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	Nov. 1, 1886	Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi.	$\frac{318}{D}$, dated 22-6-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
*205820 " "	1,000					
*236782 " "	500	Ditto . . .	May 1, 1887	General Dumber Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur of Nepal.	$\frac{357}{D}$, dated 29-6-91	Ditto.
*236783 " "	500					
†129049 " "	800	Binod Lall Sen . . .	May 1, 1889	Chunder Kissore Sen	$\frac{735}{D}$, dated 3-10-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
*088800 " "	5,000	Dr. John Ince . . .	May 1, 1888	Manshanker Vijashanker.	$\frac{93}{D}$, dated 2-5-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
†206028 " "	500	The Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1891	Mrs. Louisa Woodward.	$\frac{222}{D}$, dated 6-6-93	Aug. 12, 1892.
†239875 " "	1,500	Bhubonesh Chakravarti	Ditto . . .			
†B147686 " "	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1891	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	$\frac{264}{D}$, dated 20-6-93	Ditto.
†213118 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	Ditto . . .			
†275886 " "	1,000					
†282915 " "	1,000	John A. Stowell . . .	Nov. 1, 1890			
†296587 " "	1,000					
†172391 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1889	Ahmed Hossein . .	$\frac{724}{D}$, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
*021728 " "	700	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	July 16, 1883	Dewan of Mysore . .	$\frac{1174}{D}$, dated 10-12-88	Jan. 19, 1889.
†257559 " "	300	The Accountant General, High Court, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1888	A. DeSouza Barrett . .	$\frac{907}{D}$, dated 24-1-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
†268463 " "	500	The Bank of Madras . .				
†268464 " "	500					
†332766 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal . .	May 1, 1893	Judge of Burdwan . .	$\frac{132}{D}$, dated 12-5-94	Ditto.
†B135450 " "	5,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov. 1, 1889	Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fouzdar . .	$\frac{1261}{D}$, dated 22-9-94	Feb. 23, 1894.
†147021 " "	500	Bunsee Dhur . . .	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal.	$\frac{2650}{D}$, dated 13-3-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
†210155 " "	1,000	King, Hamilton & Co. .	May 1, 1893	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	$\frac{157}{D}$, dated 22-4-95	Ditto.
†202218 " "	1,500					
*344705 " "	500	Ekkari De, certificate-holder in the estate of Rambullov De.	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal . .	$\frac{280}{D}$, dated 4-5-95	Ditto.
†194443 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal . . .	Ditto	Radha Madhub Gosamee.	$\frac{1157}{D}$, dated 9-9-95	Feb. 22, 1895.
*A018755R " 1879	1,000	Edulji Hormasjee Bai . .	Jan. 16, 1887	Eduljee Dorabjee and Bai Avabai (daughter of Byramjee Babu Ooker).	$\frac{1181}{D}$, dated 22-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
†A029771 " "	500	Surbessur Mitter . . .	Ditto	Surbessur Mitter . .	$\frac{530}{D}$, dated 7-8-91	Feb. 20, 1891.
†A016221 " "	1,000	Choonee Lall Nanchand .	Jan. 16, 1889	Ahmed Hosein . .	$\frac{724}{D}$, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
†A014138 " "	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	Ditto	Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fouzdar . .	$\frac{1261}{D}$, dated 23-9-94	Feb. 23, 1894.
*004367 4½% 1878.	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Sep. 15, 1879	C. J. Vencatasoobiah . .	$\frac{1932}{D}$, dated 7-12-94	Aug. 2, 1894.
†052357 " 1879.	2,000	Russick Lall Ghose . . .	Sep. 15, 1885	Russick Lall Ghose . .	16, dated 19-4-87	Ditto.
*001593 " "	500	Jugobundho Chatterjee . .	Sep. 15, 1888	Post Master General of N.-W. P.	$\frac{1302}{D}$, dated 21-3-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
*008482 " "	8,000	Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth . .	Mar. 15, 1879	Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth	$\frac{1006}{D}$, dated 20-2-94	Aug. 12, 1894.
†071224 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal . .	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hossein . .	$\frac{724}{D}$, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
*024498 " "	3,000	C. J. Vencatasoobiah . .	Mar. 15, 1879	C. J. Vencatasoobiah.		
*044752 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Mar. 15, 1880			
*044753 " "	1,000					
*087496 " "	500	E. D. Evesard . . .				
*026625 " "	5,000	C. J. Vencatasoobiah . .	Mar. 15, 1879		$\frac{1932}{D}$, dated 7-12-94	Aug. 2, 1894.

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

*Judicial, &c.**Miscellaneous.**The 4th August, 1896.*

No. 3318-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), and in continuation of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 361 and 4070-S. R., dated the 18th April 1883, and the 23rd August 1895, respectively, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the fees referred to in the first paragraph of section 3 of the said Act may be denoted by adhesive stamps bearing the Queen's head in a circle in the centre and the value printed on each side thereof, and overprinted with the words "High Court Service."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

*Judicial Stamps.**The 6th August, 1896.*

No. 3389-S. R.—It is hereby notified that in exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that no court fee shall be charged on an application for the repayment of a fine or of any portion of a fine the refund of which has been ordered by competent authority.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

*Judicial Stamps.**Exemptions, &c.**The 7th August, 1896.*

No. 3380-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the fees chargeable on—

- (a) applications presented to the Collector, or any other officer empowered in this behalf, by occupiers of land for licenses to cultivate the hemp plant;
- (b) applications presented to the officers aforesaid by owners or occupiers of land on which the hemp plant grows spontaneously or by persons authorised by them in this behalf, for licenses to collect and store such plant as *bhāng*;
- (c) applications presented to the officers aforesaid by farmers and licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs, authorised in this behalf under arrangements made with the owners and occupiers of land on which the hemp plant grows spontaneously for licenses to collect the produce as *bhāng* and to remove it for sale.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th August, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Lancers.

No. 882.—Lieutenant P. F. Newnham, attached to the 20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, *vice* Lieutenant C. H. Haworth, deceased. Dated 19th July 1896.

5th Infantry.

No. 883.—Lieutenant M. E. Dopping-Hepensal, Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, with effect from the 25th July 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 884.—Surgeon-Captain T. W. Gibbard, M.B., Army Medical Staff, to be Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, with effect from the 2nd August 1896, *vice* Surgeon-Captain G. B. Russell, Army Medical Staff, who has vacated.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 885.—Mr. W. Mathie, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, *vice* Mr. A. Thomson, retired.

Mr. H. Stephens, Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. W. Mathie, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 886.—Lieutenant N. F. Gordon, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 28th July 1896.

No. 887.—Lieutenant R. C. Morris, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 28th July 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 888.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry Spencer Wheatley,—3rd August 1896.

No. 889.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Charles Frederick Stevens,—19th April 1896.

Ponsonby Glenn Huggins, D.S.O.,—19th April 1896.

Joseph Scott Gowrie Manera,—22nd May 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 890.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Craigie Halkett, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and second-in-command, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd August 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 891.—Captain George Collyer, Deputy Commissary, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th August 1896.

No. 892.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Peter Barretto, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th July 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 893.—Mr. A. Thomson, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire, with effect from the 13th July 1896, under the provisions of article 509, Civil Service Regulations.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 894.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer long service medal, under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars, 1895:

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Quartermaster-Sergeant M. P. Godfrey.

Color-Sergeant J. P. Godfrey.

Sergeant J. A. August.

Sergeant J. Dodd.

Corporal E. J. Randall.

Volunteer T. Bailey.

Volunteer M. Lawlor.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant A. G. Lincoln.

Sergeant G. McDonald.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Volunteer A. R. Price.

Volunteer J. H. Torpey.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Staff Sergeant W. H. Jones.

Color-Sergeant W. Corbet.

Sergeant F. R. Jones.

Corporal C. P. Arber.

Volunteer R. C. Warg.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant F. Cowdery.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant W. McCarthy.

Volunteer A. Annett (retired).

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Color-Sergeant A. D. Green.

Color-Sergeant J. O'Brien.

Sergeant A. Johnstone.

Sergeant W. Perkins.

Sergeant R. Reeves.

Volunteer W. C. Asquith.

Volunteer J. Smith.

Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. S. Palmer.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Volunteer D. Wyilde.

Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant-Major T. Hepburn.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant A. Jacobs.

Sergeant C. E. Robbins.

Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lance-Corporal W. J. Murray.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 895.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

John Henry McCarthy Rice, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd May 1896, *vice* Kaye, transferred to the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 896.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Walter George Barnett, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 897.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) M. C. Brackenbury, Royal Engineers, to be officiating Commandant, *vice* Colonel G. F. O. Boughey, C.S.I., Royal Engineers, on leave.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 898.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant Crawford Warren to be Surgeon-Captain.

No. 899.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant James Charles Kempster to be Captain, with effect from the 28th July 1896, *vice* Jones, transferred to the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 900.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Robert Snell to be Captain, *vice* Tomlinson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 901.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Lieutenant W. R. Carruthers resigns his commission.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 902.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain M. T. Cox resigns his commission, and is permitted, as a special case, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 903.—In G. G. O. No. 469 of 1896 in column "Nature of promotion, &c.," against Captain W. F. Tilley, for "Temporary" read "Officiating."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 48.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 16th June 1896, subject to passing a medical board:

To be Sub-Lieutenants.

Edward Davies.
Oliver Goldsmith.
David Blair.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 49.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Engineer A. Mackey, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 25th July and the 7th August 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (Bhopal Battalion).	Major E. S. Masters . .	20th July 1896 .	Sehore.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and the 7th August 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
George Cortlandt Childe Shakespear. (a)	Captain .	Indian Staff Corps (1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent).	25th January 1896.	No will found.	Rs. a. p. 1,286 11 3		
Lawrence Tulloch Oakley. (b)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.	27th March 1896.	Do. .	4,081 12 7		

(a) (Administrator-General, Bengal, administering.)

(b) *Nephew of him.*—Father—E. H. Oakley, Esquire, Eason Terrace, Yeovil, Somerset, England.
(Administrator-General administering.)

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th August, 1896.

No. 339.—Mr. H. W. Joyce, Apprentice Engineer, Provincial Engineer Establishment, Punjab, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 10th July 1896.

The 7th August, 1896.

No. 340.—The following is published for general information :

No. 1964 G., dated Simla, the 6th August, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Completion of the Mushkaf-Bolan railway.

Read—

Letter No. 49 C., dated 16th January 1896, from the Director General of Railways.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has forwarded a report by Mr. C. W. Hodson, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Mushkaf-Bolan State railway, in which brief particulars are given regarding the nature and progress of the works of which he was in charge.

The Surveys for the Mushkaf-Bolan State railway were ordered in December 1890. The field work was practically completed by May 1891, and the plans and estimates by September of that year.

In November 1891 the construction of the line was ordered, and by the 18th December 1895 the works were so far advanced as to be ready for inspection by the Government Inspector of Railways.

Mr. J. Ramsay was in the first instance appointed Engineer-in-Chief, and on his retirement on the 8th July 1894 he was succeeded by Mr. C. W. Hodson.

The Director General of Railways characterizes the works on the Mushkaf-Bolan State railway as being probably amongst the heaviest in the world, and considers that their execution and design reflect the highest credit upon all engaged upon them.

He recommends therefore that the Government of India may be pleased to acknowledge, in a public and substantial manner, their appreciation of the good services that have been rendered by the staff.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which the work has been executed in the face of great difficulties and under trying conditions of climate. He also desires that the thanks of the Government of India may be communicated to the staff engaged in the construction of this important project for the skill and energy displayed in bringing it to a successful completion.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires more particularly to notice the good services rendered by Mr. James Ramsay, under whose orders the surveys were made, and the works started and very well advanced by July 1894, when his retirement on attaining 55 years of age deprived him of the satisfaction of carrying them through to completion; and by Mr. C. W. Hodson who subsequently filled the post of Engineer-in-Chief of the line and completed the works.

3. The names of the following officers and subordinates have been mentioned as deserving of praise in connection with the construction of the work:

Specially commended.

Mr. T. E. Curry, Executive Engineer.
„ C. J. Cole, Executive Engineer.
„ W. A. Johns, Executive Engineer.
„ J. Woodside, Executive Engineer.
„ J. Houghton, Temporary Engineer.
„ H. Humfress, Executive Engineer.
„ F. W. Allum, Assistant Engineer.
Lieutenant P. J. F. Macaulay, R.E., Assistant Engineer (deceased).
„ G. Lubbock, R.E., Assistant Engineer.
„ E. Banardiston, R.E., Assistant Engineer.
Mr. H. R. Walton, Assistant Engineer.
Conductor D. Kirk, Sub-Engineer (deceased).
Mr. Mortimer, Temporary Subordinate.
Babu Sahib Singh, Temporary Subordinate.
„ Hossain Buksh, Temporary Subordinate.
Sub-Conductor J. Scott, Supervisor.
Mr. F. S. Old, Supervisor.

Commended.

Mr. M. McInerny, Storekeeper.
„ H. B. Taylor, Assistant Engineer.
„ H. Phillips, Assistant Engineer.
Conductor J. Hart, Sub-Engineer.
„ W. Albert, Sub-Engineer.
Mr. H. D. Johnston, Supervisor.
„ H. W. Bryning, Supervisor.
Babu Heera Lal, Supervisor.
„ Mahboob Allum, Overseer.
„ Gohur Singh, Temporary Subordinate.

4. Mr. C. R. T. Balston, Examiner of Accounts, and Khan Sahib Meera Buksh, Head Clerk of the office of Engineer-in-Chief (now retired), have also been commended for work in connection with the project.

5. His Excellency the Governor General in Council notices with much satisfaction the commendation that has been earned by these officers and subordinates, and has pleasure in hereby sanctioning for each of those mentioned in paragraph 3, all of whom were engaged in out-door work, and for the Engineers-in-Chief, the grant of a bonus at the rate of half a month's pay including ordinary frontier allowance, for each completed period of six months' actual service on the railway, up to a limit of three months' pay.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Railways for information and communication to the officers and subordinates concerned, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Brief memorandum on the weather in India during the months of June and July, and probabilities of the rains during the months of August and September 1896.

In the forecast issued in the beginning of June, it was stated that the monsoon forecasts as at present issued necessarily leave out of consideration two important factors on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.* :

1st.—The probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August.

2nd.—The probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or in Bengal.

It was stated in the forecast that the conditions which obtained in May 1896 were strikingly similar to those of May 1892 and 1895. It was also pointed out that the conditions in India itself were generally favourable for a strong and steady monsoon. It was, however, indicated that the information received up to date from ships and other sources of information of the pressure and weather conditions of the neighbouring seas, and more especially of the northern half of the Indian Ocean, suggests that the south-east trades are not strong this year, and hence that the conditions in the sea areas are not more favourable for a strong monsoon than they were last year. The character of the monsoon rains in June also suggests that the monsoon currents were probably almost as much below their normal strength as in June 1895, and this appeared to be mainly due to unfavourable conditions in the sea area to the south of India and not to conditions in India itself.

A brief forecast for the months of August and September is now usually drawn up for the information of the Government of India in the beginning of August. The present memorandum is an extension of that forecast, and is published by order of the Government of India for general information.

In the present memorandum a brief statement is given : first, of the weather and snowfall in the mountain areas to the north-west of India during the past months of May, June and July ; and, secondly, of the character of the monsoon rains and weather during the same period ; and, thirdly, an estimate of the probable character of the rainfall of August and September based on these data.

Summary of the reports of snowfall on the North-Western Himalayas in May, June and July 1896.

None have been received from any district, except Kulu and Almora.

Kulu.—There were very light falls of snow on three days during the month of May on the highest passes and peaks. The weather was unusually hot during the month and all the passes were open for laden animals.

Almora District.—According to the report for the period 15th April to 15th May, the last received from the Commissioner of the Kumaon Division, about a foot of snow fell on the higher passes of Malla Johar. No snow is reported to have been received in Mallas Byans, Chandans, Darma, and Danpur. The weather during the period was hotter than usual and the snowfall on the higher elevations was less than during the same period in the preceding year.

Yatung.—Mr. Hobson, Collector of Customs, Yatung, writing on the 12th May, says : " On Saturday last the Chammalarhi peaks (24,100 feet in height) were, with the exception of the summit of the highest peak of all, entirely clear of snow. I was astonished, as when I last looked at them through field-glasses they were all pearly white and covered with snow."

Summary of the snowfall information.

The reports are very few in number. As no reports have been received from officers on the north-west frontier, it is almost certain no snow has fallen on the higher elevations in Afghanistan.

The Kulu and Almora reports indicate that there were occasional light local falls on the higher elevations in the North-western Himalayas during the month of May. The non-receipt of reports for the months of June and July is almost certainly due to the fact that there has been little or no snow on the higher elevations. This is confirmed by the appearance of the snows as seen from Simla.

It was stated in the memorandum published in the *Gazette of India* that although the snowfall of the early winter months was perhaps somewhat heavier than usual in the Kashmir and perhaps the Punjab Himalayas, it melted much more rapidly than usual in March, April and May; and hence in the beginning of June the snow accumulation was probably somewhat less than usual. As the months of June and July have been characterized by an unusual amount of fine, dry sunny weather in Upper India, the accumulation on the higher elevations of the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas is now very considerably below the normal for the period.

Chief features of the meteorology of India in June and July 1896.

June.—The advance of the Bombay current was considerably retarded. Malabar received daily thundershowers during the first fortnight of the month. The second week of the month was hence marked by excessive temperatures over the whole of Central and Northern India, and the highest temperatures of the year were registered during this period instead of during the last week of May, as is usually the case. The highest maximum of the year, 123° , was registered at Jacobabad on the 10th. Heavy rain set in on the Malabar coast on the 15th and extended very rapidly northwards, and the monsoon was established over the whole of the west coast during the next forty-eight hours. A feeble cyclonic storm formed in front of the advance off the Konkan. It passed away north-westwards and affected the winds and weather in Western India from the 16th to the 21st. Humid monsoon winds advanced rapidly into the interior and gave moderate rain to the Central Provinces and Central India on the 17th and following days. The advance of the monsoon winds in the Bay occurred simultaneously with the advance in the Arabian Sea. As usual, a storm formed in the north of the Bay in front of the advancing current. It was of moderate intensity and marched north-westwards from the Orissa coast across Northern India to Sind, and broke up against the Baluchistan hills on the 24th. The storm gave heavy rain to nearly the whole of Northern and Central India. Kurrachee received 6·8 inches on the 23rd.

A second storm began to form over the head of the Bay and the Sundarbans, whilst the previous was breaking up. It was of slightly greater intensity than the previous storm. It marched west-north-west through West Bengal and Chota Nagpur on the 29th, into Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand on the 30th, and filled up in the south-western districts of the North-Western Provinces. The western districts of Bengal received heavy rain during the storm and the Gangetic Plain moderate rain. The two storms of the month of June were chiefly maintained by the Bay current. The Arabian Sea current which was vigorous from the 18th to the 27th fell off in strength during the last three days of the month.

The chief features of the meteorology of the month of June were hence, firstly, the delay in the establishment of the monsoon; and, secondly, the marked tendency to the frequent formation and occurrence of more severe cyclonic storms in the Bay than usual in the rains.

July.—The Bombay current was feeble from the 1st to the 12th of the month. The Bay current was also below its normal strength, but was during the first week of the month largely directed to North and East Bengal and Assam, which areas hence received a heavy burst of rain.

The monsoon currents strengthened rapidly on the 14th and 15th on the Bombay coast and were (as judged by the strength of the winds) above their normal strength during the third and fourth weeks of the month. The distribution of the rainfall and other features of the meteorology of the month have been mainly determined by a series of storms which formed in the north of the Bay and followed in rapid succession on a westerly track across the head of the Peninsula.

The first of the series formed on the 13th and advanced across the Orissa coast on the 14th into the Central Provinces on the 15th, where it filled up.

The second was initiated at the head of the Bay on the 21st and 22nd. It crossed the Orissa coast on the 23rd and advanced westwards into the Central Provinces on the 24th, into Berar and the western states of Central India on the 25th, and into Gujarat on the 26th, when it apparently filled up.

The third storm began to form at the head of the Bay on the 25th. It developed into a storm of very considerable intensity on the 27th. It marched into the eastern districts of the Central Provinces on the 28th, into Berar and the central districts of the Central Provinces and Central India on the 29th, and into Gujarat on the 30th, where it filled up during the next twenty-four hours.

The fourth storm of this series was initiated on the 31st. It crossed the Orissa coast on the night of the 1st and advanced along the same track as the previous storms into Gujarat and probably passed as a feeble residual depression across the Kathiawar and Cutch coasts into the Arabian Sea on the 4th.

The chief feature of these storms was the excessive rainfall which they gave to the areas over which they passed, more especially Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Gujarat. The indraught to the storms gave abnormally strong winds to the Bombay coast districts, and heavy rain in the North Bombay coast districts (*i.e.*, from Surat to Bombay) and in the North Bombay Deccan.

The indraught to the storms, on the other hand, seriously diminished the rainfall in Assam and North Bengal, and to a less extent in Bihar and the North-Western Provinces.

The prominent feature in the meteorology of July was hence the series of four storms which followed each other in unusually rapid succession along the same track from the head of the Bay to Gujarat or South-west Rajputana.

The mean pressure of the month of July was '009 inch below the normal. Pressure was, relatively to the general condition, in moderate to considerable defect in Upper Burma, Assam, South and East Bengal, and the north of the Bay. The anomalies were greatest at Saugor Island (-0.043 "), Chittagong (-0.041 "), and Akyab (-0.039 "). Pressure was, on the other hand, in moderate excess in the west coast districts, Kathiawar, Gujarat and Rajputana. The excess was absolutely greatest at Cochin ($+0.032$ ") and Karwar ($+0.031$ ").

These abnormal pressure conditions and gradients explain the unusual strength of the westerly winds which prevailed during the latter half of the month in the Peninsula, and the abnormal northerly element in the westerly winds in Central India and the Peninsula which indicated that the current was deflected away from Upper India and determined more strongly across the Peninsula to the Bay than usual. It is probable that the rapid succession of storms was partly, if not mainly, due to the interference of the strong westerly winds of the Bombay current with the southerly winds of the Bay. Similar conditions obtained in July 1894.

The distribution of the rainfall of the months of June and July has been exceedingly irregular. There has been a large excess in the areas directly or indirectly affected by the cyclonic storms of the period, and a greater or less deficiency in the areas not affected by them. The following gives the chief features of the distribution of the rainfall.

The rainfall of the period 1st June to 1st August was more than 50 per cent. below the normal in two rainfall divisions, for which data are given below :

Division.	RAINFALL.		
	Average actual, June and July 1896.	Average normal, June and July.	Percentage variation.
	Inches.	Inches.	
Punjab (South)	2'66	7'01	-62
Madras (East Coast South)	2'56	5'74	-55

It was, between 25 and 50 per cent. below the normal in eleven rainfall divisions, for which comparative data are given below :

Division.	RAINFALL.		
	Average actual, June and July 1896.	Average normal, June and July.	Percentage variation.
	Inches.	Inches.	
Punjab (West)	1'90	3'47	-45
Oudh (South)	10'27	16'46	-38
Punjab (Central)	4'29	6'63	-35
North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	12'16	18'54	-34
Hyderabad (South)	6'41	9'66	-34
Bengal (North)	28'42	42'43	-33
Assam (Hill tracts)	44'12	64'76	-32
Punjab (Submontane)	8'52	12'32	-31
North-Western Provinces (Central)	11'35	16'12	-30
Oudh (North)	12'69	17'89	-29
Assam (Brahmaputra)	23'29	31'62	-26

The rainfall of the period was more than 50 per cent. above the normal in the five divisions for which data are given below :

Division.	RAINFALL.		
	Average actual, June and July 1896.	Average normal, June and July.	Percentage variation.
	Inches.	Inches.	
Khandesh	18'66	10'03	+86
Central Provinces (East)	44'00	25'57	+72
Bombay Deccan	22'23	13'18	+69
Orissa	36'59	23'05	+59
Coorg	108'32	70'75	+53

It was between 25 and 50 per cent. in excess in the five divisions, *viz.* :

Division.	RAINFALL.		
	Average actual, June and July 1896.	Average normal, June and July.	Percentage variation.
	Inches.	Inches.	
Chota Nagpur	34'10	23'49	+45
Mysore	17'43	12'71	+37
Madras (South Central)	15'62	11'48	+36
Kathiawar	15'61	12'22	+28
Madras (South)	2'95	2'34	+26

The rainfall of the monsoon up to date has undoubtedly been above the average, but has been very irregularly distributed—large excess in some areas due to cyclonic downpour and large deficiency in other areas. The chief cause of this, as already pointed out, is the number, character and tracks of the storms of the period.

Summary of conditions at the commencement of August 1896, and probable character and distribution of rainfall in August and September 1896.

The pre-monsoon conditions of pressure, temperature and winter snowfall of the present year were very similar to those which obtained in the year 1895. The advance of the monsoon was greatly delayed in both years, and the currents in June were not so strong as usual in years of the most favourable conditions. The resemblance between the two seasons terminated at the end of June. July 1895 was unusually dry and free from cyclonic disturbances, while July 1896 has been noteworthy for a larger number and more rapid succession of storms than has been previously experienced in India. The formation of these storms has been apparently due in part to abnormal pressure and other conditions over Burma, North-eastern India, and perhaps the districts of Thibet and China to the north. Whether these conditions were in any way related to abnormally light snowfall over the Eastern Himalayas can only be conjectured in the absence of information, but the information of Yatung appears to indicate the presence of very abnormal conditions in that area, *i.e.*, Eastern Thibet. The Seychelles telegrams received from 15th May to 30th June indicate that the south-east trades were during that period weaker than during the corresponding period of 1895 and much weaker than in that of 1894. The scanty information obtained from vessels crossing the equatorial belt and the Arabian Sea indicates that a strong and steady monsoon prevailed during nearly the whole of July, and that it is in the first week of August above its normal strength to a moderate extent.

The chief features which have to be taken into consideration in determining the probable distribution of rainfall in August and September are :

- 1st.—The steadiness and strength of the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea.
- 2nd.—The unsteadiness of the Bay current.
- 3rd.—The persistent deficiency of pressure in Burma and North-eastern India.
- 4th.—The persistent slight excess of pressure in Western and Upper India.
- 5th.—The continuance of favourable conditions in the Himalayan mountain area.

The years in which the pressure and other conditions of the month of July were similar to those of July 1896 were—1877, 1881, 1883, 1887, 1888, 1891 and 1894. The resemblances were slight in the years 1877, 1881, 1888 and 1894, and marked in the years 1883, 1887 and 1891.

The following are the chief inferences that can be drawn respecting the character of the monsoon and the probable distribution of rainfall in India during the months of August, September and October based on the snowfall data, the general meteorological conditions and the strength and character of the monsoon currents in India and the Indian seas during the months of June and July :

- 1st.—It is very probable there will be no prolonged general break in Northern or Central India during the month of August. The monsoon currents will probably be of at least normal strength in August and the Arabian Sea current below its normal strength in September.
- 2nd.—It is very probable that there will be few cyclonic storms in August, and hence that the rainfall will be more regularly distributed than in the preceding months of the rains.
- 3rd.—It is probable the rains will cease somewhat earlier than usual in Upper India. In the years which most resemble the present year, they ceased in the first or second week of September.
- 4th.—Conditions are (as indicated by the persistent local excess of pressure in North Bombay, South-west Rajputana, and the western states of Central India) somewhat unfavourable in Sind, West Rajputana and the western and perhaps the central districts of the Punjab. It is probable that rainfall will be below the normal in these areas, and that it will be normal or in slight defect in the East Punjab in the month of August, and that it will be in general slight to moderate defect in September, due to the earlier termination of the rains than usual.
- 5th.—It is on the whole, probable that in the North-Western Provinces, East Rajputana, and Central India the rainfall will be generally normal in August and normal or in slight to moderate defect in September, and that in North-eastern India the rainfall will be normal or in slight defect in August and October, but will probably be in excess in September.
- 6th.—Conditions are favourable in the Central Provinces and North Deccan, and they will hence probably receive at least normal rain.
- 7th.—Conditions are at present favourable for normal rain in Southern India during the retreating south-west monsoon, but there is a slight probability the rains of that period will terminate earlier than usual.
- 8th.—The data for Upper and Central Burma are too scanty and unreliable to enable an estimate of the probable character of the rains in that part of Burma to be made. Conditions are, on the whole, favourable, more especially for Lower Burma and Tenasserim.

It should be noted that in consequence of the very abnormal character of the weather in July and the (probable) unusual unsteadiness of the Bengal current (the causes of which can at present be only surmised), there is a considerable element of uncertainty in the forecast, which is based on the supposition of at least normal monsoon currents in August and of a weaker current than usual in the Arabian Sea in September and of a normal current in the Bay in that month.

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, 7th August, 1896.

*Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, August 1st, 1896.

The general conditions of the weather during the week under review have been very similar to those which have prevailed for some weeks past. Pressure has been steadily high in Malabar and Ceylon, and steep gradients have prevailed over the Peninsula and as far north as the central districts of the Central Provinces. To the north of this region pressure has been more uniform, and within this area of uniform pressure three storms have been developed during the week. All the storms originated at the head of the Bay. The first appeared on the 26th and passing slowly westward or west-north-westward filled up over the Central Provinces. The second storm appeared on the 29th and the third on the 1st of August. The first storm in its passage westward occasioned a considerable steepening of the barometric gradient over the Peninsula and a strengthening of the monsoon current across the west coast. This was accompanied with a heavy and continuous fall of rain over the west coast districts, the north of the Bombay Presidency, and the central parts of India. Also the early stages of each storm's development over the head of the Bay were marked by heavy rain and very rough weather. There has been a certain amount of showery weather over Northern India during the week, but owing to the distribution of pressure and the direction of advance of the storms there has been more northing in the wind than usual and less flow of air from the Bay into Upper India, so that there has been no continuous or very heavy rainfall. The temperature has hence been much higher than the normal over this region, though over the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, and the Peninsula the heat has been about normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, July 26th.*—Pressure had decreased over Burma and Bengal and increased elsewhere. The change had been brisk to rapid over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. A depression had appeared off the sandheads, where the barometer marked about 0·18 inch below the normal. Winds were cyclonic around the head of the Bay, easterly up the Gangetic Plain and blew from normal monsoon directions elsewhere. The monsoon was blowing freshly on the west coast. The mean temperature was excessive over Northern India and was below the normal over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Heavy rain had fallen on the Burma coasts, and moderate local showers in South Bengal, the hill and submontane districts of Upper India and in Kashmir. Moderate to heavy rain was reported from the west coast districts and North Bombay, and showers from the central districts.

Monday, July 27th.—Pressure had increased over Gujarat, Central India, Khandesh, Berar, and the Deccan, and decreased elsewhere. The fall had been very rapid at the head of the Bay, and the depression had developed considerable intensity. The winds were cyclonic within the storm area, while the westerly winds noticed over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces on the 26th had spread northward, so that the easterly current was confined to the submontane districts of Northern India. The mean temperature was low within the storm area as well as over Gujarat and the south-west of the Peninsula, and was excessive elsewhere. Heavy rain was received around the north of the Bay, showers in the west and Central Punjab, heavy rain in Malabar, Gujarat, and Kathiawar, and showers in the Konkan and the central parts of the country.

Tuesday, July 28th.—Pressure had risen very rapidly at the head of the Bay, and the storm had advanced westward to the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. The cyclonic circulation of the wind was central about Sambalpur, but there was no other important change. The mean temperature was low over the Arakan coast, across the head of the Peninsula and in Coorg and Mysore. Elsewhere it was excessive. Heavy rain was received over the Burma coasts, and moderate to heavy rain across the head of the Peninsula and along the west coast. In other places showers only were reported.

Wednesday, July 29th.—The barometer had fallen briskly over the central parts of the country and western and north-western India. The depression

noticed near Sambalpur had moved westward and almost filled up, while a fresh depression had appeared at the head of the Bay. A strong monsoon was blowing across the Peninsula, while feeble cyclonic winds prevailed in the Bay area. The mean temperature was low over the Central Provinces and the head of the Peninsula, but was excessive in all other places. Light or moderate rain was reported from Burma and South Bengal, heavy rain from the central parts of the country, and moderate rain in the west coast districts.

Thursday, July 30th.—Pressure had changed irregularly. The depression noticed at the head of the Bay had moved westward and was central over Jubbulpur. The winds were westerly across the Peninsula, southerly over the Bay, and easterly over Northern India. The mean temperature remained low over the Northern half of the Peninsula, but was excessive elsewhere. Rain had fallen over a large part of the country, the principal exceptions being the east of the Peninsula and the extreme north-west of India. In the west coast districts the amounts were heavy.

Friday, July 31st.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere. A low pressure area covered South-West Bengal and the South Gangetic Plain, and steep gradients prevailed between that area and Ceylon. Calms and variable breezes prevailed over part of north-west India, but elsewhere the winds were little changed. A strong monsoon still blew on the west coast. The mean temperature was excessive over the Gangetic Plain and the Indus Valley. Elsewhere the variations were irregular. Rain had extended into the east and north Punjab, but in other respects there had been but little change.

Saturday, August 1st.—Pressure had decreased over north-east India—briskly at the head of the Bay, and a fresh depression had appeared there. The winds were cyclonic around the head of the Bay, but in other places the directions were the same as on the preceding day. The mean temperature was low in Gujarat and Burma, and excessive in almost all other places. Rain had fallen over Burma, South Bengal, at a few places in Upper India, at most of the central stations and along the west coast. The amounts were nowhere large.

Temperature.—The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal has agreed closely with the variations in the amount of rainfall. As mentioned above, a series of depressions formed over the head of the Bay during the week and proceeded westward across the head of the Peninsula. These storms gave heavy rain along their path, and occasioned a heavy burst of monsoon winds and rainfall over Western India; hence the Peninsula and the central parts of the country enjoyed heavy rain and a low temperature, while on the contrary Northern India received only showers and experienced a high temperature.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	July 1896.						August 1896.	Mean variation of week.
	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·7	−0·2	−0·6	−1·1	−0·9	−1·3	−1·2	−0·9
Bengal and Assam	+3·0	+3·0	+3·2	+2·5	+1·8	+2·1	+1·5	+2·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·6	+5·4	+6·0	+7·4	+4·0	+2·5	+3·8	+4·7
Punjab	+4·2	+2·9	+3·3	+5·6	+6·0	−1·9	+2·2	+3·2
Bombay	−2·2	−0·9	+0·6	−0·6	−1·3	−0·9	−0·6	−0·8
Central Provinces and Berar	−0·1	+0·3	−1·6	−2·1	−0·7	−0·5	−0·2	−0·7
Central India and Gujarat	+2·0	+0·1	+0·1	+2·2	+1·8	−0·7	−1·7	+0·5
Sind and Rajputana	+6·7	+6·1	+6·2	+5·3	+3·7	+2·1	+2·4	+4·6
Madras	−0·7	+1·0	+1·0	−1·0	−1·9	0	−0·5	−0·3
Mean for whole of India	+1·8	+2·0	+2·0	+2·0	+1·4	+0·2	+0·6	+1·4

On all days the mean temperature of the whole country was excessive. The provincial variations show an abnormal excess for the week of $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the North-Western Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana, of 3° in the Punjab, and of $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Bengal and Assam.

The following were the highest temperatures throughout India recorded on each day:

July 26th	.	.	.	.	.	.	110.4°	at Mooltan.
" 27th	.	.	.	.	.	.	110.8°	" Jacobabad.
" 28th	.	.	.	.	.	.	108.9°	" Mooltan.
" 29th	.	.	.	.	.	.	111.9°	" "
" 30th	.	.	.	.	.	.	111.4°	" Montgomery.
" 31st	.	.	.	.	.	.	110.0°	" Peshawar.
August 1st	.	.	.	.	.	.	110.8°	" Jacobabad.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week under review has been controlled by much the same conditions of pressure and wind as prevailed last week; and the rainfall has hence been very largely determined to the same districts. A series of cyclonic storms formed at the head of the Bay and travelled westward across the head of the Peninsula. During the process of formation heavy rain was received over and around the head of the Bay and in Burma, and the paths of the storms westward were equally marked by heavy downpours of rain. In addition to the above the storms on reaching the Central Provinces exercised a strengthening effect on the monsoon currents of the Arabian Sea, each storm occasioning a strong burst of the monsoon and heavy rainfall over the west coast districts. Thus the daily returns showed heavy rain around the head of the Bay, heavy rain across the head of the Peninsula and the central parts of India, and heavy rain over the west coast districts. In all other parts of the country the rainfall was scattered, and uncertain showers only were received over Upper Burma, Assam, a large part of Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and Upper India. In the case of Upper Burma, Assam, and North Bengal nothing more than moderate showers was received during the week, and in the case of the Gangetic Plain only light showers, but over the south-east of the Punjab and the Kumaon Himalayas and neighbourhood moderately heavy showers were received on the 26th, 29th, 30th, and 31st. The centre of the Peninsula received light or moderate showers on two or three days, but the Madras coast districts were almost wholly without rain. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Effective rain was received during the week in all the rainfall districts, except Oudh (North), the Baluchistan hills, and the East Coast (South), where the average actual rainfall for the week was less than one-tenth of an inch. The effective rainfall ranged from an average of 0.18 inch in Oudh (South), 0.21 inch in Sind and the North-Western Provinces (Submontane East), 0.22 inch in the East Coast (Central), and 0.25 inch in the Punjab (West), to 15.87 inches in Arakan, to 19.61 inches in the Konkan, and to 27.37 inches in Coorg. The second column of the table giving the normal average rainfall of each division for the week shows that ordinarily the rainfall ranges from 0.29 inch in the Baluchistan hills to 9.40 inches in Tenasserim. The third column of the table gives the excess or defect of the rainfall of the week under review compared with the normal rainfall. In the case of twenty-four divisions the rainfall has been in excess, and in the case of thirty there has been a deficiency of rainfall, while in the case of one division, *vis.*, the Punjab (Central), the fall was exactly normal. The region of excessive rain included all the Burma divisions, Orissa, the Punjab (North), all the divisions in the west of the Peninsula, including Gujarat and Kathiawar, and all the divisions in the central part of India. In Coorg there was an abnormal excess of nearly 20 inches, in the Konkan of $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in Gujarat of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In all parts of the country, except those given above, the divisions exhibit a deficient rainfall. In the Assam hills the abnormal deficiency was $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in the Bengal hills and East Bengal $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in Assam (Surma) and the Punjab (Hills) over 3 inches, and in Deltaic Bengal, North Bengal, Bihar (North and South), the North-Western Provinces (East, Central and Submontane) and Oudh (North and South) over 2 inches. The very heavy fall in Coorg appears to have been general, as the sudder station of Mercara reported a total for the week of 31

inches, and the station with the smallest amount was Virajput, with a total fall of 23 inches. The daily returns of the sudder stations show that all over Assam, the greater part of Bengal, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab the weather during the week was only showery, and that some districts, as, for example, Hardoi, Sitapur, Lakhimpur, Muzaffargarh, and Dera Ghazi Khan, apparently had no rain throughout the week.

The three concluding columns of the table give the state of the seasonal rain, *i.e.*, the total rainfall from May 31st to date. In Deltaic Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, the Central Provinces (East), Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Madras (South) the seasonal rainfall has been more or less excessive; in the case of Tenasserim, Central Burma, Arakan, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, the North-Western Provinces (West and Hills), the Punjab (South-East and Hills), Malabar, the Konkan, Berar, the Central Provinces (West and Central), Sind, Baluchistan, Central India, Rajputana, and the East Coast (North and Central) the rainfall has been about normal, *i.e.*, has varied by less than 20 per cent. from the average, while in all other divisions it has been in defect. The greatest relative deficiency was in the south of the Punjab.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week:—Moulmein 16·84 inches, Akyab 22·73 inches, Nedavattum (Nilgiris) 27·76 inches, Mercara 31·07 inches, Thirthahalli (Shimoga) 35·23 inches, Karjat (Colaba) 42·60 inches, Jaoli (Satara) 32·11 inches, Mangrul (Basim) 27·37 inches, Broach 21·85 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING August 1st, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 31ST TO August 1st, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in Inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to August 1st.	Excess or de- fect of (non- normal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	14'84	9'40	+ 5'44	96'38	90'43	+ 7
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	11'19	4'87	+ 6'32	53'65	43'77	+ 23
	3. Central Burma	4'13	3'41	+ 0'72	23'40	27'25	- 14
	4. Upper Burma	1'79	?	?	14'82	?	?
	5. Arakan	15'87	9'27	+ 6'60	100'21	103'45	- 3
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal.	0'72	5'09	- 4'37	33'60	40'71	- 17
	7. Assam (Surma).	0'56	4'31	- 3'75	37'06	47'93	- 23
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	0'69	5'89	- 5'20	44'12	64'76	- 32
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	1'50	2'54	- 1'04	23'29	31'62	- 26
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1'36	3'38	- 2'02	24'82	23'96	+ 4
	11. Central Bengal	1'41	3'33	- 1'92	23'31	23'47	- 1
	12. North Bengal	0'33	3'31	- 2'98	28'42	42'43	- 33
	13. Bengal (Hills)	1'89	6'13	- 4'24	48'25	66'29	- 27
	14. Orissa	5'32	2'93	+ 2'39	36'59	23'05	+ 59
	15. Chota Nagpur	3'67	4'01	- 0'34	34'10	23'49	+ 45
	16. Bihar (South)	0'52	3'30	- 2'78	15'50	19'36	- 20
	17. Do. (North)	0'38	2'55	- 2'17	17'25	21'98	- 22
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0'74	3'09	- 2'35	13'83	17'87	- 23
	19. Oudh (South)	0'18	2'79	- 2'61	10'27	16'46	- 38
	20. Do. (North)	0'08	2'17	- 2'09	12'69	17'89	- 39
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0'77	3'22	- 2'45	11'35	16'12	- 30
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	1'25	2'07	- 0'82	13'06	12'19	+ 7
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0'81	2'73	- 2'52	12'16	18'54	- 34
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	1'30	3'37	- 2'07	16'65	20'81	- 20
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	1'68	3'15	- 1'47	21'12	21'49	- 2
	26. Punjab (South-East)	0'80	1'57	- 0'77	9'24	10'91	- 15
	27. Do. (South)	0'32	1'12	- 0'80	2'66	7'01	- 62
PUNJAB	28. Do. (Central)	0'87	0'87	0	4'29	6'03	- 35
	29. Do. (Submontane)	1'84	2'28	- 0'44	8'75	12'69	- 31
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	2'66	5'99	- 3'33	25'70	31'91	- 19
	31. Do. (North)	1'18	1'06	+ 0'12	4'52	5'80	- 22
	32. Do. (West)	0'25	0'64	- 0'39	1'90	3'47	- 45
	33. Malabar (Coast)	9'20	4'71	+ 4'49	68'12	66'91	+ 2
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	34. Madras (South-Central)	3'95	1'40	+ 2'55	15'62	11'48	+ 36
	35. Coorg	27'37	7'47	+ 19'90	108'32	70'75	+ 53
	36. Mysore	5'11	1'30	+ 3'81	17'43	12'71	+ 37
	37. Konkan	19'61	7'03	+ 12'58	84'05	73'41	+ 14
	38. Bombay Deccan	6'35	1'28	+ 5'07	22'23	13'18	+ 69
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	4'44	0'62	+ 3'82	18'66	10'03	+ 86
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	4'58	1'80	+ 2'78	16'19	18'35	- 12
	42. Central Provinces (West)	6'48	2'16	+ 4'32	23'74	20'94	+ 13
	43. Ditto (Central)	6'72	3'88	+ 2'84	29'35	28'00	+ 5
	44. Ditto (East)	7'73	2'85	+ 4'88	44'00	25'57	+ 72
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	11'24	2'63	+ 8'61	31'88	25'81	+ 24
	46. Kathiawar	5'51	1'15	+ 4'36	15'61	12'22	+ 28
	47. Sind	0'21	0'62	- 0'41	3'41	3'10	+ 10
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0'02	0'29	- 0'27	1'16	1'37	- 15
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	4'00	2'23	+ 1'77	18'11	20'14	- 10
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	2'69	1'83	+ 0'86	12'34	14'35	- 14
	51. Rajputana (West)	1'57	1'14	+ 0'43	7'29	6'37	+ 14
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0'71	1'23	- 0'52	12'70	11'76	+ 8
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	?	2'66	?	?	27'09	?
	53. Hyderabad (South)	1'16	0'99	+ 0'17	6'41	9'66	- 34
	54. Madras (Central)	0'54	0'55	- 0'01	4'76	6'24	- 24
	55. East Coast (Central)	0'22	0'59	- 0'37	6'58	6'89	- 4
	56. Ditto (South)	0'07	1'20	- 1'13	2'56	5'74	- 55
	57. Madras (South)	0'60	0'40	+ 0'20	2'95	2'34	+ 26

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 6th August, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th July.*—Rainfall generally seasonable. The fall was good on the West Coast, fair in the Circars and parts of the Carnatic, and light elsewhere. More rain is much wanted over wide areas both for sowing and for the standing crops. Agricultural operations have been completed on the West Coast, but are retarded in parts for want of rain. The standing crops are generally fair, but need rain in several districts. Pasture is scarce in many districts, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are slightly dearer, except on the West Coast.

For week ending 1st August.—The rainfall was exceptionally heavy on the West Coast and in the Nilgiris; light to moderate falls elsewhere. Heavy floods have occurred in the larger rivers, but the water-supply is still insufficient and rain is much needed in many districts. Planting is nearly completed on the West Coast, but sowing is retarded in many other parts for want of rain. The standing crops are fair, but need rain in several districts. Pasture is still insufficient or scarce in many districts, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen in the Circars, but are almost stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th August.*—Rain fell throughout the Presidency Proper and in three districts of Sindh. The fall was heavy in the Konkan and Gujarat and in parts of the Deccan. More rain is needed in Sholapur and Bijapur and parts of four other districts. Sowing of the early crops continues in three, and transplantation in six, districts, but is retarded in places by excessive rain. The standing crops have been damaged by rats and locusts and are suffering for want of water in Sindh. The crops have been injured by excessive rain or washed away by floods in parts of nine districts and are withering in Sholapur. Preparations for the late crops have commenced in Sholapur. Fodder is insufficient in the Upper Sindh frontier and Sholapur. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in three districts. Prices are normal, except in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—There was general and in places heavy rain in the south of the Province, but elsewhere the rainfall has been scanty and more rain is urgently needed for the transplanting of winter rice. The prospects of the autumn crops are generally favourable. Sugarcane is doing well. The harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress and indigo manufacture continues. The price of common rice continues steady, but shows an upward tendency in some districts. A further report from Noakhali shows that there is very slight distress in the island of Hatia, and measures are being taken to relieve such distress as exists. The floods in Cuttack are subsiding. The extent of the damage done is not yet known.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th August.*—Rain has been general, but unevenly distributed. The falls have been heaviest in the Northern, Western and some of the Submontane districts, but scanty in the rest of the Provinces. More rain is urgently needed in several districts where the crops are suffering from drought. Agricultural operations are greatly retarded and are at a standstill in some districts. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, August 1st, were—Banda 3,460, Hamirpur 3,619, Jhansi 545, Jalaun 1,831, Hardoi 3,677—total 13,132; of these 275 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 10,177 persons were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies are sufficient everywhere, except in the Bulandshahr, Hardoi and Bara Banki districts. Fodder is reported to be deficient in the Farukhabad, Cawnpore,

Fatehpur, Rai Bareli and Bara Banki districts. Prices continue to rule high and are rising generally.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th August.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Peshawar. Ploughings for and sowings of the autumn crops continue. Tobacco is being reaped in Lahore. The cotton and sugarcane crops are in good condition in Amritsar. The condition of the standing crops is average in Lahore and Peshawar. The crops are flourishing, and their prospects are good in some districts. The recent rain has proved beneficial, but it is reported from Sialkot that it is not sufficient for the rice crop. More rain is still wanted in most districts. The stock of grain is reported insufficient in parts of Shahpur and average in Peshawar and it is only up to requirements in Ferozepore. Locusts appeared in parts of Dera Ismail Khan but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition except in Rohtak and Gujranwala. Fodder is sufficient in Amritsar, Sialkot, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, but is scarce elsewhere and is unprocurable in parts of Gujranwala. Prices are above normal in Shahpur and are rising in Peshawar and Gujranwala; elsewhere prices are high. The number of persons employed on relief works in the Sharakpur tahsil of the Lahore district is 214.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 5th August.*—Heavy and continuous rain during the week, the fall varying in different districts between 6 and 11 inches. Some damage has been caused by floods in Raipur and Sambalpur over limited areas on the banks of rivers and in lowlying places. A break would be welcome as the weeding of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), cotton and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) is retarded, and the rice-growing districts of Chhattisgarh have received enough for the present. The young crops are generally in good condition and prospects are favourable. The land is being prepared for sowing in Saugor. Prices rule high in most districts but are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st August.*—In Lower Burma paddy cultivation is progressing. Floods have damaged the crops in Amherst and Tavoy. In the Ye township of Amherst unprecedented floods and high tides have done much damage. In Upper Burma good rain has fallen in Meiktila, Kyaukse and Shwebo and fair rain elsewhere. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy continue. Seed is being sown broadcast in Yamethin for want of rain. Prospects have slightly improved, but in the Salin sub-division of Minbu one-third of unirrigated land is uncultivated. The early sessamum will be mostly a failure in the Minbu sub-division and in Yamethin. The crops have suffered also in Magwe, in the Budalin township of Lower Chindwin, in the south of the Ava sub-division of Sagaing, in Katha and in parts of the Ruby Mines and Bhamo. The cotton plants are withering in Sagaing. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th August.*—The weather is very hot. Rain is wanted everywhere. Transplanting of rice is stopped in places for want of sufficient rainfall. The prospects of the rice crop generally are not good. Tea is doing well. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sylhet.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th July.*—**MYSORE.**—Good rain in parts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have slightly risen in Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Chitaldrug, but have fallen in Tumkur.

COORG.—Rainfall very heavy. Transplanting of rice is in progress. The *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) crop is in good condition. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are normal.

For week ending 5th August.—**MYSORE.**—Good rain in parts of Hassan, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been sown in five districts. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore, Kolar and Kadur, but have fallen in Mysore and Shimoga.

COORG.—Rainfall very heavy. Transplanting of rice continues. Coffee, cardamom and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) are in fair condition. Fodder and water for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 5th August.*—**BERAR.**—The weather is cloudy with heavy rainfall during the week. Cotton, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) are in good condition. Preparation of land for the next winter crop has commenced in some places. Sowings have been completed in Ellichpur. Weeding continues. Fodder is reported insufficient in Amraoti. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in Wun, but are stationary elsewhere.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall good. Sowing for the autumn crops continues and sowing of irrigated areas has commenced. Prices have risen slightly.

For week ending 29th July.—Rainfall good. The autumn sowings have been completed in Aurangabad and are in progress in Hyderabad and Warangal. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 5th August.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week, but more is still wanted in one district of Gwalior. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies, except in Bhopawar where they have been stopped owing to incessant rain. The crops are in good condition. Agricultural stock are in indifferent condition in Baghelkhand, Goona and in parts of Gwalior, but are fairly good elsewhere. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all Agencies, except in Goona and some districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa, Goona and in three districts of Gwalior, but are normal elsewhere. The numbers of persons employed on relief works were:—Gwalior 2,116, Bundelkhand 2,371, Baghelkhand 1,076 and 104 daily in Goona Cantonment. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Gwalior 4, Bundelkhand 1,597, Baghelkhand 1,305 and 972 daily in Goona Cantonment.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th August.*—Rainfall good almost throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. The standing crops are good. Agricultural stock are in good condition, but are suffering for want of fodder in some parts of Jaisalmer. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in Tonk and Jaisalmer. Prices are rising in three States, falling in three and fluctuating in one; elsewhere prices are steady. The numbers employed on relief works were:—Bikanir 3,918 and Jaisalmer 414. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bikanir 618 and Jaisalmer 33. The figures for Sironj in the Tonk State have not been reported.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 4th August.*—Rainfall moderate. Prospects of the autumn crops are excellent. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Rainfall good. Cultivation of the autumn crops is in progress. Cattle are in fair condition. Prices are stationary.

For week ending 5th August.—Rainfall good. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st August.*—Little rain has fallen during the week and the weather is very sultry. Prospects continue good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3427-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 7th August, 1896.

Read—

Customs Circular No. XV of 1896.

Ordered, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. XV of 1896.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3219-S. R., dated the 27th July 1896,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3693-S. R., dated the 10th July 1893, referring for orders the question of the liability to import duty of certain steam winches imported by Messrs. ———, for the purpose of working dredgers for sinking wells.

2. I am to say that the Government of India are of opinion that as the articles are of an ordinary character and capable of being used for various purposes, they can not be held to be included in the exemption allowed in No. 14. The Government of India accordingly agree with the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the winches are chargeable with duty.

3. With reference to the remarks of the Board of Revenue, I am to explain that in that number the words "machines which are intended for" denote machines which are produced or constructed with a certain intention, not machines which are merely intended *by the importer* to be used in a certain way.

* * * * *

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

**STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 27TH JULY 1895,
AND FROM 1ST TO 25TH JULY 1896.**

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1896, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1895.	WEEK ENDING 27TH JULY 1895.				WEEK ENDING 25TH JULY 1896.				Earnings from 1st to 27th July 1895.	Earnings from 1st to 25th July 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	560	1,722	7,58,808	458	1,733	8,27,000	477	13,40,787	30,50,000	...	2,90,787	...	
Bengal-Nagpur	107	862	67,327	78	862	54,000	63	3,01,056	2,49,000	...	52,056	...	
Indian Midland (a)	110	752	65,746	91	752	74,000	100	2,70,480	2,60,000	...	1,480	...	
East Coast (state) (Berwada extn.)	190	21	3,707	177	21	2,700	120	13,994	10,000	...	3,994	...	
Berwada-Mad. (Mad.-Fannur sec.)	..	..	..	..	9	2,000	222	..	6,700	...	6,700	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	214	1,700	3,13,078	175	1,815	2,58,000	142	14,59,241	9,79,000	...	4,80,241	...	
Palanpur-Deesa	34	17	651	38	17	600	35	2,130	2,600	...	470	...	
South Indian	106	1,042	1,60,420	154	1,042	1,60,000	154	6,72,952	6,16,000	...	56,952	...	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	89	54	5,153	95	54	4,000	85	22,524	19,900	...	2,624	...	
Southern Mahratta (c)	107	1,165	1,04,425	90	1,165	1,15,000	99	4,04,400	4,11,000	...	8,540	...	
Bengal and North-Western (d)	122	756	50,928	107	756	93,000	123	3,16,172	3,42,000	...	25,828	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	200	11,271	56	200	9,100	46	42,900	35,600	...	7,300	...	
Assam-Bengal	64	128	6,005	47	157	10,200	65	22,629	37,000	...	14,371	...	
TOTAL	230	8,509	10,11,479	189	8,583	10,11,100	183	68,60,325	60,29,800	..	8,39,525	..	
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (e)	238	2,511	6,16,302	245	2,617	5,08,000	194	27,96,178	17,72,000	...	10,24,178	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,99,009	230	797	1,34,000	168	7,12,723	4,83,000	...	2,29,723	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	355	811	1,87,645	231	813	2,14,000	263	6,75,605	6,85,000	...	9,395	...	
Bengal Central (f)	150	125	14,175	113	125	15,000	120	51,332	53,200	...	2,132	...	
East Coast (state)	83	397	48,142	121	500	73,300	147	1,34,417	1,02,000	...	27,583	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	128	746	96,010	120	834	1,08,000	130	3,70,483	3,67,000	...	3,483	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	25	2,023	81	25	2,000	80	6,628	6,900	...	172	...	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	415	52	8	300	37	840	1,400	...	560	...	
TOTAL	24	5,422	11,63,724	215	5,719	10,54,600	184	47,52,206	35,30,400	..	12,21,806	..	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	265	1,420	3,33,755	225	1,490	4,04,000	271	14,59,144	15,56,000	...	96,856	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	502	461	1,60,617	348	461	1,74,000	377	5,33,232	7,07,000	...	1,46,232	...	
Madras	252	840	2,09,901	250	840	1,81,000	215	8,45,668	6,98,000	...	1,47,668	...	
TOTAL	314	2,791	7,06,316	253	2,791	7,50,000	273	11,58,045	20,61,000	...	1,07,045	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	10,722	34,81,539	265	17,093	34,24,700	200	1,47,79,576	1,25,21,200	..	22,58,376	..	
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	102	161	26,298	163	161	22,900	142	96,164	78,800	...	17,364	...	
Tarakeswar	209	22	4,547	207	22	6,600	300	23,223	21,400	...	1,823	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	60	4,909	76	66	6,600	100	23,508	25,000	...	1,492	...	
Bengal-Dooars	106	36	4,754	131	36	5,700	158	14,063	15,900	...	1,837	...	
Dibru Sadia	149	78	12,931	160	78	10,900	140	44,711	38,700	...	6,011	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	12,608	247	51	14,000	275	47,434	50,000	...	2,566	...	
TOTAL	109	414	66,137	160	414	66,700	161	2,49,103	2,29,800	...	19,303	...	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Goon	23	73	749	10	74	1,400	19	4,011	4,400	...	389	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	..	..	..	114	7,800	68	..	26,000	...	26,000	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,000	29	...	(h) 2,000	...	2,000	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	160	333	46,565	140	333	54,000	162	1,89,328	1,93,000	...	3,672	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	866	69	13	1,200	92	3,940	4,700	...	760	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	183	108	25,694	235	108	16,100	149	99,106	70,700	...	28,406	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	3,555	356	10	2,400	240	13,567	10,100	...	3,467	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (i)	100	362	31,370	87	362	31,600	87	1,10,523	1,16,000	...	3,523	...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	56	93	4,217	46	93	5,600	60	16,583	20,000	...	3,417	...	
Kolhapur	74	49	1,778	61	29	1,400	48	7,992	6,000	...	1,992	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,707	38	72	3,000	42	10,635	9,800	...	835	...	
Cooch Behar	43	22	554	25	22	700	32	1,800	2,900	...	1,040	...	
TOTAL	114	1,115	1,18,108	106	1,264	1,76,200	100	4,65,645	4,65,000	...	45	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	17,507	52	334	19,500	58	72,111	75,900	...	3,589	...	
Jalsar-Rajkot	71	46	2,529	55	46	2,700	59	10,136	10,100	...	36	...	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	49	364	14,164	39	364	15,900	44	60,201	57,700	...	2,501	...	
Coodeypore-Chitor (j)	42	...	...	...	60	2,400	40	...	9,200	...	9,200	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	66	94	5,503	59	94	5,300	56	19,223	19,300	...	277	...	
TOTAL	65	838	39,708	47	898	45,800	51	1,61,871	1,72,400	...	10,529	...	
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,089	37,05,492	194	19,669	36,63,400	186	1,56,56,195	1,33,90,000	...	22,67,195	...	

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(h) Total earnings from 15th to 25th July 1896.

(i) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yewantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(j) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XV of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	WEEK ENDING 27TH JULY 1895.				WEEK ENDING 25TH JULY 1896.				Earnings from 1st April to 27th July 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 25th July 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.						
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.					
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
<i>* Standard gauge—</i>												
East Indian	609	1,722	7,88,808	458	1,733	8,27,000	477	1,75,013,702	1,59,11,000			16,52,762
Bengal-Nagpur	146	862	67,327	78	862	54,000	63	22,91,028	17,99,000			5,12,028
Indian Midland (a)	126	752	68,746	91	752	74,000	100	15,17,651	10,00,000	22,330		
East Coast (state) (Bewada extn.)	194	21	3,707	177	21	2,700	129	62,848	47,000			15,848
Bewada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	..	..	..	9	2,000	222	..	23,400	23,400		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>												
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	253	1,790	3,13,978	175	1,815	2,58,000	142	88,65,014	67,40,000	882		21,28,014
Palampur-Deesa	42	17	531	38	17	600	35	14,018	(c) 14,000			
South Indian	167	1,042	1,60,420	154	1,042	1,60,000	154	30,56,410	30,41,000			15,810
Máyavaram-Mutpet	88	54	5,153	95	54	4,600	55	92,404	85,000			3,104
Southern Mahratta (d)	117	1,165	1,04,425	90	1,165	1,15,000	91	21,98,853	24,30,000	31,147		
Bengal and North-Western (e)	144	756	80,928	107	756	93,000	123	19,04,225	20,00,000	35,775		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	200	11,271	56	200	9,100	46	2,71,471	2,07,000			4,471
Assam-Bengal	76	128	6,065	47	157	10,200	65	(f) 22,629	1,42,000	1,59,371		
TOTAL	256	8,509	16,11,479	189	8,583	10,11,100	159	3,91,23,726	3,41,23,000			30,99,826
State lines worked by the State.												
<i>Standard gauge—</i>												
North Western (state) (g)	255	2,511	6,16,302	245	2,617	5,08,000	191	1,34,05,730	93,57,000			40,48,790
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,99,009	250	797	1,14,000	168	3,10,837	28,47,000			7,61,367
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	1,87,645	231	813	2,14,000	263	34,75,654	35,18,000	42,316		
Bengal Central (h)	144	125	14,178	113	125	15,000	120	2,61,507	2,50,000			7,507
East Coast (state)	94	397	48,142	121	500	73,300	147	6,95,205	8,1,000	1,27,735		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>												
Burma (state)	169	746	96,010	129	834	1,08,000	130	20,96,061	22,36,000	1,39,939		
<i>Special gauges—</i>												
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	25	2,023	81	25	2,000	80	27,966	27,100			866
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	415	52	8	300	37	5,129	6,100	2,771		
TOTAL	236	5,422	11,63,724	215	5,719	10,54,600	184	2,35,77,909	1,90,72,200			45,05,709
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.												
<i>Standard gauge—</i>												
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	448	1,490	3,35,756	25	1,490	4,04,000	271	1,05,60,747	1,13,41,000	4,80,253		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	1,00,817	148	401	1,74,000	377	71,25,114	55,91,000			15,34,114
Madras	253	840	2,09,661	250	840	1,81,000	215	37,47,666	3,1,48,000			2,10,666
TOTAL	437	2,791	7,06,336	253	2,791	7,59,000	272	2,17,13,527	2,04,60,000			12,73,527
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .	279	16,722	34,81,539	208	17,003	34,24,700	200	8,34,35,164	7,16,50,100			97,79,064
Assisted companies.												
<i>Standard gauge—</i>												
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	26,298	163	161	22,900	142	5,01,486	4,12,000			89,486
Tarapur	265	22	4,547	207	22	6,600	300	1,12,520	1,08,000			4,520
<i>Metre gauge—</i>												
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	117	66	4,999	76	66	6,600	100	1,55,796	1,66,000	10,204		
Bengal-Doons	139	36	4,754	132	36	5,700	158	70,302	64,900			5,402
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	12,931	166	78	10,900	140	1,87,431	1,98,000	10,569		
<i>Special gauge—</i>												
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	12,608	247	51	14,000	275	2,66,026	2,93,000	26,974		
TOTAL	173	414	66,137	160	414	66,700	161	12,93,561	12,41,000			51,661
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.												
<i>Standard gauge—</i>												
Bina-Goon	19	73	749	10	74	1,400	19	(j) 9,220	27,700	15,480		
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	..	..	..	114	7,300	65	1,06,000	1,06,000			
Nagd-Ujjain . . . . .	..	..	..	..	34	1,000	29	(k) 12 00	2,000			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	40,565	140	313	54,000	162	10,18,494	10,06,000			12,494
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	896	60	13	1,200	92	28,437	61,500	33,063		
Rajputana-Bhatinda	195	108	25,604	238	108	16,100	149	3,97,411	3,70,000			27,411
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,558	356	10	2,400	240	51,915	44,500			6,505
<i>Metre gauge—</i>												
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (l)	98	362	31,370	87	362	31,000	87	5,69,423	4,80,000			89,423
The Gaekwar's Mehstana	68	93	4,237	46	93	5,000	60	1,21,416	(m) 1,07,000	75,584		
Kolhapur	82	29	1,778	61	29	1,400	45	42,860	39,000			3,860
<i>Special gauges—</i>												
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	2,707	38	72	3,000	42	1,02,254	93,300			8,954
Cooch Behar	48	22	554	25	22	700	32	12,895	21,000	8,105		
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,18,108	106	1,264	1,26,200	100	23,51,415	24,68,000	1,14,585		
Lines owned and worked by native states.												
<i>Metre gauge—</i>												
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junigarh-Porbandar	121	334	17,507	52	334	19,500	58	7,89,536	6,83,000			1,06,536
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	46	2,529	55	46	2,700	59	63,455	61,800			1,655
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	14,164	39	364	15,900	44	3,55,870	3,89,000	33,130		
Oodypore-Chitor (n)	42	..	..	..	60	2,400	40	..	42,800	42,800		
<i>Special gauge—</i>												
Morvi	78	94	5,508	59	94	5,300	56	1,41,913	1,38,000			3,913
TOTAL	85	838	39,708	47	898	45,800	51	13,50,774	13,14,600			36,174
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,089	37,05,492	194	19,669	36,63,400	186	8,84,32,912	7,86,60,600			97,52,112

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rotlam-Nagd railway.

(c) Includes Rs. 2,453, on account of terminal charges from the date of opening of the line up to 30th June 1895 recovered from the Rajputana-Malwa railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings from 1st to 27th July 1895.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amroli railways.

(j) Total earnings from 1st May to 27th July 1895.

(k) Total earnings from 15th to 25th July 1896.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjund and the Yeavantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Includes Rs. 81,510 on account of terminal charges from the date of opening of the line up to 10th June 1895, recovered from Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana railways.

(n) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE..

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th August, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2136 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 1st August 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>No. 258 of 1896.—James Augustus Willard, mechanical chief engineer, and Edwin Wollaston Fritchley, architect, both residing at Belvedere hill, South road, Mazagon, Bombay, for automatic door and window fasteners.</p> | <p>for an improved blind roller, and apparatus for forming same.</p> |
| <p>No. 259 of 1896.—Edgar Arthur Quarne, planter of No. 4, Dacre's lane, Calcutta, for the "ryot water lift."</p> | <p>No. 264 of 1896.—Doctor Oscar Frölich, physicist, of No. 5, Hohenzollernstrasse, Steglitz, near Berlin, for an improved process for extracting metals from pyritic ores by treatment with chlorine and for recovering the chlorine employed.</p> |
| <p>No. 260 of 1896.—Robert Sinclair, engineer, steamer "Cashmere", of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Limited, for the perfect and constant circulation of the water in marine steam boilers.</p> | <p>No. 265 of 1896.—William Martin, indigo planter of Agra, now residing in Simla, for an improved water lift suitable for purposes of irrigation to the ryots of India.</p> |
| <p>No. 261 of 1896.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26, Perth road, Stroudgreen, London, for improvements in or connected with machinery for rolling tea leaf.</p> | <p>No. 266 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in tea equalising or cutting mills.</p> |
| <p>No. 262 of 1896.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26, Perth road, Stroudgreen, London, for improvements in apparatus for packing tea or such like substances.</p> | <p>No. 267 of 1896.—Alexander St. George Ashe, of No. 23, Elliott road, in the town of Calcutta, for an improved desiccating oven.</p> |
| <p>No. 263 of 1896.—Edwin Arthur Powell, engineer, of corner of Collins and William streets, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria,</p> | <p>No. 268 of 1896.—John James Marsland, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, engineers, Bombay, for a new or improved apparatus for discharging night-soil and the like into sewers.</p> |

No. 2137 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments

of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 262 of 1895.—William Tyree, of 71, Cathedral Square, Christchurch, in the provincial district of Canterbury, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved pump for lamp filling and similar purposes. (Specification filed 27th July 1896.)

No. 336 of 1895.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent attorneys, both of Washington, district of Columbia, United States of America, for leather articles. (Specification filed 29th July 1896.)

No. 401 of 1895.—Edward Henry Hamilton, surgeon dentist, of the United States of America, residing in the cantonment of Poona, in

the presidency of Bombay, for improved tooth brushes. (Specification filed 20th July 1896.)

No. 75 of 1896.—Gustave Adolphe Cannot, merchant, of No. 20, Bucklesbury, in the city of London, for improvements in the process of, and machinery or apparatus for, decorticating, preparing, twisting, and winding, peat fibre or other fibrous material (Specification filed 14th July 1896.)

No. 204 of 1896.—Andrew Worthington Billings, chemist, formerly of 30, Moorgate street, now of 21, Regent street, S. W., London, for improvements in the manufacture of beer. (Specification filed 30th July 1896.)

No. 2138 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 50 of 1888.—Edward Smith and Frederick Smith, designers in glass and glassware, of 34, Grays Inn road, London, for improved method or means of producing sparkling brilliant effect in or from glass alone or from a combination of glass and metal or metallized material. (From 1st March 1896 to 28th February 1897.)

No. 230 of 1889.—William Anderson, engineer, of 3, Whitehall place, in the city of Westminster, for improvements in apparatus for purifying water. (From 26th September, 1896 to 25th September 1897.)

No. 220 of 1891.—Haribai Khanduji, contractor, residing at

No. 13, Bhandup street, Mandvi Bunder, Bombay, for a machine for decorticating or extracting the fibre from the leaves of the aloe plant and other fibre bearing plants. (From 21st April 1896 to 20th April 1897.)

No. 277 of 1890.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea, grain, hops, or other substances. (From 13th August 1896 to 12th August 1897.)

No. 280 of 1890.—Charles Robert Clarke Tichborne, PH.D., F.I.C., 15, North Great George's street, Dublin; Alfred Edward Darley, brewer, Ardee street

brewery, Dublin, Mar-
maduke Francis Purcell,
B.L., F.C.S., Assoc.
Inst., C.E.I., of 71,
Harcourt street, Dublin,
and Samuel Geoghegan,
civil engineer, of St.
James' Gate brewery,
Dublin, for a method of,
and appliances for, the
collection and utilization
of the carbonic acid and
other products given off
during the process of all
fermentations. (From
9th August 1896 to 8th
August 1897.)

No. 85 of 1892.—John Isaac Thornycroft,
engineer, of Church-
wharf, Chiswick, in the
county of Middlesex, for
improvements in prop-
elling and steering ap-
paratus for ships or
vessels. (From 5th
August 1896 to 4th
August 1897.)

No. 110 of 1892.—William Stronach Lock-
hart, engineer, and
Edwin William Streeter,
merchant of precious
stones, both of London,

for an improved process
and apparatus used
therein, for the separa-
tion of metals, precious
stones, or other minerals
from gangue or other
matter mixed therewith.
(From 18th August 1896
to 17th August 1897.)

No. 114 of 1892.—Percy John Ogle, engineer,
of 4, Bishopsgate street,
Within, London, for im-
provements in and con-
nected with percussive
drilling machines.
(From 19th August 1896
to 18th August 1897.)

No. 136 of 1892.—William Woolnough, tin
plate worker, of 10,
Cranmer road, Forest-
gate, in the county of
Essex, for improvements
in apparatus or machin-
ery for the manufacture
of square cornered tins
cans, boxes or cases for
holding petroleum or
other liquids or mate-
rials. (From 19th
August 1896 to 18th
August 1897.)

No. 2139 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 129 of 1891.—Neil Douglas' invention
for an improved pun-
kah-pulling machine.
(Specification filed 28th
April 1892.)

No. 240 of 1891.—Edmond Rich Gabbett's
invention for improved
method of, and apparatus
for, extracting gold from
ores. (Specification filed
26th April 1892.)

No. 266 of 1891.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy's
invention for a novel or
improved method for
preserving india rubber,
vulcanized india rubber,
gutta-percha and goods
made therefrom. (Spe-
cification filed 30th April
1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

*Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Goss	Not stated . . .	25th June, 1896 .	The District Judge of Rangpur, on 18th July, 1896.	The deceased was the wife of Mr. W. Goss, Manager of Balabari Tea Estate, and died intestate. No one has yet applied for Letters of Administration.
Mrs. M. Conroy . .	Allahabad . . .	29th June, 1896 .	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 23rd July, 1896.	The deceased is said to have left no Will, and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Peter Osburne Harrison	Bandi-Kiri . . .	19th June, 1896 .	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 22nd July, 1896.	The deceased was a Guard in the East Indian Railway Company, Allahabad, and is said to have left no Will. The widow, Mrs. Mary Julia Harrison, has applied for Letters of Administration.
David Duncan . . .	Phulbari Tea Company Garden, in the District of Jalpaiguri.	6th October, 1895 .	The District Judge of Rangpur, on 9th December, 1895.	The deceased was an Assistant in the Phulbari Tea Garden, and died intestate. No application for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET:
Calcutta, 7th August, 1896.

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN
MEDICAL SERVICE.**

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st July, 1896.

No. 33.—First grade Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Moitra's services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he was relieved from his duties in the Charkari State.

JAMES CLEGHORN, M.D.,

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st July, 1896.

No. 145.—Lieutenant W. M. Coldstream, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th August, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

CHAS. STRAHAN, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor-General of India.

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 29th July, 1896.

No. 3159-G.—220.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1211-G., dated the 23rd instant, Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., assumed charge of the Eastern States Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

The 3rd August, 1896.

No. 3224-G.—239.—It is hereby notified that Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Indian Civil Service, returned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1878-G., dated the 8th May last, and resumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Harrowtee and Tonk, from Major J. A. Bell, Indian Staff Corps, on the forenoon of the 23rd July, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, Captain,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,

Rajputana.

**CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
AJMERE-MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 3rd August, 1896.

No. 3218-G.—330.—Under sections 12 and 37 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code) Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd class, is invested, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and with powers to try summarily, within the Ajmere District, the offences mentioned in section 260 of the said Act.

No. 3220-G.—330.—Under section 22 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code) the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, Captain,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent,

Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner,

Ajmere-Merwara.

**AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 28th July, 1896.

No. 5406.—Under instructions from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Mr. E. A. Down assumed charge of the office of Deputy Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan, in the afternoon of the 9th July, 1896, *vice* Mr. A. M. Reuther, transferred to Burma.

Camp Ziarat, the 29th July, 1896.

No. 273-C.—Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe, I.S.C., Adjutant and 2nd-in-Command of the Zhob Levy Corps, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, under paragraph 640, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I., with effect from the 5th September, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant.

**AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER
IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ziarat, the 27th July, 1896.

No. 242-C.—Consequent on the return from deputation with the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission of Mahomed Rafik Khan, Naib Tahsildar of Pishin, the following changes are authorised in the graded list of Tahsildars in the Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge:—

- (1) Munshi Amar Singh, Tahsildar of the 4th grade, and Tahsildar of Upper Zhob, to be Tahsildar of Lower Zhob.
- (2) Mahomed Rafik Khan, Naib Tahsildar of Pishin, is appointed to be Tahsildar of the 5th grade, substantive *pro tempore*, and Tahsildar of Upper Zhob, *vice* Saifulla Khan, who reverts to his substantive grade as Naib Tahsildar.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th July, 1896.

No. 55.—Mr. E. G. Coutts, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, while holding charge of the Langar Division, Mari-Attock Railway, during the absence of the Hon'ble E. H. S. Napier, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General.

**NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE
DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 21st July, 1896.

No. 63.—Mr. W. N. Chill, Superintendent, Sardi Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th August, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 21st Hussars, dated at Secunderabad, this 30th day of July, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 3564, Private Albert James Coombes.	Place of Enlistment,—Canterbury, Kent.
Age,—23 years 10 months.	Parish and County in which born,—St. John's Faversham, Kent.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—24th July, 1896.
Colour of—	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Secunderabad.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.	Marks,—Nil.
Trade,—Seaman.	Deserted from hospital.
Date of Enlistment,—1st January, 1893.	Under 4 years' service.

G. CROLE WYNDHAM, *Major,*

Commanding 21st Hussars.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In accordance with Notification from the Government of India, Home Department (Ecclesiastical), dated Simla, the 20th June, 1885, No. 103, and G. O. (Madras) No. 141 (Ecclesiastical), dated the 17th July, 1885, Part I, Rule XIX, it is hereby intimated that the Monument, in the old Cemetery at Washermanpettah, Madras, to the late Mr. James Devine, said to have been born 10th December, 1792, and to have died 29th June, 1869, is in need of repair.

R. J. BRANDON,

Chaplain of North Black Town, Madras

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd August, 1896.

No. 3267.—Mr. M. C. Byrne, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 17th August, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 7th August, 1896.

No. 3446.—Pandit Chandika Pershad, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 13th July, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. J. Baker is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Pandit Chandika Pershad, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 4th August, 1896.

Bombay Cycle Agency.	Dimitrino & Co. Halse, Mrs.	Matte Jakob, Dr. Newman, J.
Bombay Dyeing Co.	Hicks, T. P. L.	Price, Henry & Co.
Brown, E. S.	Manager, Mckie	Scrutton, Geo., & Co.
Chew, W. A.	Nudi Saw Mills.	Stevenson, J. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Akens, A. J.	Delwood, Mr.	Mr. Lobl.
Anderson, A. G.	Edwards, J. T.	Netherton, R.
Armistage, W. S., Lt.	Ellerby, B.	Noakes, S. N.
Beasley, J. P.	Ferreil, J. B.	O'Connor, Mrs. E.
Bell, F. M.	Flewery, Miss W.	Ogilvie, D. G.
Bennett, A. E.	Fouthson, Mrs. M.	Ottis, Harry.
Bird, F. W.	Galand, Jules.	Pinder, C. H. S.
Bird, W. G.	Gill, A.	Queen, A.
Bond, Mrs. L. F.	Gordon, S. C.	Kay, Mrs. L.
Browne, L. G.	Grunberg, Juli.	Remington, F. A., Capt.
Browning, H. E.	Haly, J. J.	Reynolds, J. C.
Buck, Mrs.	Hawkins, A. B.	Risch, Ulrich.
Carlisle, C. M.	Hughes, H.	Saville, A. J.
Carpenter, Miss L. M.	Jones, Mrs.	Spragg, A.
Carrell, Chas.	Labolovect, Julia.	Storry, Mrs. E.
Castelfranco, L.	Ludwig, Karl.	Talbot, G.
Celine, J.	Lynne, Madam.	Tavner, G. O.
Clement, W. S.	MacKay, Ida.	Vangulin, A. H. E.
Constable, A.	McGrath, Joseph.	Wilkinson, E. A.
Crawshaw, Mrs.	McMaster, Thos.	Wince, Miss D.
Critchley, D. B.	Meikle, J.	Woodburn, A.
David, D.	Monkhouse, E. W.	Words, W. C.
	Morgan, W. D., Capt.	

Registered Letters.

Hadding Palmer.	Niel, E.	Skorzewski, Comte V.
Martusa, Professor.	Pigott, A. E.	
Nedkow, George.	Schvarts, Julius.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Angel, Ida.	Howell, H. N.	Ramachary, T.
Aronini, Burch.	Herrenkotal Otto, Von.	Rankin, T. R. L.
Ardand, Madame.	Hill, W. H., Capt.	Rabatnik, Solomon.
Alderson, Mrs.	Haraman, Lucy, Mrs.	Swann, R. L.
Arthur, G.	Hagart, Mrs.	Sealay, Emeric.
Allen, Capt.	Ilbery, Capt.	Stone, G., Mrs.
Blackell, Waller S.	Johnson, C. (1st B. C.).	Shamfield, Albert.
Burgess, H. of Broxted.	Joel Steine, Mhs.	Stanly, W.
Bronover, Louisa.	Joe, Ahmed.	Sylvester, E.
Brockman, E., Mrs.	King, J. G.	Starkey, A.
Connie, J. P.	Koch, Helene.	Scott, B.
Carpenter, J. R.	Krishna Pillay.	Sheriff, F.
Coroy, J. I. C., Dr.	Krishnaswami, Butler.	Scott, H. H., Lieut.
Dadnak, bruche.	Kroo, Irma.	Sytkies, Henry.
Douglas, S. W., Lt.	Kintang, Joh.	Schuitry, E.
Exposito, Genaro.	Lidstone, C. A.	Sukman, A.
Edwards, C. W.	Leslie, C. D., Mrs.	Smith, Grant G. M., Dr.
Edwards, Mrs.	Lewis, John.	Thompson, Jas.
Fortune Naval, Monsieur.	Milchig, A.	Taylor, J. Worsley.
Florence, Madame.	Mopre, D.	Vaughan, R. E., Lieut.
Fernandez, Andrew Calod.	Marlo, Juan.	Walley, T. St. Geo.
Granada, Georges, Mons.	Nichol, Mrs. (Sargan Maj. Nichol).	Wendt, R.
Gentoux, E. F., Mrs.	Nicholas, Pierrotto.	Wilkins, W., Mrs.
Griststein, Eli.	Neuloro, Calanderium.	Wakfield, W. B.
Groves, J. W., Mrs.	O'Connor, T.	Whon, Mrs.
Grove, Rebecca.	Orr, A. E.	Whitlaw, A. W.
Guriba, B. B.	Prentice, R. W.	Wickensham, W. C.
Hill, E. C.	Palar, H.	
Hunter, W. Y. (1st Mattr., King's Regt.).	Price, F. G. S.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 3rd August, 1896.

Daniel, J. E.

The 8th August, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	11th Aug. 1896.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	10th "	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	13th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies.	15th "	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	11th "	Per Steamer <i>Suisang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein.	14th "	Per Steamer <i>Palamcottah</i> .
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	11th "	Per Steamer <i>Africa</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	12th "	Per Steamer <i>Katoria</i> .
Port Blair.	11th "	Via Rangoon.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	14th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	13th "	Per A. Lloyd's Str. <i>Daphne</i> .

* Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East via Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

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Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. Whitley, S. P. G., Ranchi. 6s. (1s.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Lost in transit through the post second halves of Government Currency Notes Nos. X-65—30160, 58958, 06676, 22030, 46008, 33579, 72084, 20107, 62021, 60266, 48528, 60467, 56858, 06577, 60468, these fifteen Notes @ Rs 100 each, all of Calcutta Circle, dated 18th March, 1893.

RAJA GOKUL DASS.

RAI BAHADUR BALLAB DASS.

SETH JEWAN DASS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, carrying on business in Bombay and at Calcutta as Sole Agents in India for the Incandescent gas-light patented by Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach under the style or firm of Mahler and Roscher, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of June, 1896.

All debts due to, or owing by, the said late firm will be received and paid by the undersigned, AUGUST MAHLER, who will carry on and continue the said business in his own name,

AUGUST MAHLER.

J. ROSCHER.

Dated this 30th July, 1896.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 013824 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1870, for Rs 10,000, and 070704 of 4 per cent. loan of 1863, for Rs 5,000, originally standing in the names of Golobchund Kothoree and Abhoymull Kullyanmull, respectively, the latter was last endorsed to Golobchund Kothoree, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement (*vide* previous advertisements in the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd February, 2nd and 9th March, 1889, and also in the Local Government Gazette.

SETH PEMCHUND KOTHOREE,

General Attorney of Musammat Tejowar, widow of
Seth Golobchund Kothoree.

Jeypur, Rajputana Mohulla,
Kothorian, Sangamirgata.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 32.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

[illegible]

• Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1896—continued. (The figures represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CHURU (<i>Penicillaria spicata</i>).		MARWA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema coccineum</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUR, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGAY (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ANNAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		PIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Best sort.	Common.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.
Punjab—																								
Srihar—																								
Hilmar—	14	15	17	18	...	12	12	15	14	14	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	100	100	11	11
Farapur—	14	14	20	20	...	9	9	15	11	11	...	...	...	...	20	20	16	20	...	...	110	110	12	12
Central—																								
Lahore—	16	16	21	22	...	10	10	22	13	13	...	...	...	...	19	19	14	14	...	...	95	95	12	12
Gujranwala—	17	17	21	23	...	11	11	13	12	12	...	...	...	...	15	15	16	16	...	...	95	95	13	13
Gujrat—	16	16	23	23	...	11	11	18	16	16	...	...	...	...	18	18	18	18	...	...	100	100	14	14
Jhelum—	16	16	20	20	...	11	11	14	15	15	...	...	...	...	19	19	17	17	...	...	120	120	14	14
South-eastern—																								
Gurgaon—	14	14	17	17	...	9	9	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	17	17	13	14	...	...	120	120	11	11
Dahli—	14	14	17	17	...	12	12	14	12	13	...	...	...	...	18	18	16	16	...	...	90	90	11	11
Rohatki—	14	14	17	17	...	12	12	13	13	14	...	...	...	...	17	17	16	16	...	...	120	120	11	11
Kerati—	14	14	18	18	...	12	12	15	12	12	...	...	...	...	17	17	15	15	...	...	160	160	10	10
Sub-montane—																								
Ambala—	15	15	17	17	...	10	10	12	14	14	...	...	...	...	18	18	16	16	...	...	120	120	12	12
Ludhiana—	16	16	20	21	...	11	11	15	13	13	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	20	...	...	120	120	13	13
Jalandhar—	17	17	20	20	...	10	10	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	19	19	18	18	...	...	100	100	13	13
Hoshiarpur—	17	17	20	20	...	9	9	16	14	16	...	...	...	...	18	18	19	19	...	...	120	120	12	12
Gurdaspur—	17	17	20	20	...	11	11	13	14	16	...	...	...	...	19	19	18	18	...	...	120	120	12	12
Amritsar—	18	18	22	22	...	10	10	12	11	11	...	...	...	...	20	20	16	16	...	...	100	100	13	13
Aunther—	16	16	20	20	...	10	10	12	11	11	...	...	...	...	18	18	16	16	...	...	120	120	13	13
Sialkot—	16	16	22	21	...	9	9	14	10	10	...	...	...	...	18	18	16	16	...	...	120	120	13	13
Hills—																								
Simla—	11	11	11	11	...	7	7	13	8	8	...	...	...	...	13	13	13	13	...	...	85	85	8	8
Kangra—	12	12	20	20	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	15	16	...	...	100	100	10	10
Northern—																								
Rawalpindi—	14	14	18	19	...	8	8	15	16	16	...	...	...	...	17	17	18	18	...	...	75	75	13	13
Hassia—	13	13	20	20	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	21	21	...	...	81	81	11	11
Peshawar—	13	13	20	20	...	9	9	16	18	14	...	...	...	...	15	15	18	18	...	...	80	80	28	28
Kohat—	14	14	20	20	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	18	19	...	...	185	185	24	24
Bannu—	14	14	24	22	...	13	11	15	16	16	...	...	...	...	18	18	19	21	...	...	90	90	29	29
Western—																								
Shikhar—	16	15	20	20	...	8	8	13	13	14	...	...	...	...	24	24	12	12	...	...	160	160	13	13
Jhang—	15	15	18	17	...	10	9	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	16	16	18	18	...	...	80	80	12	12
Multan—	15	15	17	17	...	12	12	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	17	17	18	18	...	...	230	230	12	12
Montgomery—	15	15	17	17	...	10	10	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	17	17	18	18	...	...	230	230	12	12
Dera Ismael Khan—	16	16	17	17	...	8	8	15	16	16	...	...	...	...	16	16	13	13	...	...	140	140	27	27
Mianfagarh—	16	16	17	17	...	10	10	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	16	16	13	13	...	...	140	140	12	12
Dera Ghazi Khan—	14	14	15	16	...	8	8	14	14	16	...	...	...	...	14	14	13	13	...	...	135	135	16	16
Sind and Baluchistan—																								
Karachi—	12	12	...	...	7 8	10 8	10 8	15	13	13	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	91	91	14	14
Hyderabad—	11 8	11 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Thar and Paches (Unarhot)—	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	15	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	213	213	12 8	12 8
Bahawalpur (Bahawal)—	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	15	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	128	128	12 8	12 8
Lahore and Faisalabad—	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	15	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	160	160	12 8	12 8

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1896—continued. (The figures represent the number of aers (of 80 talas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CHENU (Pennisetum glaucum).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGRI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN RILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENYA, CHOLA, MADALAY OR SUTAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAB, OR TRU, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Best sort.	Common.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.	Half-month of report.	Previous month.
Madras—																								
Malabar Coast—																								
Malabar
S. Canara
South, central—																								
Coimbatore
Nilgiris
Salem
Central—																								
Bellary
Amalapur
Cuddapah
Karnal
East Coast, north—																								
Chingun
Vizagapatam
Godavari
East Coast, central—																								
Krishna
Nallari
East Coast, south—																								
Madras
Chingleput
N. Arcot
S. Arcot
Tanjore
Triplicopoly
Southern—																								
Thiruvallur
Madura
Mysore—																								
Mysore
Bangalore
Kolar
Tumkur
Hassan
Kodur
Shimoga
Chitaldurg
Coorg—																								
Coorg
Aden

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 33.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

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PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 33.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th August, 1896.

No. 19.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 25th day of September, 1895, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared to be from the 6th idem, applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Burma known as the Chin Hills;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 13th day of August, 1896;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION NO. V OF 1896.

THE CHIN HILLS REGULATION, 1896.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

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2. Definitions.

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4. Application of ordinary, special and local laws to persons not Chins.

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(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Chapter II.—Law applicable in the Chin Hills.—Section 3.)

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CHAPTER V.

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36. Mode of recovering fines, taxes, etc.

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THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS DEEMED APPLICABLE TO HILL-TRIBES.

A Regulation to declare the law applicable in the Chin Hills of Upper Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law applicable in the Chin Hills of Upper Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Title, commencement Chin Hills Regulation, and extent. 1896.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, appoint.

(3) This section and section 3 shall extend to the whole of the Chin Hills. The rest of this Regulation shall extend only to such tracts in the Chin Hills as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, direct.

2. (1) In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, the expression—

“Superintendent” includes any officer whom the Local Government may invest with the powers of a Superintendent under this Regulation:

(2) “Assistant Superintendent” includes any officer whom the Local Government may invest with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent under this Regulation:

(3) “Chins” includes also (a) Lushais, (b) Kukis, (c) Burmans domiciled in the Chin Hills, and (d) any persons who have adopted the customs and language of the Chins and are habitually resident in the Chin Hills:

(4) “clan” means any subdivision or section of Chins, and includes a group of clans:

(5) “village” includes—

- (a) a village-community;
- (b) village-lands;
- (c) rivers passing through or by village-lands; and
- (d) a group of villages: and

(6) “headman” means the chief or head of any clan or village inhabited by Chins, and includes a council of chiefs or elders.

CHAPTER II.

LAW APPLICABLE IN THE CHIN HILLS.

3. (1) This Regulation and the enactments in the schedule, to the extent Laws applicable to Chins. and with the modifications therein set forth, shall be deemed to be the only enactments which apply to any tract in the Chin Hills to which section 2 and sections 4 to 41 (both inclusive) may be extended by a notification under section 1, subsection (3).

The Chin Hills Regulation, 1896.

(Chapter II.—Law applicable in the Chin Hills.—Section 4. Chapter III.—Headmen and their Powers.—Sections 5-8. Chapter IV.—Jurisdiction and special Powers of Officers.—Sections 9-12.)

(2) No other enactments shall be deemed to apply to Chins in the Chin Hills:

Provided that the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, declare any other enactment to be applicable wholly or to the extent or with the modifications which may be set forth in the notification.

4. (1) So far as regards persons other than Chins, the law in force in the Chin Hills shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5), be the law for the time being in force in Upper Burma exclusive of the town of Mandalay.

Application of ordinary, special and local laws to persons not Chins.

(2) For the purposes of any enactment in force in the Chin Hills in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Superintendent shall be deemed to be the Deputy Commissioner or the District Magistrate and Collector, and an Assistant Superintendent an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a subdivision or an Assistant Collector of the first class, as the case may be.

(3) The Local Government shall exercise the powers of the Financial Commissioner and of a Commissioner under any such enactment as aforesaid.

(4) This section and sections 9, 16, 22, 23, 33 and 34 shall apply to all persons within the Chin Hills.

(5) Section 12 shall apply to all parties to a suit or other proceeding of a civil nature in which any of the parties is a Chin.

CHAPTER III.

HEADMEN AND THEIR POWERS.

5. (1) Subject to any general or special Appointment and orders of the Local Government removal of headmen. ment, the Superintendent may appoint and remove any headman, and may define the local limits of his jurisdiction and declare what clan, or village, or both, shall be subject to him.

(2) Where a headman is appointed for a group of villages or clans, the Superintendent may declare the extent to, and the manner in, which the headmen of the villages or clans composing such group shall be subordinate to the headman of the group.

(3) In making a declaration under this section the Superintendent shall be guided as far as practicable by local custom.

6. (1) Every headman shall, within the local Powers of headmen. limits of his jurisdiction, have general control, according to local custom, over the clan, or village, or both, declared subject to him.

(2) He may levy from such clan or village any customary dues and may impose on them such punishments as are authorised by local custom:

Provided that no barbarous, excessive or unusual punishment shall be imposed.

(3) He shall be bound to keep the peace within the tract under his general control; to comply with all lawful orders received from the Superin-

tendent or Assistant Superintendent; and to furnish on the requisition of the Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent, on receipt of payment at rates to be fixed by the Superintendent, supplies of food or labour required by any public servant.

7. (1) A headman may try, according to local Criminal jurisdiction custom, any person subject of headmen. to his general control, who may be charged with any offence other than an offence punishable under sections 121 to 130, sections 302 to 308, sections 341 to 348, sections 363 to 377, sections 390 to 402 and sections 438 to 440 (all inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code, or with abetment of, or attempt to commit, any of these offences, and may punish with fine in money or goods any person found guilty by him of any such offence as aforesaid.

(2) Nothing in the Indian Penal Code or in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall apply to any proceedings of a headman acting in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.

8. A headman may try and decide according to local custom any dispute of a civil nature between persons subject to his general control, and may enforce his decision in accordance with such custom.

CHAPTER IV.

JURISDICTION AND SPECIAL POWERS OF OFFICERS.

9. (1) The Chin Hills shall constitute a sessions division and a district for criminal, civil, revenue and general purposes, and the Superintendent shall be the Sessions Judge.

(2) As Sessions Judge the Superintendent may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction without the accused being committed to him by a Magistrate for trial, and, when so taking cognizance, shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

10. For the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Local Government shall exercise the powers of a High Court.

11. The Local Government may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, invest any Assistant Superintendent with all or any of the powers of a Superintendent under this Regulation, and define the local limits of his jurisdiction.

12. (1) The Superintendent and every Assistant Superintendent exercising jurisdiction within the Chin Hills may try any suit or other proceeding of a civil nature between parties, any one of whom is a Chin, according to such procedure as the Local Government may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, prescribe; and

(2) in the trial of any such suit or proceeding may exercise all or any of the powers which

*The Chin Hills Regulation, 1896.**(Chapter IV.—Jurisdiction and special Powers of Officers.—Sections 13-23.)*

might exercise in a suit or proceeding in which none of the parties is a Chin; and

(3) in deciding any such suit or proceeding, shall have regard to local custom and to justice, equity and good conscience.

13. The Superintendent may withdraw any Power to withdraw civil or criminal case pending before a headman or an Assistant Superintendent and may either try it himself or refer it for trial to an Assistant Superintendent.

14. (1) Subject to the control of the Local Government, the Superintendent may take hostages from, or impose fines in money or goods on, any clan or village or any part thereof, if after enquiry he finds that any of the persons belonging to such clan or village have—

- (a) colluded with, or harboured, or failed to take reasonable means to prevent the escape of, any person accused of, or under sentence of imprisonment for, an offence;
- (b) suppressed or combined to suppress evidence in any criminal case;
- (c) failed or neglected to restore stolen property tracked to their village or to take on the track beyond the limits of their village;
- (d) done any act hostile or unfriendly to the Government;
- (e) disobeyed the lawful orders of the Superintendent or of an Assistant Superintendent;
- (f) taken part in or abetted an attack on traders or other travellers, or the levy of or attempt to levy unauthorized dues or tolls; or
- (g) engaged in fighting with any other clan or village.

(2) The Superintendent may order the whole or any part of a fine imposed under this section to be given as compensation to any person to whom damage or injury has been caused, directly or indirectly, by the act in respect of which the fine is imposed.

(3) When in pursuance of an order passed under this section a person has received compensation for injury out of the proceeds of a fine, all right of such person to compensation based on the same injury shall be barred.

15. When within the area occupied by any clan or village a person is in case of murder in dangerously or fatally wounded by unlawful attack, or the body of a person reasonably believed to have been unlawfully killed is found, the members of such clan or village shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the last foregoing section unless they can show that they—

- (a) had not any opportunity of preventing the offence or arresting the offender; or
- (b) had used all reasonable means to bring the offender to justice.

16. In the event of any clan or village acting in a manner hostile or unfriendly to the Government, the Superintendent may, subject to the control of the Local Government, detain all or any members of such clan or village, deport them from the Chin Hills for life or for any shorter term, detain or confiscate their property, debar them from access into territory outside the Chin Hills, and prohibit all or any other persons from entering the area occupied by such clan or village.

17. Every headman who abuses any of the powers conferred upon him by this Regulation, or neglects to obey any reasonable order of the Superintendent, shall be liable by order of the Superintendent to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to be suspended or dismissed from office.

18. When the Superintendent is satisfied that a dispute likely to cause a feud, breach of the peace, or any offence affecting the human body or against property exists, he may enquire into the dispute and pass such order as he may think fit, having regard to local custom and to justice, equity and good conscience.

19. No new village shall be formed without the consent of the Superintendent, who may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, prohibit the formation thereof.

20. Whenever it seems to the Superintendent to be expedient on military or other grounds, he may, by order in writing, direct the removal of any village to any other site, and, with the sanction of the Local Government, may award to the inhabitants thereof such compensation for any loss which may have been occasioned to them by such removal as, in his opinion, shall be just.

21. (1) When any person is known or believed to have a feud, or has occasioned any cause of quarrel likely to lead to bloodshed, dacoity or robbery, the Superintendent may require such person to reside beyond the limits of the Chin Hills or within those limits at such place as the Superintendent may deem desirable.

(2) No order requiring a person to reside beyond the limits of the Chin Hills shall be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

22. When the Superintendent is satisfied that the presence of any person (not being a public servant or a Chin) is injurious to the peace or good administration of the Chin Hills, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, order such person to leave the Chin Hills within a given time.

23. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 19, or disobeys an order under section 20 or a requisition under section 21, or an order under section 22, may, on conviction

*The Chin Hills Regulation, 1896.**(Chapter IV.—Jurisdiction and special Powers of Officers.—Sections 24-30.**Chapter V.—Special Rules as to Arms, Ammunition, Opium and Forests.—**Section 31.)*

by a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

24. When the Superintendent is of opinion that it is necessary for the purpose of preventing culpable homicide (whether amounting to murder or not), grievous hurt, dacoity or robbery to require any person to execute a bond for his good behaviour, he may order such person to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his good behaviour during such period not exceeding three years as the Superintendent may fix.

25. When a feud or other cause of quarrel likely to lead to bloodshed or violence exists, or is, in the opinion of the Superintendent, likely to arise between two clans, villages or families of Chins, the Superintendent may order all or any of the persons belonging to such clans, villages or families, or of either of such clans, villages or families, to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for their good behaviour during such period not exceeding three years as he may fix.

26. When an Assistant Superintendent duly authorised under section 11 passes an order under section 24 or section 25, he shall at once submit a report of his proceedings to the Superintendent.

27. (1) The commission or attempted commission, or the abetment by a person who has executed a bond for his good behaviour under section 24, of any offence affecting the human body or against property shall be deemed to be a breach of such bond.

(2) If, while a bond executed under section 25 is in force, the life of any person belonging to any clan, village or family concerned is unlawfully taken or attempted to be taken, or the property of any such person is unlawfully taken or attempted to be taken, by or with the abetment of any person or persons belonging to the other clan, village or family, the Superintendent may declare the bonds of all or any of the persons belonging to such other clan, village or family and of their sureties (if any) to be forfeited.

28. (1) If any person ordered to execute a bond for his good behaviour under section 24 or section 25 does not give the security required on or before the date on which the period for which the security is to be given begins, he shall be committed to prison or, if he is already in prison, be detained there until such period expires, or until within such period he gives the security to the officer who made the order requiring it, or to the officer in charge of the jail in which he is detained, in which case he shall be forthwith discharged from prison.

(2) Imprisonment for failure to give security under section 24 or section 25 may be rigorous or simple as the officer requiring the security directs in each case.

29. When any person has suffered imprisonment for three years for failure to give security for his good behaviour under section 24 or section 25, he shall be released and shall not again be required to give security unless a fresh order is passed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

30. (1) Any person who has, under the provisions of section 24 or section 25, given security, or been imprisoned for failure to give security, may be brought before the Superintendent if, on the expiry of the period for which security was required to be given, the Superintendent so directs.

(2) When the Superintendent thinks it necessary, for the purpose of preventing the commission of any offence affecting the human body or against property, to require security for a further period from any person so brought before him, he shall record a proceeding to that effect.

(3) The proceeding may be founded on the facts on which the original order to give security was founded, and it shall not be necessary to prove any fresh facts to justify an order to give security for a further period under this section; and such subsequent order, if passed, shall have the same effect and be enforced in the same manner as an order to give security under section 24 or section 25.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this section, no person shall suffer, for failure to give security under this Chapter, imprisonment for more than six years or, without the sanction of the Local Government, for more than three years.

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL RULES AS TO ARMS, AMMUNITION, OPIUM AND FORESTS.

31. (1) The Superintendent may fix the number of firearms and the quantity and description of ammunition which may be possessed by any clan or village, and may issue licenses, either to such clan or village collectively, or to any of the persons belonging thereto individually, to possess the firearms and ammunition specified in the licenses.

(2) All firearms for which licenses have been issued shall be stamped and entered in a register.

(3) The Superintendent may grant a license to any clan or village for the manufacture of gunpowder.

The Chin Hills Regulation, 1896.

(Chapter V.—*Special Rules as to Arms, Ammunition, Opium and Forests.*—Sections 32-34. Chapter VI.—*Rules regarding Taxes and Realization of Fines, etc.*—Sections 35-36. Chapter VII.—*Control.*—Sections 37-41.)

(4) Any person who, not being licensed or not belonging to any clan or village licensed in that behalf, possesses any firearms or ammunition, or who exports from the Chin Hills any firearms or ammunition, or who manufactures gunpowder, shall be punished, on conviction by a Magistrate, with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(5) With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Superintendent may direct that the foregoing sub-sections shall not apply to any tract or part of the Chin Hills, and may with the like sanction cancel any direction so made.

(6) The Superintendent may, by order in writing, prohibit all or any of the persons belonging to any clan or village from carrying *das*, spears and bows and arrows, or any of those weapons, in any tract, to be defined in the order, if he is of opinion that such prohibition is necessary to the peace of such tract. Such order shall specify the length of time during which it shall remain in force.

(7) Whoever disobeys a prohibition under sub-section (6) shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

VI of 1887.

32. No prosecution under the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, or any rule thereunder, shall be instituted against any Chin except with the sanction in writing of the Superintendent.

33. Whoever imports, cultivates, manufactures, possesses, sells or exports opium, ganja, bhang or charas in the Chin Hills shall be punished, on conviction by a Magistrate, with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

34. Whoever sells foreign fermented liquor or spirit to any Chin shall be punished, on conviction by a Magistrate, with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER VI.

RULES REGARDING TAXES AND REALIZATION OF FINES, ETC.

35. Taxes shall be levied on all clans and villages at such rates and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

36. An order for the payment of any fine or tax, or for the delivery of any property, or for the performance of any act, may be enforced (1) by the seizure of any moveable property or of any standing crops of the person against whom

such order is made, or, when the order is made against a clan or village or family of Chins, of any person belonging thereto, or (2), with the sanction of the Superintendent or of an Assistant Superintendent, by the simple imprisonment, for a term not exceeding one year, of the person against whom such order is made.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTROL.

37. No appeal shall lie against any order passed by a headman or by any officer acting under this Regulation.

38. (1) All headmen and all officers in the Chin Hills shall be subordinate to the Superintendent, who may revise any order passed by any such headman or officer, including an Assistant Superintendent specially empowered under section 11.

(2) The Local Government may revise any order passed under this Regulation.

39. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation—

(a) to regulate the procedure to be observed by officers acting under this Regulation;

(b) to prescribe the use of such forms, the submission of such reports and statements, and the maintenance of such records and registers as it may think necessary; and,

(c) generally, to carry into effect the purposes of this Regulation.

40. Except as provided in this Regulation, a decision passed, act done or order made under this Regulation shall not be called in question in any Civil or Criminal Court.

41. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, delegate to the Commissioner of any division in Upper Burma all or any of the powers conferred upon the Local Government by this Regulation, except the powers conferred by this section and by sections 1, 3, 5, 11, 12, 31, 35 and 39, and may, from time to time by a like notification, rescind or vary any such notification.

(2) When all or any of the powers of the Local Government have been delegated to the Commissioner of a division, the Local Government may revise any order passed by such Commissioner, except an order passed under section 10.

*The Chin Hills Regulation, 1896.**(The Schedule.—Enactments deemed applicable to Hill-Tribes.)*

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

ENACTMENTS DEEMED APPLICABLE TO HILL-TRIBES.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
		<i>1.—Acts.</i>	
Act V of 1843 . . .	Slavery . . .	So much as may from time to time be in force in Upper Burma.	
„ XVIII of 1850 . . .	Protection of Judicial Officers.	Ditto.	
„ XI of 1857 . . .	State Offences . . .	Ditto.	
„ XLV of 1860 . . .	Penal Code . . .	Ditto . . .	<p>In section 64 (as amended by subsequent enactments), for the first fifty-two words the words “In every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine” shall be substituted.</p> <p>In section 67, for the last forty-seven words the following shall be substituted, namely :</p> <p>“for any term not exceeding four months when the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding eight months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding twelve months in any other case.”</p> <p>After section 75 the following shall be added, namely :</p> <p>“75A. Notwithstanding anything in this Code or in any other law or enactment for the time being in force, a person convicted of any offence punishable under this Code or under any other law or enactment shall be punishable with fine in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable.”</p>
„ VI of 1864 . . .	Whipping . . .	Ditto . . .	<p>For section 6 the following shall be substituted, namely :</p> <p>“Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, a person convicted of any offence may be punished with whipping in lieu of, or in addition to, any other punishment to which he may be liable.”</p>
„ XIV of 1866 . . .	Post Office . . .	Ditto.	
„ I of 1868 . . .	General Clauses . . .	Ditto.	
„ I of 1872 . . .	Evidence . . .	Ditto.	
„ X of 1882 . . .	Criminal Procedure . . .	Sections 4 to 13, 17, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 42, 44, Chapter V, sections 68, 75, 79, 81, 82, 87, 89, Chapter IX, Chapter XIII, sections 177, 198, Chapter XVI, Chapter XVII, Chapter XIX, Chapter XX, Chapter XXI, Chapter	<p>For section 345 the following shall be substituted, namely :</p> <p>“Any offence may, with the permission of the Court by which the offence is triable, be compounded.”</p>

*The Chin Hills Regulation, 1896.**(The Schedule.—Enactments deemed applicable to Hill-Tribes.)*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
		1.—Acts—concluded.	
		XXII, sections 337, 343, 349, 350, 351, Chapter XXV, Chapter XXVI, sections 374, 379, Chapter XXVIII, Chapter XXIX, Chapter XXX, Chapter XXXI, Chapter XXXII, Chapter XXXIV, Chapter XLI, Chapter XLIII, sections 528, 531, 537, 540, 543, 545, 547, 555, 556 and 560.	
		Schedule II, except column 6.	
		Schedule III.	
		Schedule IV.	
Act I of 1887	General Clauses	So much as may from time to time be in force in Upper Burma.	
		2.—Regulations.	
Bengal Regulation III of 1818.	State Prisoners	So much as may from time to time be in force in Upper Burma.	
Regulation VI of 1887	Forests	Ditto.	
„ IX of 1887	Frontier Crossing	Ditto.	
„ XII of 1887	Rubies	Ditto.	
„ V of 1892	Criminal Justice	The whole, except sections I, II, VI, VII, IX, X, XVI and XVII of the Schedule.	
„ V of 1895	Ditto	The whole.	

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th August, 1896.

No. 607.—Mr. T. D. Beighton has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th May 1896.

MEDICAL.

The 11th August, 1896.

No. 684.—The services of Surgeon-Captain G. Bidie, I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties in those Provinces.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 11th August, 1896.

No. 765—187-4-F.—Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th instant.

Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Bengal Forest Circle during Mr. Wild's absence.

The 13th August, 1896.

No. 776—58-38-P.—With reference to the Bombay Government's Notification No. 6024 (Revenue), dated the 1st instant, Mr. C. M. Hodgson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, is transferred to Burma in the interests of the public service.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th August, 1896.

No. 1305-G.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 1309-G.—With reference to notification No. 2324-G., dated the 26th December, 1895, Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, Consul for the Netherlands at Karachi, has resumed charge of his office.

The 13th August, 1896.

No. 1324-G.—The services of Colonel E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 8th February, 1896.

No. 2189-F.—Sardar Sultan Ibrahim, Khan Bahadur, Native Assistant to the Political Officer for Dir and Swat, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, with effect from the 15th August, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 14th August, 1896.

No. 1330-G.—The following substantive promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, consequent on the appointment of Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and with effect from the 14th June, 1896:

Captain A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class. (Captain Pinhey will continue to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and as Political Agent in Baghelkhand.)

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class. (Mr. Clarke will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.)

Captain C. A. Kembell, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class. (Captain Kembell will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.)

Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class. (Captain Minchin will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.)

No. 2588-1. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1977-1., dated the 8th May, 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the rules published with the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 597, dated the 22nd May, 1896, shall be in force in the Cantonment of Baroda.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th August, 1896.

No. 3498-Gl.—Mr. C. H. Holford, Superintendent of the 1st grade, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, *vice* Mr. A. F. Ashton, and is posted to the charge of the Upper Division of the Internal Branch of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

The 14th August, 1896.

No. 3515-Gl.—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of July 1896 are notified:

With effect from the 13th July 1896,—

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 15th July 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. A. Robertson,—

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th July 1896,—

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to Class II, Mr. H. G. H. Keene to revert to Class III,

Mr. R. T. Howe to revert to Class IV,

Mr. J. F. Williamson to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 20th July 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. H. Michael,—

Mr. J. P. Bedford to officiate in Class I,
Mr. H. G. H. Keene to officiate in Class II,

Mr. R. T. Howe to officiate in Class III,
Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 22nd July 1896,—

Mr. D. J. Burbridge to officiate in Class III,

Mr. R. T. Howe to revert to Class IV,

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 24th July 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. H. G. Tomkins,—

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

No. 3516-GI.—The following substantive appointments are made in the Postal Department in consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr. G. J. Hynes :

Mr. K. J. Badshah to be Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, and

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson to be Postmaster General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but to continue to officiate as Postmaster General, Bengal.

No. 3518-GI.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Deputy Auditor General, in the Notification in this Department No. 3281-GI., dated 31st July 1896, is extended by fifteen days.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th August, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Infantry.

No. 904.—Surgeon-Lieutenant T. E. Watson, M.B., Madras Medical Establishment, to be officiating medical officer, *vice* Surgeon-Captain C. A. Johnston, on furlough. Dated 30th July 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 905.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect

from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenants—

George Duncan Campbell, Welsh Regiment, wing officer, Hong Kong Regiment,—10th November 1894.

George Geoffrey Prendergast Humphreys, Welsh Regiment, officiating wing officer, 27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry,—19th June 1895.

Second-Lieutenants Campbell and Humphreys will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the 10th November 1894 and 19th June 1895, respectively, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 906.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenants—

Howard Alaric Gib, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—30th November 1894.

Frederick Charles Tregear, West India Regiment, officiating wing officer, 16th (the Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—11th December 1894.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonments of Meean Meer, Umballa and Nowshera, respectively, the provisions of section 70 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891) for the punishment of evasion of payment of octroi, subject to the following modifications, namely, that the expressions "municipality" and "committee" in the said section so extended shall be deemed to refer to the "Cantonment" and "Cantonment Committee" of Meean Meer, Umballa or Nowshera as the case may be.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 908.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"*London Gazette*," dated the 17th July 1896, pages 4094 and 4095.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 17th July, 1896.

* * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels :

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Salmon, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 12th January 1896.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Reginald Haugh Light is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army. Dated 3rd December 1895.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Walter Scott Peat, Bombay Cavalry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 23rd June 1896.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. A. Durand, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army as Military Secretary to the Right Hon'ble V. A., Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Dated 27th April 1896.

* * * * *

Deputy-Assistant Commissary William Frederick Lyon, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 9th April 1895.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 909.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain William Charles Pollard,—14th August 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Major-General.

Surgeon-Colonel Henry Cook, M.D., *vice* Surgeon-Major-General P. S. Turnbull, M.D., retired. Dated 2nd March 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 910.—Sub-Conductor William Symons to be Conductor, and Sergeant James Bishop to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st April 1896, *vice* Conductor William Duley, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 911.—The promotion of Sergeant James Henry Collins, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to the rank of Sub-Conductor, notified in G. G. O. No. 796 of 1896, is hereby cancelled.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

No. 912.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are

admitted into the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 1st July 1896:

Lambert Kenneth Rodriguez.
George Benjamin Croning.
Edward Jullian Christopher Pereira.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 913.—8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Makbul Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Diwan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1896.

Jemadar Net Ram to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Sudha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganesh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th October 1895.

Jemadar Sankar Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Gokul Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmed Nur Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th October 1895.

Kot-Dafadar Sher Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Fatch Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th December 1895.

No. 914.—and Regiment of Bombay Lancers—

Jemadar Wali Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Shaikh Abdullah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th June 1896.

No. 915.—20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own, Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Ali Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Alim Khan, *Khan Sahib*, deceased, with effect from the 7th January 1896.

No. 916.—21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Bhup Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Udham Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Basawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th April 1896.

No. 917.—25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Sandhya Das to be Subadar and Havildar Purusottam to be Jemadar, *vice* Nil Kanth, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1896.

No. 918.—1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—

Jemadar Kalu Dura to be Subadar, *vice* Bahadur Sing Allea, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 919.—1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—

Subadar Parsu Khattri, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Kulbir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 920.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas French-Mullen, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th August 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 921.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List have been awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th June 1896 :

Sergeant Henry Edward Lofts, Military Works Department.

First class Sergeant Instructor Edward Henry Franklin, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

First class Sergeant Instructor Holland Turton, Calcutta Light Horse.

First class Sergeant Instructor Henry Heyden, Cossipore Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Staff Sergeant Farrier Robert Chivas, Subordinate Veterinary Department.

First class Sergeant Instructor (Color-Sergeant) Robert Edwards, Rohilkund Volunteer Rifle Corps.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 922.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Ernest Horsford Bingley, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 923.—*and Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant G. H. LeMaistre resigns his commission.

Second-Lieutenant H. A. F. Currie resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 924.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Brevet-Colonel N. Arnott, R.E.	Chief Engineer, class III .	Chief Engineer, class I .	Permanent . .	12th June 1896.
Brevet-Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I, and Chief Engineer, class III, <i>temporary</i> .	Chief Engineer, class III .	Permanent . .	
Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Garwood, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Permanent . .	
Lieutenant-Colonel R. O. Lloyd, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Permanent . .	
Major and Brevet-Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, class II, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending class III.	Permanent . .	
Brevet-Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Chief Engineer, class II .	Chief Engineer, class I .	Temporary . .	26th June 1896.
Brevet-Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E.	Chief Engineer, class III .	Chief Engineer, class II .	Temporary . .	12th June 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class III .	Temporary . .	
Major and Brevet-Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class II, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Temporary . .	
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Temporary . .	20th June 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending class III.	Temporary . .	

No. 925.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant E. Highway, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, with effect from the 11th May 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 50.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the date specified:

To be an Assistant Engineer.

Joseph George Yates,—13th June 1896.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 51.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India,

Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Assistant Engineer James H. Nutter, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 52.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified:

To be Engineers.

Assistant Engineer A. Bonny, Royal Indian Marine,—20th June 1896.

Assistant Engineer J. Lush, Royal Indian Marine,—19th July 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 53.—Commander M. Bean, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th October 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th August, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 8th and the 14th August 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
British Service	Lieutenant-General Sir W. K. Elles, K.C.B.	5th August 1896	Naini Tal.		
Indian Staff Corps (Meywar Bhil Corps).	Lieutenant M. G. Young	25th July 1896	Kherwara.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 8th and the 14th August 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Percy Bosworth Hancock.(a)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment.	10th February 1896.	Intestate	Rs. a. p. 552 11 10	...	13th October 1896.

(a) Next-of-kin,—Father—Colonel G. E. Hancock, England.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th August, 1896.

No. 341.—Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted temporarily to Class I, Grade 2 of that establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May 1896.

The 11th August, 1896.

No. 342.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 3, dated 3rd January 1896, which relates to the transfer of Mr. J. H. White, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the establishment under the Director General of Railways, is hereby cancelled.

No. 343.—Mr. J. G. Maclean, Traffic Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, until further orders.

The 14th August, 1896.

No. 346.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway.

No. 347.—It is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council has accorded sanction, in Despatch No. 21 Railway, dated 5th March 1896, to an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,82,98,137 of the cost of construction of the section of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway from Myohoung, the junction 4 miles south of Mandalay, to the Salween river, a length of 224 miles.

No. 348.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Assam, is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 23rd June 1896, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. L. Monk.

The 12th August, 1896.

No. 344.—The following is published for general information :

Circular No. 4 Ry., dated Simla, the 29th July, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Rules relating to the packing and testing of cylinders or flasks containing liquefied carbonic acid gas.

Read—

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 281-T., dated 3rd July 1895.

Letters from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, No. P. W. 1658, dated 1st November 1895, and No. P. W. 422, dated 27th March 1896, enclosing reports by the Board of Trade and by the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State, to consider the question of the conveyance by railway of compressed gas in cylinders.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 46 Railway, dated the 9th June 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—Liquid carbonic acid gas has been excluded from the item "gas, compressed" in the list of goods declared dangerous in rule 14 of Part II of the open line general rules of 1895, provided the gas is secured "in wrought iron cylinders or solid drawn steel flasks without seam or join, certified by competent authority to withstand a pressure of 250 atmospheres (3,750 lbs.)."

2. Owing to the bursting of a cylinder while being transhipped at the Amritsar Station on the North Western railway, the question of issuing revised

directions in regard to the packing and testing of cylinders and flasks containing liquefied carbonic acid gas has been under careful consideration, and the set of rules accompanying this circular has been drawn up.

These rules have not been finally decided upon as certain points are still under reference to the Secretary of State; but as they have been formulated under the advice of experts in consultation with those engaged in the trade, it is improbable that they will undergo any very appreciable modification; and in order to avert the recurrence of an accident similar to that which occurred at Amritsar, the Government of India consider it essential, in the interests of the trade as well as for the safety of the public, that some clearly defined precautions should be adopted without further loss of time.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to sanction provisionally, with effect from 1st January 1897, the accompanying rules for adoption on open lines of all railways directly administered by Government, and desires that the administrations of other railways may also be moved to adopt the rules.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the circular and the accompanying rules be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted in the margin for information and guidance; also to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Baluchistan, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.
 The Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam.
 The Resident at Hyderabad.
 The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
 The Director General of Railways.
 The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

Enclosure to Government of India Circular No. 4 Railway, dated 29th July 1896.

Rules to regulate the carriage by rail in India of liquefied compressed carbonic acid gas in wrought iron cylinders or solid drawn steel flasks—

- (a) The cylinders or flasks used should be capable of enduring a test pressure of 3,750 lbs. per square inch without deformation, and should be re-annealed and re-tested after annealing every two years. By deformation it is to be understood that no sudden stretch occurs under testing in a water-jacket furnished with a gauge glass, and that the total external bulk of the cylinder or flask is not increased after test by more than 1 per cent.
- (b) The valve should be protected by an outer metal cap screwed on to the head of the cylinder or flask.
- (c) The cylinders or flasks should either be packed in separate boxes or be completely cased in a fibrous covering not less than half an inch thick.
- (d) The amount of gas to be filled in each cylinder or flask should not exceed two-thirds by weight of its water capacity.
- (e) The date, the letter "A. and R. T. 3,750 lbs.," and a mark indicating the firm and individual responsible for such annealing and re-testing are to be stamped on the neck or shoulder of each cylinder or flask in order to indicate the date of re-testing and re-annealing.
- (f) No consignment of compressed gas in cylinders or flasks should be accepted for carriage by rail unless the consignor has given a written declaration that the above rules have been complied with.
- (g) The Railway Administration should take every precaution against exposing the cylinders or flasks when charged with gas to excessive heat, either in wagons, or by exposure to the direct rays of the sun.

The 14th August, 1896.

No. 345.—The following is published for general information :

No. 640 R. T., dated Simla, the 12th August, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 869, dated the 30th July 1896, forwarding letter from the Managing Director, Bengal Provincial Railway Company, Limited, No. 1168, dated the 15th June 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Managing Director, Bengal Provincial Railway Company, has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, published under Public Works Department Notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st October 1896, the application to the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which are cited in the foregoing observations, in supersession of the rules now in force.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 8th, 1896.

A gradual and slight but probably important change of weather appears to have commenced over India during the week under review. During the first three days of the week the weather was largely controlled by a deepish cyclonic storm which formed at the head of the Bay and subsequently passed westward across the head of the Peninsula, but after the disappearance of this depression the distribution of pressure changed. Readings became lowest over the Punjab and a trough of low pressure was formed over the Gangetic Plain. At the same time the monsoon currents flowed more freely over the country, and the rainfall, though nowhere heavy, became somewhat more general, except over one important region. This region is Assam, Bengal and the lower part of the Gangetic Plain, and here only showery weather was experienced even under the changed conditions. With the more general rainfall the weather has been cooler and in most provinces the mean temperature of the week has been lower than usual.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, August 2nd.*—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over South-West Bengal, Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces, and a deepish depression was shown crossing the Orissa coast. The winds were cyclonic around this depression, and a strong monsoon was blowing across the west coast and the Peninsula. There had been heavyish rain on the Ganjam and Burma coasts, but only moderate rain in Bengal, Assam and Chota Nagpur. The Punjab had received favourable rain, while the Bombay current had given general rain to the west coast districts and to the central parts of India.

Monday, August 3rd.—The depression which was crossing the Orissa coast on the 2nd had reached the Central Provinces and was central near Jubbulpore. A rapid fall of pressure had occurred over the Central Provinces and a very rapid recovery over Bengal. Cyclonic winds prevailed around the storm, the easterly winds on its northern side blowing strongly. At the same time the monsoon on the west coast was increasing in force. A heavy downpour of rain was reported from the central parts of the country, Pachmarhi, Raipur and Seoni reporting over 5 inches. Heavy rain was also falling over the west coast districts. Favourable rain had occurred over Rajputana and the adjoining parts of the Punjab and of the North-Western Provinces. North-east India had only received light or moderate showers. The mean temperature was excessive over the Gangetic Plain and the western desert.

Tuesday, August 4th.—The depression had continued to move west-north-westward, and the barometer was falling over Gujarat. The storm had, however, nearly filled up and there had been a very rapid recovery of pressure over the central parts of the country. The winds were westerly over the Peninsula, southerly in the Central Provinces, variable over north-east India, and south-easterly up the Gangetic Plain. Heavy rain had fallen along the track of the storm, Mount Abu and Indore having received nearly 5 inches. The west coast districts had received moderately heavy rain. Moderate rain had fallen in Lower Burma, and showers in Upper Burma, Bengal, Assam and Bihar. Upper India had received only scattered showers.

Wednesday, August 5th.—The barometer had fallen again in Burma, but over India pressure was increasing. Gradients were slighter than usual, but the general distribution was assuming a more normal condition. The wind circulation was also fairly regular, though the Bay monsoon was abnormally light and the directions somewhat irregular. The general rainfall was lighter than of late. The Bay current had given light to moderate showers to North-Eastern and Northern India, and the Bombay current had given moderate rain to the west coast and central districts. The mean temperature was very low in Gujarat and in excess over the Punjab, but elsewhere the variations were small.

Thursday, August 6th.—Pressure changes were somewhat irregular and the general distribution was again fairly normal. Readings were lowest over the

Punjab, and a trough of low pressure extended south-eastward from the Punjab to Orissa. A southerly wind extended from the north of the Arabian Sea across Rajputana to the Punjab, while westerly winds prevailed across the Peninsula and easterly winds up the Gangetic Plain. The rainfall had again been moderate, but was fairly general, except in the extreme north-west. The mean temperature was excessive in the West Punjab and Upper Burma. Elsewhere the variations were small.

Friday, August 7th.—Pressure had risen briskly in the Punjab, but elsewhere the changes were generally slight. The low pressure area in the Punjab and the trough over the Gangetic Plain were, however, both less well defined. The winds were unchanged and the monsoon was not strong either over the Bay or on the west coast. There was very little rain over Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but elsewhere the rain, though only moderate, was fairly general. The mean temperature was very low on the Madras coast and in the east of the Punjab.

Saturday, August 8th.—Pressure had decreased briskly to rapidly over Northern India and conditions had again become more favourable. The barometer was lowest over the Punjab and the trough of low pressure was well marked. Calms prevailed over the Gangetic Plain and normal monsoon winds in other places. Moderate rain had fallen over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, and showers over Northern India, with the exception of the North-Western Provinces, where the weather remained dry. The mean temperature was excessive over the Gangetic Plain and was low over the Madras coast districts and the East Punjab.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions call for little remark this week. The extension of showery weather to the Punjab caused a collapse of the heat which has prevailed over that province for some time, and perhaps the most noticeable feature in the temperature conditions has been the steady slight excess over the North-Western Provinces caused by the deficiency of the rainfall over the Gangetic Plain.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	August 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	-1'0	-2'2	-1'6	+0'8	+1'0	+0'5	-0'6	-0'4
Bengal and Assam	+1'1	-0'7	-1'4	0	+0'5	+1'3	+1'5	+0'3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2'3	+0'3	+0'7	-0'1	+0'6	-0'7	+3'7	+1'0
Punjab	+0'5	-4'9	-2'1	-0'3	+1'6	-1'0	-2'3	-1'2
Bombay	-0'7	-0'7	-2'0	-0'4	+0'2	+0'5	+0'5	-0'4
Central Provinces and Berar	-3'0	-3'2	-3'9	-0'7	+0'1	-0'8	+1'3	-1'5
Central India and Gujarat	-0'5	-0'3	-2'2	-4'3	-1'3	-1'4	+1'0	-1'3
Sind and Rajputana	-0'1	+0'4	+1'9	-2'0	-2'4	-3'4	-0'7	-0'9
Madras	-0'8	-2'0	-1'4	+0'5	+0'7	-1'5	-2'2	-1'0
Mean for whole of India	-0'2	-1'5	-1'3	-0'7	+0'1	-0'7	+0'2	-0'6

The mean temperature of the week for the whole country was $\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$ below the normal average. The provincial variations show a slight excess for the week in the North-Western Provinces, a slight deficiency in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Central India and Madras, and about normal temperatures elsewhere.

The following were the highest temperatures throughout India recorded on each day :

August 2nd	107'9°	at Jacobabad.
" 3rd	106'4°	" "
" 4th	103'4°	" "
" 5th	103'4°	" Mooltan.
" 6th	105'0°	" Peshawar.
" 7th	107'0°	" "
" 8th	102'4°	" Mooltan.

Rain.—As mentioned above, the rainfall distribution of the early part of the week was similar to that which prevailed over India during several preceding weeks, *vis.*, heavy rain around the north-west of the Bay, across the head of the Peninsula, over the central parts of the country, and over the west coast districts, and light scattered rainfall elsewhere. This distribution of rain was attributable to the passage westward of a cyclonic storm from the head of the Bay into the Central Provinces and when this disturbance disappeared, which it did about the middle of the week, more normal conditions of pressure were established, and the rainfall instead of being concentrated in particular localities became more general and the rainfall area more extensive. Hence, as the concluding table shows, rain was received during the week in all the provinces of India, though it was only in the localities affected by the abnormal conditions created by the storm in the early part of the week, that the fall was markedly excessive. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. In every one of the rainfall divisions effective rain was received during the week, the amount of the average actual fall ranging from 0·23 inch in Madras (South), 0·30 inch in Bihar (North), 0·50 inch in the Punjab (West) and 0·54 inch in the North-Western Provinces (Submontane) to 9·91 inches in Tenasserim, 9·84 inches in Arakan and 9·16 inches in the Konkan. Ordinarily the rainfall of the present week ranges from 0·36 inch in Madras (South) and 0·41 inch in the Punjab (West) to 9·78 inches in Tenasserim and 9·04 inches in Arakan; so that as regards the main features of the distribution, the actual and normal average rainfall agree fairly well. But, as the third column of the table shows, there were large local variations in the amount of fall. Of the fifty-six divisions giving variations, thirty-two exhibited an excess of rain during the week and twenty-four a deficiency. The area of deficient rainfall included all the Bengal and Assam divisions, except Orissa, all the North-Western Provinces divisions, the Hill division of the Punjab and Madras Central and South divisions. In the case of the East Coast (North (a)) the report has not been received, probably owing to an interruption in telegraphic communication. In all other parts of India, except the divisions given above, the rainfall was in excess. The principal cases of deficiency were 4·86 inches in the Assam Hills, 4·00 inches in North Bengal, 2·85 inches in North Bihar and 2·52 inches in East Bengal. The most marked cases of excess were 4·11 inches in the east of the Central Provinces, 3·48 inches in Malabar and 3·24 inches in the Konkan. Hence, while the area of excessive and of deficient rainfall was similar in the present, to that reported in the last week, the amount of the excess and of the deficiency was less, a change due to the alteration in the general weather conditions, which occurred about the middle of the week.

The three concluding columns give the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the actual and normal total rainfall from the 31st of May to date. In the following divisions the rainfall of the season has been about normal, *i. e.*, has varied by less than 20 per cent from the average :—Tenasserim, Central Burma, Arakan, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, the North-Western Provinces (West and Hills), the Punjab (South-East, Central, Hills and North), Malabar, the Konkan, Berar, the Central Provinces (Central), Central India and the east of Rajputana, the East Coast (North), Hyderabad (South), the East Coast (Central) and Madras (South). In the following divisions the rainfall has been short, *vis.*, East Bengal, all the Assam divisions, North Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Bihar (South and North), Oudh (South and North), the North-Western Provinces (East, Central and Submontane), the Punjab (South, Submontane and West), Madras (Central) and the East Coast (South). The abnormal deficiency exceeds 30 per cent in the Assam Hills, North Bengal, North Bihar, Oudh, the Central and Submontane East divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (South and West) and East Coast (South).

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week :—Belin (Thaton) 13·49 inches, Kurseong (Darjeeling) 15·5 inches, Pathankote (Gurdaspur) 13·03 inches, Palampur (Kangra) 16·26 inches, Beltangady (South Kanara) 17·76 inches, Saugor (Shimoga) 13·76 inches, Siddapur (North Kanara) 22·53 inches, Bovda (Kolhapur) 26·12 inches, Takoli (Bhandara) 13·83 inches, Nirsingarh (Bhopal) 14·55 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8TH, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 31ST TO AUGUST 8TH, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in Inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to August 8th.	Excess or de- fect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	9'91	9'78	+ 0'13	106'28	100'21	+ 6
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	6'75	5'23	+ 1'52	60'39	48'99	+ 23
	3. Central Burma	3'58	3'65	- 0'07	26'98	30'90	- 13
	4. Upper Burma	0'83	?	?	14'69	?	?
	5. Arakan	9'84	9'04	+ 0'80	110'05	112'49	- 2
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	2'24	4'76	- 2'52	35'84	45'47	- 21
	7. Assam (Surma)	5'34	6'84	- 1'50	42'41	54'77	- 23
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	1'51	6'37	- 4'86	45'63	71'13	- 36
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	1'86	3'59	- 1'73	25'15	35'20	- 29
	10. Deltaic Bengal	2'21	3'07	- 0'86	27'03	27'03	0
	11. Central Bengal	1'19	2'81	- 1'62	23'69	26'50	- 11
	12. North Bengal	0'73	4'73	- 4'00	29'14	47'15	- 38
	13. Bengal (Hills)	6'55	7'79	- 1'24	54'80	74'08	- 26
	14. Orissa	4'37	2'63	+ 1'74	40'96	25'67	+ 60
	15. Chota Nagpur	2'22	3'42	- 1'20	36'31	26'91	+ 35
	16. Bihar (South)	0'64	2'80	- 2'16	10'14	22'16	- 27
	17. Do. (North)	0'30	3'15	- 2'85	17'55	25'13	- 30
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	1'31	2'52	- 1'21	15'14	20'39	- 26
	19. Oudh (South)	1'01	2'78	- 1'77	11'28	19'24	- 41
	20. Do. (North)	1'19	3'01	- 1'82	13'88	20'90	- 34
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	1'25	2'30	- 1'05	12'60	18'42	- 32
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	1'68	1'78	- 0'10	14'73	13'97	+ 5
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0'54	2'81	- 2'27	13'07	21'98	- 41
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	2'52	3'20	- 0'68	19'17	24'01	- 20
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	3'24	3'92	- 0'68	24'36	25'41	- 4
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	2'73	1'47	+ 1'26	11'97	12'38	- 3
	27. Do. (South)	2'47	1'21	+ 1'26	5'13	8'22	- 38
	28. Do. (Central)	2'79	1'58	+ 1'21	7'07	8'20	- 14
	29. Do. (Submontane)	2'55	2'14	+ 0'41	11'30	14'83	- 24
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	5'28	5'39	- 0'11	30'98	37'29	- 17
	31. Do. (North)	1'90	1'39	+ 0'51	6'41	7'19	- 11
	32. Do. (West)	0'50	0'41	+ 0'09	2'40	3'88	- 38
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	8'21	4'73	+ 3'48	76'33	71'63	+ 7
	34. Madras (South-Central)	1'26	1'20	+ 0'06	16'88	12'68	+ 33
	35. Coorg	7'70	5'88	+ 1'82	116'02	70'63	+ 51
	36. Mysore	1'08	1'30	+ 0'32	19'11	14'07	+ 36
	37. Konkan	0'16	5'92	+ 3'24	93'21	79'33	+ 17
	38. Bombay Deccan	2'19	1'04	+ 1'15	24'42	14'24	+ 71
	39. Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0'90	0'06	+ 0'24	19'55	10'69	+ 83
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	2'13	1'62	+ 0'51	18'32	19'97	- 9
	42. Central Provinces (West)	4'61	1'87	+ 2'74	28'35	22'80	+ 24
	43. Ditto (Central)	5'00	3'20	+ 1'79	35'34	31'19	+ 13
	44. Ditto (East)	7'65	3'54	+ 4'11	51'65	29'11	+ 77
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	4'57	2'12	+ 2'45	36'45	27'93	+ 31
	46. Kathiawar	1'67	0'98	+ 0'69	17'28	13'20	+ 31
	47. Sind	0'99	0'46	+ 0'53	4'40	3'55	+ 24
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	1'36	0'26	+ 1'10	2'52	1'63	+ 55
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	4'69	2'24	+ 2'45	22'79	22'39	+ 2
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	2'78	1'69	+ 1'09	15'12	16'04	- 6
	51. Rajputana (West)	1'60	0'70	+ 0'90	8'89	7'07	+ 26
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	2'11	1'37	+ 0'74	14'48	12'88	+ 12
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	? 0	4'27	?- 4'27	72'55	31'36	?- 22
	53. Hyderabad (South)	2'47	1'36	+ 1'11	8'88	11'02	- 19
	54. Madras (Central)	1'04	1'19	- 0'15	5'30	7'43	- 22
	55. East Coast (Central)	1'53	0'91	+ 0'62	8'11	7'80	+ 4
	56. Ditto (South)	1'55	1'18	+ 0'37	4'11	6'92	- 41
	57. Madras (South)	0'23	0'36	- 0'13	3'18	2'70	+ 18

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 13th August, 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 8th August.*—The rainfall was heavy on the West Coast. Moderate and seasonable rain elsewhere, though the falls were light in parts of the Deccan, Central and Southern districts. Heavy floods in the Godavery and Kistna. The floods in the Cauvery have subsided. The water-supply is still insufficient and more rain is needed in many districts. Sowings are retarded in many districts for want of rain. The standing crops are fair, but need rain in several districts. The crops have been damaged by floods in the large rivers. Pasture is still scarce in many districts, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are slightly dearer, except in the Deccan.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th August.*—Rain fell throughout the Presidency and the fall was generally good. More rain is required in Ratnagiri, Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar; and urgently in Sholapur and Bijapur. Sowing of the early crops continues in six, and transplantation in four, districts, but it is retarded in two districts by excessive rain. The standing crops have been damaged by rats, locusts and grasshoppers, and are suffering for want of water in Sindh and are withering in Sholapur; otherwise the crops are good except where damaged by excessive rain or floods. Preparations for the late crops are progressing in Sholapur. Fodder is insufficient in Shikarpur and Sholapur. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in Sholapur and Ratnagiri. Prices are normal except in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th August.*—There was rain all over the Province during the week, but except in the south it was very scanty. More rain is urgently required for the transplanting of winter rice. In Bihar and in parts of North Bengal it is reported that the transplantation of paddy is stopped and the autumn crops are withering. Rain is urgently required there. The early rice and jute are being harvested in some districts. The steeping of jute is retarded for want of water. Indigo manufacture is going on. The price of common rice is almost stationary. A further report from Noakhali shows that the state of things in the island of Sandip is better than was anticipated, and what little distress has occurred there is being met. The floods in Orissa are subsiding. The damage done to the crops is not yet known, but most of the early rice, it is reported, has probably been destroyed.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th August.*—Good and general rain has fallen, but more is urgently needed in several districts, especially in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and in parts of Oudh. Prospects have improved in places where there has been sufficient rain and are now good in Bundelkhand; elsewhere the crops are suffering from drought and agricultural operations are retarded. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, August 8th, were: Banda 2,699, Hamirpur 3,543, Jhansi 535, Jalaun 1,923, Hardoi 15,594—total 24,294; of

these 941 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 10,257 persons were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. In the Hardoi district, probably owing to the prolonged drought which suspended agricultural employment, there has been a marked increase of numbers on relief works which have been expanded to meet the necessity of the case. There has since been favourable rain. Supplies are sufficient everywhere except in the Bulandshahr district. Fodder is reported deficient in the Fatehpur, Rai Bareli and Bara Banki districts. Prices are still high and are rising generally.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th August.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Peshawar. Ploughings for, and sowings of, the autumn crops still continue. Weeding is in progress in Jullundur. Maize and rice sowings have been completed in Amritsar. Sowings of rice are awaiting sufficient rain in Sialkot. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops in many districts, but more rain is still wanted. The standing crops are generally reported to be in good condition. The crops on land not favoured with rain in Lahore are below average. The crops are average in Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Prospects are said to be good in most districts. The stock of grain is average in Peshawar, but it is only up to requirements in Ferozepore. The sugarcane crop has been damaged by insects in Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition, and their condition is improving in Hissar and Gujranwala. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore, Rawal Pindi and Gujranwala, but the scarcity is being removed by the springing up of green grass owing to the recent monsoon rains. Prices are rising in Peshawar and are high elsewhere. The number of persons employed on relief works in the Sharakpur tahsil of the Lahore district is 230.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 12th August.*—The rainfall of the week was irregular, with light rain in Nimar, Sambalpur and the Satpura districts, moderate rain in Hoshangabad and the Nagpur country, but heavy and continuous rain in the north of the Provinces and in Raipur and Bilaspur. In the cotton-growing districts the soil is too wet for hoeing, and weeding operations are in consequence much retarded. A break would be of great benefit. The prospects of the standing crops are generally favourable, but damage to the crops is reported to have been occasioned by floods or insects in some tracts. The land is being prepared for the spring sowings in Seoni and Wardha. Prices are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th August.*—In Lower Burma ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue. Floods have done damage in parts of Amherst, Thaton and Tavoy. In Upper Burma cultivation of the wet-weather main paddy crop continues in the northern districts, but more rain is wanted. Little or no rain fell in the dry zone, and large areas are unploughed for want of rain in Minbu and Magwe. The early paddy, cotton and sessamum crops have withered in parts of Meiktila and Minbu and are withering in parts of Myingyan, Yamethin and in the Myotha and Myinmu townships of Sagaing. Agricultural operations are at a standstill in Shwebo. The reduction of the *thathameda* rate by half may be necessary in the Mayagan township. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon and Thayetmyo, but it has risen largely in Amherst, Tharrawaddy and Shwebo and slightly in Tounghoo, Henzada and Pakokku.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th August.*—The weather is hot. Rain is wanted in almost all districts. Transplanting of late rice is retarded for want of

rain. Prospects of tea are fair. The condition of cattle is good, except in Cachar and Lakhimpur. Fodder is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12th August.*—**MYSORE.**—Rainfall good in parts of Kadur and Shimoga. The standing crops are in good condition. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* has been sown in parts of five districts. Prices have risen in Mysore and Shimoga.

COORG.—Rainfall good. Transplanting of rice continues. The prospects of the season are fair. Fodder and water for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th August.*—**BERAR.**—The weather is cool. Light showers continue. The crop prospects are generally favourable. Breaking up of land for the winter crops is in progress. Sowings of the autumn crops are almost completed. Weeding operations are well advanced. Fodder and water are ample. The price of *jowar (Sorghum vulgare)* has risen in the Darwha taluk; elsewhere prices are steady.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall good. Sowing of the autumn crops continues and sowing of irrigated areas is also in progress. Prices are almost stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th August.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week, but more rain is still wanted in a few districts of Gwalior. Agricultural operations have been completed in Malwa and are in progress in other Agencies. The crops are good in all Agencies. Agricultural stock are in indifferent condition in Baghelkhand and in some districts of Gwalior, but are fairly good elsewhere. Pasturage is good and sufficient everywhere except in a few districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Baghelkhand and Malwa and are rising in two districts of Gwalior; elsewhere prices are normal. The numbers employed on relief works were: Gwalior 3,356, Bundelkhand 2,822, Baghelkhand 1,020 and Goona 367. The numbers on gratuitous relief were: Gwalior 5, Bundelkhand 2,024 and Baghelkhand 1,231.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th August.*—The rainfall was good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in the north-western parganas of Jaisalmer where no rain has fallen yet. The standing crops and agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient except in Tonk. Prices of food-grains are rising in one State and falling in six; elsewhere prices are steady. The numbers employed on relief works during the week were: Sironj, Tonk State, 360, Bikanir 3,389, Jaisalmer 400. On gratuitous relief: Sironj, Tonk State, 25, Bikanir 613, Jaisalmer 33. The numbers in the previous week in Sironj were 411 and 178 respectively.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 11th August.*—Rainfall moderate. The prospects of the autumn crops are excellent. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 12th August.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th August.*—A few light showers have fallen and the weather continues sultry. Prospects are good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Official Publishing Publisher at Simla.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th August, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2222 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 8th August 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>No. 269 of 1896.—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Lucknow, for a water-lift.</p> | <p>trical engineer, of 24 Via Sant Anselmo, Turin, for improvements in and relating to the distribution of alternating currents.</p> |
| <p>No. 270 of 1896.—George Walshe, retired warrant officer, Grant road, Bombay, for an improved reply envelope for letters.</p> | <p>No. 276 of 1896.—Adolf Gutensohn, metallurgist, of London, for an improved process for the disintegration of quartz and similar minerals.</p> |
| <p>No. 271 of 1896.—William Smith Dawson, accountant to the Goosery cotton mills Co., Ltd., of Goosery, Howrah, for a bottle, to be known as "Dawson's patent bottle."</p> | <p>No. 277 of 1896.—John Foster Stephenson, reservoir superintendent, of Cranmore street, Glenferrie, Hawthorn, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved apparatus for automatically removing solid matter from liquids.</p> |
| <p>No. 272 of 1896.—Hugh Jorwerth Roberts, M. I. MECH. E., Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd., Howrah, for a baling press.</p> | <p>No. 278 of 1896.—Henry Bingham, dentist, of Ascot Vale, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in bicycle and like tyres.</p> |
| <p>No. 273 of 1896.—Nobin Chandra Mukerji, zemindar, of Janai, 9-1, Arpooly lane, Calcutta, for a silk winding machine.</p> | <p>No. 279 of 1896.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, residing at Ahmedabad, in the Bombay presidency, for a device for locking permanent-way switches.</p> |
| <p>No. 274 of 1896.—Herman Frasc, manufacturer, of Euclid avenue, corner Kennard street, in the city of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and state of Ohio, for improvements in mining gold and similar metals.</p> | <p>No. 280 of 1896.—William Naylor, mechanical engineer, Dykes & Co., coach builders, Calcutta, for an invention to be known as "Naylor's patent bottle and trade mark protector," the protection of bottles, their contents, and trade marks.</p> |
| <p>No. 275 of 1896.—Galileo Ferraris, professor of electrical technology at the Industrial Museum, of 26 Via Venti Settembre, Turin, and Riccardo Arno, elec-</p> | |

No. 221 of 1896.—James Thompson, mechanical engineer, Morarji Goculdas Mills, residing at Parel, Bombay, and Vishnu Vamana Sohoni,

mechanical engineer, residing at Zaubas Wadi Thakordwar, Girgaum, Bombay, for improvements in humidifiers.

No. 2223 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 254 of 1895.—George Mitchell, consulting engineer, of 47, Victoria street, Westminster, for a new or improved process for the treatment and refining of vegetable oils, during, or subsequent to their expression from nuts, beans, seeds and the like. (Specification filed 5th August 1896.)

No. 397 of 1895.—Walter Francis Reid, civil engineer, of Fieldside, Addlestone, Surrey, and Edward John Vavasour Earle, merchant, of 119, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in nitro-compounds. (Specification filed 4th August 1896.)

No. 413 of 1895.—Anna Marie Douglas, of Dalkeith house, Leamington, in the county of Warwick, for improvements in bedsteads for invalids and in the appliances connected therewith. (Specification filed 4th August 1896.)

No. 414 of 1895.—Watkin Hall, A.M. INST. C.E., of Croft cottage, Great Crosby, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in or appertaining to apparatus for raising railway and other window sashes. (Specification filed 3rd August 1896.)

No. 416 of 1895.—Fredrik Ljungstrom, mechanic, Stockholm,

Sweden, for mechanism for changing the point of application of the load on treadles and levers. (Specification filed 3rd August 1896.)

No. 12 of 1896.—George Sinclair, boiler maker of Albion boiler works, Leith, in the county of Mid Lothian, North Britain, for improvements in apparatus for superheating steam or for heating boiler feed water. (Specification filed 4th August 1896.)

No. 13 of 1896.—Christiand Schweitzer, engineer, of Einville (Meurthe and Moselle) in the republic of France, for improvements in or connected with flour mills. (Specification filed 5th August 1896.)

No. 17 of 1896.—Ram Chund, head draftsman, office of Executive Engineer, Multan, Canals division, for an improved alarm lock. (Specification filed 27th June 1896.)

No. 19 of 1896.—Frank Sidebotham Rippin-gille, manufacturer, of Plume street, Aston, in the county of Warwick, for improvements relating to wheels or pulleys for guiding driving ropes and for other like purposes. (Specification filed 4th August 1896.)

No. 106 of 1896.—Jules Amédée Allagnon and Gaston Jules Allagnon, manufacturers, both

of 155, Avenue Rouget de l'Isle, Vitry Sur Seine, France, for improvements in cigarette making machines. (Specification filed 23rd July 1896.)

No. 179 of 1896.—Theodore William Hickson, mechanic, of Point

Nepean road, Brighton, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in a combination handle and support for cans and cases. (Specification filed 4th August 1896.)

No. 2224 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 48 of 1890.—Henry Aland, engineer, of 73, Roupell street, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in the construction of rotary fans for producing or inducing currents of air, for blowing, ventilating and other analogous purposes. (From 19th August 1896 to 18th August 1897.)

No. 119 of 1890.—Carl Albert Roepke, watchmaker, of Manchester, for improvements in musical boxes. (From 1st September 1896 to 31st August 1897.)

No. 239 of 1890.—Carl Linde, mechanical engineer, of Hilda Strasse, Wiesbaden, in the German empire, for an improved method of refrigerating and drying air. (From 14th September 1896 to 13th September 1897.)

No. 223 of 1891.—Sham Lall, by occupation mahajan, inhabitant of Mahalla Chaylital,

Muhanpur, in thana Alumgunge, Patna, for an oblong perforator for manufacturing perforated iron, brass or zinc sheets with oblong holes for the refraction of linseed. (From 24th August 1896 to 23rd August 1897.)

No. 14 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer, and patent agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for a nut cutter, principally intended for cutting betel nuts into fine threads or strings. (From 4th August 1896 to 3rd August 1897.)

No. 17 of 1892.—Christian Ludwig Melosch, millowner and dealer in rice, of Chetla Hât, pargana Magurah, Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal, for an invention for cleaning and polishing rice. (From 16th August 1896 to 15th August 1897.)

No. 2225 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

No. 75 of 1890.—Robert Hudson's invention for improvements in combined sleepers and chairs for railways. (Specification filed 3rd May 1892.)

No. 101 of 1891.—Thomas Pink's invention for apparatus for acknowledging and recording payments. (Specification filed 5th May 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

*Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 30th June, 1896.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hinda charitra Sangraha (Kanarese History of India).	Kanarese	M. S. Puttanna and M. B. Sreenivasa Iyengar.	History	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	The Printer:—The Carlton Press.	15th June, 1896.	204	Demy 12 mo.	6th edition.	6,000	Printed.	o 5	M. S. Puttanna and M. B. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Bangalore City and Kolar.	20th June, 1896.	A fairly good book but there are too many details, names, and dates given to make it useful for schools.

II.—In the Vernaculars spoken in the Province.

BANGALORE,

The 3rd August, 1896.

K. D. ERSKINE, Captain,
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

AHMEDABAD.—The Hysoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Book-sellers.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOOREE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.
RAJPOOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Assam. | 7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies. |
| 2. Atlas of India. | 8. Central Provinces. |
| 3. Bengal Presidency. | 9. India and Adjacent Countries. |
| 4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Nizam's Dominions. | 10. Madras Presidency. |
| 5. Bombay Presidency. | 11. N.-W. P. and Oudh. |
| 6. Burma. | 12. Punjab. |

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service*, except on cash payment.

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1896.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.						
Sheet No. 14	1"= 4 M.	1	40" x 27"	2 0	2 0	With additions to 1892.
Sheets Nos. 103 and 121	1"= 4 M.	2	40" x 27" each.	2 0 each.	2 0 each.	With additions to 1895.
Sheet No. 35 S. E.	1"= 4 M.	1	27" x 20"	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1891.
Sheets Nos. 38 N. W. and 114 N. W.	1"= 4 M.	2	27" x 20" each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	
Sheet No. 69 S. W.	1"= 4 M.	1	27" x 20"	0 12	0 12	With additions and corrections to 1891.
" " 70 N. E.	1"= 4 M.	1	27" x 20"	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1899.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
GUJRAT	1"=16 M.	1	32" x 27"	2 0	2 8	Without hills.
UPPER BURMA (1894)	1"=16 M.	2	40" x 27" each.	3 0	3 8	2nd Edition; with corrections to boundaries to October, 1895.
DISTRICT MAPS.						
HAZARIBAGH	1"= 4 M.	1	44" x 30"	2 0	2 4	With additions and corrections to roads to April, 1896.
MIRZAPUR	1"= 2 M.	6	40" x 27" each.	4 0	7 0	
NOAKHALI	1"= 4 M.	1	25" x 22"	1 0	1 4	With additions and corrections to boundaries and roads to February, 1896.
NOWGONG	1"= 4 M.	1	37" x 25"	1 0	1 4	With additions and corrections to November, 1893.
RAIPUR	1"= 4 M.	2	44" x 31" each.	2 0	2 8	With additions to March, 1892.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS
				Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
STANDARD MAPS.						
BENGAL—						
Sheet No. 293	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
BOMBAY—						
Sheet No. 309	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
BURMA (LOWER)—						
Sheets Nos. 272, 273, 419, and 423 . . .	1"= 1 M.	4	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
" " 225 N. E.-4, and S. E.-2 (Districts Prome and Toungoo) . . .	4"= 1 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheets Nos. 231 S. E.-4, and 279 S. W.-3 (District Hanthawaddy)	4"= 1 M.	2	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 272 S. W.-1, and 273 N. W.-2 (District Toungoo)	4"= 1 M.	2	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 277 S. W.-3, 278 N. W.-1, and N. W.-3 (Districts Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy)	4"= 1 M.	3	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheets Nos. 278 S. W.-1, S. W.-3, 279 N. W.-1, N. W.-3, and S. W.-1 (Districts Hanthawaddy and Pegu)	4"= 1 M.	5	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER SERIES—						
Sheet No. 23 S. E.	1"= 4 M	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—						
Sheet No. 17	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	} With additions and corrections to March, 1896.
Sheets Nos. 17 N. W. and 18 S. E.	2"= 1 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS, 1895	3"= 1 M.	4	34"×26" each.	3 0	4 0	With additions and corrections to roads to March, 1896.
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
DISTRICT GARHWAL (N.-W. P.)	1"=12 M.	1	14"×11"	0 6	...	Engraved.
" MIRZAPUR (")	1"=12 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" MEERUT (")	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" MORADABAD (")	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" MUTTRA (")	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" MUZAFFARNAGAR (")	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" PARTABGARH (")	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" SHAHJAHANPUR (")	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" BACKERGUNGE (Bengal)	1"= 8 M.	1	17"×13"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" BOGRA (")	1"= 8 M	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" PURNIA (")	1"= 8 M.	1	17"×13"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" RAJSHAHI (")	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" SUNDEEBANS (")	1"=16 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—concluded.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				<i>R a.</i>	<i>R a.</i>	
HOOGLHY RIVER, Sheets Nos. 1 and 2	2" = 1 M.	2	40" x 27" each.	1 8 each.	2 0 each.	
Javidi Hills Reserved Forests, Terupatur and Uttankarai Taluks, Salem District, Madras	4" = 1 M	8	40" x 27" each.	1 4	1 8	
<i>Published at the Dehra Office.</i>						
GENERAL MAPS.						
HAZARA AND ISAZAI EXPEDITIONS, Sheets Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (District Hazara and Indus Valley)	2" = 1 M.	3	40" x 28" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
STANDARD MAPS.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Sheets Nos 1 S E.-1, S. E.-2, S. E.-4, 4 S. E.-2, S. E.-4, (4 S. E.-3 and S. W.-4) in one; (4 S. W.-4 and 5 N. W.-2) in one, 5 N. E.-3, N. W.-1, S. W.-1, S. W.-3, (12 N. W.-1 and N. W.-2) in one, 10 N. W.-4, and S. W.-4 (District Nimar)	4" = 1 M	14	40" x 28" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 19 N E.-3 (Districts Hoshangabad and Betul)	4" = 1 M.	1	40" x 28"	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
Sheets Nos 19 S. E.-4 (2nd Edition), 20 S. E.-4; 26 N E.-2, S E.-3, N. W.-3, N. W.-4; (N E.-3 and S. E.-1) in one; S. W.-1 (2nd Edition), S. W.-2, S. W.-4; (27 N. W.-4 and N. W.-2) in one, S. E.-3, 28 N. W.-1, 39 N. W.-1, N. W.-2, and N. W.-3 (District Betul)	4" = 1 M.	16	40" x 28" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
PUNJAB—						
Sheets Nos. 264 N. E.-1, N. E.-3, N. E.-4, S. E.-2, 265 S. E.-1, S. E.-2, 285 S. W.-2, N. W.-4, S. E.-1, S. E.-3; 286 N. W.-1, N. W.-4, N. W.-3, S. W.-1, S. W.-4, 307 S. W.-2, S. W.-4; 308 N. W.-2 and N. W.-4 (District Kangra)	4" = 1 M	19	40" x 28" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheets Nos. 313 N. W.-4, S. W.-2, and S. W.-4 (District Umballa)	4" = 1 M.	3	40" x 28" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheets Nos. 311 S. W.-1, 3 and 4 in one; 312 N. W.-1 and 2 in one (District Simla; Bharauli, Ilaga)	4" = 1 M	2	40" x 28" each	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 313 N. W.-3 (District Umballa, Tahsil Naraingarh, Moni Hill Tracts, Simla)	4" = 1 M	1	40" x 28"	1 8	1 12	
INDEX MAPS.						
To the Forest Surveys in District Sambalpur	...	1	20" x 15"	0 4	...	
" " " " Belaspur	...	1	20" x 15"	0 4	0 4	

T. A. POPE,

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1896.Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 6th August, 1896.

No. 2497-S.—Whereas land is required in the Merwara District for a public purpose, *vis.*, for the purposes of a road from Beawar to Kotra, this declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894:—

District.	Tehsil.	Village.	APPROXIMATE AMOUNT REQUIRED									Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
			For Occupation						TOTAL.				
			Permanently.			Temporary.							
			Acre.	Rood.	Pole.	Acre.	Rood.	Pole.	Acre.	Rood.	Pole.		
Merwara	Beawar .	Malipura	...	1	37	...	...	...	...	1	37	Beawar-Kotra Road.	The plan can be seen in the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, Beawar.

The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara will please take order for the acquisition of this land.

R. R. PULFORD, *Colonel, R.E.,*

*Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the
P. W. D., Ajmere-Merwara.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th August, 1896.

No. 3268-G.—330.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1244-G., dated the 29th July, 1896, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, assumed charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, from Lieutenant A. P. Shewell, on the afternoon of the 28th July, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

*First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 8th August, 1896.

No. 6269.—Lieutenant H. B. Birdwood, Officiating Squadron Officer (on probation), 1st

Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 60 days, with effect from the 15th August, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

F. B. PRIDEAUX, *Lieut.,*

*Assistant Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 8th August, 1896.

No. 3280-G.—174.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 1988-G.—174, dated the 14th May, 1896, it is hereby notified that Surgeon Major W. H. Neilson, M.B., Officiating Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 27th July, 1896, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1397—174, dated the 15th April, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

*First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th August, 1896.

No. 16.—Offices reported opened and closed during July, 1896 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Dareeba	Punjab	1896. 1st July	Opened.
Gondia Kalam	Central Provinces	15th "	Ditto.
Howz-Kazi	Punjab	31d "	Ditto.
Lehong	Bengal	9th "	Ditto.
Seoni-Malwa	Central Provinces	13th "	Ditto.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Asloda	Rutlam-Ujjain Railway.	15th July	Opened.
Chattipur	East Coast Railway.	15th "	Ditto.
Gitaldaghat	Kuch Behar State Railway.	19th "	Closed.
Hopin	Mu Valley Railway.	29th "	Opened.
Lallgollah (Goa-lundo.)	Eastern Bengal Railway.	1st "	Ditto.
Lalmonirhat	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Mogoung	Mu Valley Railway	29th "	Ditto.
Tograihat	Eastern Bengal Railway.	1st "	Ditto.
Toungni	Mu Valley Railway.	29th "	Ditto.
Unhal	Rutlam-Ujjain Railway.	15th "	Ditto.

J. J. ALLEN,

*Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director-General of Telegraphs.*

The 8th August, 1896.

No. 17.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 17th July, 1896, to fill an existing vacancy, and until further orders :—

Name.	From	To
R. Meredith	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade.

C. H. REYNOLDS,

*Director-General of Telegraphs.*MILITARY ACCOUNTS
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th August, 1896.

No. 9.—Captain H. Melvill, I.S.C., Military Accountant, 1st class, is granted one year's

leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service—20th year commenced 27th March, 1896.

W. FAURE FIELD, Major,

for Accountant General.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th August, 1896.

No. 146.—Mr. G. P. Tate, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted three months' privilege leave under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 13th August, 1896.

No. 147.—In supersession of Notifications Nos. 129, dated 11th March, 1896, 131 and 132, dated 14th April, 1896, 139, dated 23rd June, 1896, and 140, dated 25th June, 1896, the following Notifications are issued.

No. 148.—Colonel T. H. Holdich, C.B., C.I.F., R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, having been appointed British Commissioner, Perso-Baluch Boundary Commission, the following temporary promotions are made, under the orders of Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 2015, dated 31st July, 1896, with effect from the 10th January, 1896 :—

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 149.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Hobday, I.S.C., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 24th January, 1896, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 651—3-6, dated 9th March, 1896, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 25th January, 1896 :—

Captain G. B. Hodgson, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 150.—Mr. A. E. Spring, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having, on return from furlough, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th March, 1896, the following

reversion is made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 151.—Lieutenant-Colonel St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th March, 1896, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him in Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 724—37-2, dated 13th March 1896, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 28th March, 1896 :—

Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 152.—Captain G. P. L. Conyngham, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th May, 1896, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 770—42-2, dated 19th March, 1896, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 28th May, 1896 :—

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 153.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Wahab, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th June, 1896, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 1375—91-2, dated 4th June, 1896, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. G. B. Scott, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. B. G. Gilbert-Cooper, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, I.S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 154.—Colonel T. H. Holdich, C.B., C.I.E., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having reverted to the Survey Department with effect from the 1st August, 1896, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date :—

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Officiating Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. B. G. Gilbert-Cooper, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 155.—Mr. J. Eccles, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted two months' privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 156.—Mr. W. C. G. Barclay, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted five weeks' privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th instant.

CHAS. STRAHAN, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor-General of India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th August, 1896.

No. 56.—Mr. E. S. Strong, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, during the absence of Mr. Tickner, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 6th August, 1896.

No. 57.—Mr. S. H. M. Cole, Storekeeper, in class III, grade 4 (on probation), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway to the North Western Railway.

The 7th August, 1896.

No. 58.—Second Lieutenant E. T. Rich, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted two months and fifteen days' language leave, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 45, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th June, 1896.

No. 59.—Mr. H. A. Hindmarsh, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 7th May, 1895, and until further orders.

The 8th August, 1896.

No. 60.—The undermentioned officers passed the colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 12th July, 1896 :—

Lieutenant H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

Mr. B. Stapleton, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

T. GRACEY, Colonel, R.E.,

Director General.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Fhanst, this 10th day of August, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 8639, Drummer Edward Jacobs.	Parish and County in which born,—Fulham, Middle- sex.
Age,—19 years 10 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—Early in Au- gust, 1896.
Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—From furlough at Fort William, Calcutta.
Colour of— Complexion, fair; Hair, black Eyes, blue.	Marks,—W. K. T. C. F. on left forearm.
Trade,—Musician.	On furlough.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd August, 1892.	Under 5 years' service (en- listed as a boy).
Place of Enlistment,— London	

A. J. C. WRENCH, Major,

Commanding 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Madras, this 5th day of August, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 3417, Private Walter Yardley.	Place of Enlistment,—Over Hall.
Age,—23 years 8 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Cheshire.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.	Date of Desertion or Ab- sence,—1st August, 1896.
Colour of— Complexion, dark; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.	Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—Madras
Trade,—Blacksmith.	Marks,—Small mole right side of neck.
Date of Enlistment,—10th August, 1891.	On furlough.
	4 years 11 months.

W. RICHARDSON, Major,

Commanding Half-Battalion, 1st Cheshire Regiment

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 11th August, 1896.

Browney, Mr., Govt. Agent, to the South African Ry.	Browney & Co., Agents, South African Ry.	Lee, L. H., Agents, South African Ry.	McBurn & Co., Agents, South African Ry.	Price, Henry & Co., Agents, South African Ry.	Stevenson, J. W., Agents, South African Ry.
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Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Akers, A. J.	David, D.	Netherton, R.
Anderson, A. G.	Ferrell, J. B.	Nuaker, S. N.
Anderson, J. M.	Flewery, Miss W.	O'Connor, Mrs. E.
Armitage, W. S.	Houthson, Mrs. M.	Ogilvie, D. G.
Id.	Galand, Jules.	Quinn, Harry.
Beasley, J. P.	Gill, A.	Pinder, C. H. S.
Bell, E. M.	Gordon, S. C.	Queen, A.
Bennett, A. E.	Grunberg, Juli.	Kallhorn, Mr.
Bird, F. W.	Hay, J. J.	Kay, Mrs. L.
Browne, L. G.	Hawkins, A. B.	Kemington, F. A., Capt.
Browning, H. E.	Hughes, H.	Keynolds, J. C.
Buck, Mrs.	Jones, Mrs.	Kisch, Ulrich.
Carhale, C. M.	Jordan, Mrs. H. S.	Saville, A. J.
Carpenter, Miss L. M.	Labolovect, Julia.	Spragg, A.
Carroll, Chas.	Ludwig, Karl.	Stoke, Miss.
Celine, J.	Lyons, David.	Talbot, G.
Clement, W. S.	MacKay, Ida.	Vanguin, A. H. E.
Constable, A.	McMaster, Thos.	Wilkinson, E. A.
Crawshaw, Mrs.	McNair, Joseph.	Wince, Miss D.
Critchley, D. B.	Monkhouse, E. W.	Woodburn, A.
Cunningham, M. A.	Mr. Lobl.	

Registered Letters.

Martusa, Professor.	Niel, E.	Skorawski, Comte
Nedkow, George.	Palmer Leslie & Co.	V.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Angel, Ida.	Hunter, W. Y. (1st Batt., King's Regt.).	Orr, A. E.
Aronovics, Burih.	Howell, H. N.	Prentice, R. W.
Ardaydin, Madam.	Herenkotel, Otto	Rubatin, Solomon.
Alderson, Mrs.	Van.	Roper, Mrs.
Arthur, G.	Hill, W. H., Capt.	Swann, R. L.
Allen, Capt.	Ilagast, Mrs.	Stone, G., Mrs.
Armstrong, Lesmoed.	Itberg, Capt.	Shamabald, Albert.
Allah Bukah.	Johnson, C. (1st B. C.).	Sylvester, E.
Burgess, H. of Bloxsted.	Jost Stehe, Miss.	Starkey, A.
Bronover, Louisa.	King, J. G.	Scott, B.
Brockman, E., Mrs.	Koch, Hielem.	Sheriff, F.
Baran, Solomon.	Krisana Pellay.	Scott, H. H., Lieut.
Cannie, J. P.	Krishnaswami, Butler.	Sykes, Henry.
Carpenter, J. R.	Krou, Irma.	Schultz, E.
Conroy, J. I. C., Dr.	Kintak, Joh.	Sukerman, A.
Coachria, George.	Lidstone, C. A.	Smith, Grant G. M., Dr.
Dudelah, Bruchie, Madam.	Leslie, C. D., Mrs.	Thompson, Jas.
Eapouta, Genaro.	Lewis, John.	Taylor, J. Waisley.
Edward, C. W.	Metchie, A.	Vaughan, R. E., Lt.
Edwards, Mrs.	Moore, D.	Walley, I. A. Geo.
Fortune Naval, Monsieur.	Marco, Juan.	Wend, R.
Florence, Madam.	MacArthur, A.	Wilkins, W., Mrs.
Fernandez, Andrew	Nichol, Mrs. (Surgn- Maj.).	Wakefield, W. B.
Carlus (Gos).	Nicholas, Pleserotti.	Wilson, Mrs.
Guntoux, E. F., Mrs.	Niceloro, Canan- deum.	Whitlaw, A. W.
Gustafson, E. W.	O'Connor, F.	Ward, J. W.
Green, Rebecca.		
Guriba, B. B.		
Hill, E. C.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 10th August, 1896.

Dallas.	Forbes, Mrs.
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The 15th August, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta 1896.	Route by which despatched
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, De- lagos Bay, Mauritius, Seychel- les, Madagascar, Keunon, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	18th Aug.	Per P. & O. Ste from Bombay
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other foreign places.	17th "	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	15th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo
*Australasian Colonies	15th "	Ditto.
Colombo	17th "	Per P. & O. Ste Chusan.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	18th "	Per Steamer Angara.
Rangoon and Moulmein	21st "	Per Steamer Pentakola.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	18th "	Per Steamer Bithopia.
Akyab, Kyaukpuy, Sandoway, and Rangoon	19th "	Per Steamer Karagala.
Port Blair	19th "	Via Madras.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. previously after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East via Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-

box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 30th April, 1895, the treasure, described below and valued at Rs 17-14-0, was found in a portion of the house site belonging to one Chintala Kondayya, by Gandla Gangaiya of Tangatore in Pullampet Taluk, while getting some earth dug by coolies:—

Description of the property.	Value.
	R. a. p.
Twenty-five old gold coins, known by the name of "Kakināte Rukalu," and one such coin known as "Umamaheswara Mada"	17 14 0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Cuddapah at his Office at Cuddapah, on the 16th December, 1896, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

C. THEENATHAYALU,

for Collector.

CUDDAPAH, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 1st August 1896.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Tombs to be repaired at Pursewankam Cemetery.

On the west side of the Compound.

- (1) Ruth Jane Anne Jessie and others (the beloved children of Mr. and Mrs. James Newman).
- (2) Wm. Hewett, Sr. (Family Vault).

- (3) Virginia Smith.
- (4) Henry Francis Von Sohten, Esq. (late Governor of the Dutch).
- (5) Henry Hammond George.
- (6) C. Jasudasen Pillay.
- (7) Christian Comarappen Pillay.
- (8) Sarah.
- (9) Peter Fredrick Pozold and others.
- (10) Bridget Mary Harriet (on the north).

On the north-east side.

- (11) Mr. Nathaniel Biddulph.
- (12) Mrs. Anna Vincent.

On the east side.

- (13) Mary (wife of Mathew John, Esq., A. M. C.).
- (14) Katherine Louise Mary.
- (15) Harriet (wife of late Hospital Sergeant).
- (16) Mr. William Edward Cooper.

On the south side.

- (17) Amelia McNamara.
- (18) Phyllis Meldred.
- (19) Raoul Anderson Pia Chand.
- (20) Arthur Francis Faulkner.
- (21) Bridget (relict of the late Conductor J. Thompson).

On the west row of Intermediate lines.

- (22) Thomas Adamson.
- (23) Henry Joceloyne Williams.
- (24) Pensioned Sergeant Simon Dring.
- (25) Mary Ann Dring.
- (26) John Henry Dennison and others (Vault).
- (27) Celia Florence.
- (28) James Waters.
- (29) Charlotte Matilda Lindsay (Zscherpel).
- (30) Apothecary William Englebright.
- (31) Edwin Hoplom.
- (32) Mrs. Johanna Smith.

- (33) Jamima Lucrezia.
- (34) James Heefhe Clark.
- (35) Jane Haines.
- (36) Leonora Adelaide.
- (37) W. H. Grantham.
- (38) Ignatia Elizabeth Ammall.
- (39) Mr. V. Christian and others.
- (40) Henry Lowe.
- (41) George Bishop.
- (42) Stella Georgiana Chrisloffelsz.

On the east row of Intermediate lines.

- (43) Peter David (late Sexton).
- (44) Alberta Malvina.
- (45) Stephen Jacob Johannes.
- (46) Francis Fisher.
- (47) Mark Anthonsy.
- (48) Rosamond Matilda.
- (49) Thomas Ross and others.
- (50) Mr. Marcellus Burke.
- (51) Mrs. Eleanor Rosalie Burke.
- (52) William Mackenzie.
- (53) Harry St. George.
- (54) Mademoiselle Anne Cecilia Adelaide DeLauncy.
- (55) Mrs. Ann Nimmo.
- (56) Mary Elinor.
- (57) Arnette Ada and others (in one contour).
- (58) Mrs. Charlotte Humphreys.
- (59) Harriet Martha Edwards.
- (60) Masters Henry Long Conran.

The abovenamed tombs being in a ruinous condition, I hereby give notice, in accordance with Rule XIX of Home Department Notification of 20th July, 1885, that in the event of no persons undertaking their restoration, they will be levelled to the ground during the next repairs.

PHILIP C. NUGENT,

Hony. Junior Chaplain of Vepery.

VEPERY,

The August 5th, 1896.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs-5*; per pound tin, *Rs-10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *Rs-3*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs-6*; per pound tin, *Rs-12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سکونا فبري فيوج يعنه تپ بهگانے والہ سکونا *

سکونا فبري فيوج کلکتہ کے برٹانکل گارڈن سے
کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملا
سرکاری اور ایک مشیت چھ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی
حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتا ہے— یعنی چار اونس
والا تین بقیست در روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس والا
تین بقیست پانچ روپیہ؛ ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیست
س روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہ دوا برٹانکل گارڈن سے کمپنی
باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیست نقد حسب نرخ
ذیل مل سکتی ہے— یعنی چار اونس والا تین بقیست
تین روپیہ؛ آٹھ اونس والا تین بقیست چھ روپیہ؛
ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیست بارہ روپیہ *

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دوائی اور دھبی
سراخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہے— ماسوائے قیمت
مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ذاک چار اونس والا تین کا
چار آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس والا تین کا آٹھ آنہ؛ اور ایک
پونڈ والا تین کا بارہ آنہ *

. PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government
Cinchona Plantation.*

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine
will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	Rs18,	or, post free,	Rs18-12.
½ "	Rs 9,	"	Rs9-8.
¼ "	Rs4-8,	"	Rs5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the
purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be
free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkalo-
ids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for
sale only to Government officers, and only for

cash, and may be had from the Superintendent,
Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের সরকারী সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের বিক্রয়িত মূল্য
হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৮, বা ডাকঘাটল যিমা ১৮-১২.
১ আধ " "	৯, " " ৯-৮.
১ চতুর্থাংশ " "	৪-৮, " " ৫.

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে
প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনা-
জিন নামক অপকৃত্ত কারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্বক মিশ্রণ হয় নাই
তাহার পরীক্ষা বৈধ হইতেছে। ইহা মনন মূল্য কেবল বঙ্গদেশের
কলিকাতার নিকট বিক্রয় করা হইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট
নিবাসের কোম্পানির বাবানের হুগারিউজের নিকট পাওয়া
হইতে পারিবে।

Advertisement of Books and Publications which are less than two years old, for insertion weekly in Part II of the Gazette of India.

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and
procureable from Thomason College Book Depot.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT
BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of pack-
ing, postage, and other incidental charges (except com-
mission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all pur-
chasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the Col-
lege Book Depot at Rs4 per box. Drawing Instruments,
drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the
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General Directory and Railway List. Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents for India, corrected up to 1st January, 1895, 1896. Paper cover, F'cap. R1 (3s.) each.

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap., paper. 8s. (3s.) each.

Ditto Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap., paper. 8s. (1s. 6p.) each.

Budget Estimate, Imperial Civil Works, for 1895-96. R5 (7s.)

Ditto, Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, 1895-96. R3 (10s.)

Ditto, Irrigation Branch, 1895-96. R1 (6s.)

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- Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1894-95. Rs (4s.)
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Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1895. R1 (2s.)
Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, for 1895. 12s. (1s. 6p.)

MEDICAL.

- Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2s.)
Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2s.)
Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1895. R2 (0s.)

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- Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 31st March, 1896. 5s. (2s.)
Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-8 (0s.)
Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan for 1894-95. R1 (2s. 0p.)
Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1894-95. R0 (8s.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

- Bengal Famine Code. Revised Edition of December, 1895. 5s. (2s. 0p.)
A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. KING, 1895. 8s. (1s.)

JUDICIAL.

- Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act in English. 0s. (2s.)
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for 1895. 2s. (1s.)
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- Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI. 4s. (2s.)
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Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal, Corrected up to 30th June, 1896. 4s. (1s. 6p.)
Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1894-95. R5 (4s.)
Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the Subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4s. (2s.)
A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4s. (3s.)
Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq. R3-8 (4s.)
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Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4s. (1s.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10s. (2s.)

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The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st July, 1896. R3 (4s.)

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The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2s.)

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Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8s. (2s.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3s.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3s.)

Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6s.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6s.)

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The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. R1-8 (3s.)

Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1895. R1-8 (3s.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4s. (1s.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Dnars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889-95. R2-10 (5s.)

Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. (Edition of 1894.) 2s. (1s.)

Gazetteer of Sikkim. R8 (12s.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2s. (1s.)

Annual Report of the Bardwan Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2s. (1s.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2s. (1s.)

Rules made by Government under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, having force in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Second Edition. 6s. (2s.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2s.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3s.)

List of Trees, Shrubs and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12s. (2s.)

POLITICAL.

Notes on the Garwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI, 6s. (1s.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5s.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2s.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1s. per copy.

Ditto in Kaithi. 1s. per copy.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 022454, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-36, for Rs500, and No. 203025, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for Rs500, originally standing in the name of Ramlucki Dassi and Mathurah Panday, respectively, and Note No. 022454, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-36, for Rs500, was last endorsed to Mathura Prasad Pande, *alias* Babua Pande,

the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application has been made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

MATHURA PRASAD PANDE,
alias

BABUA PANDE,
Bengalitola, Benares City.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 33.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Railway.

**REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE RAILWAY BRANCH OF
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1894-95.**

No. 398 A. R., dated Simla, the 3rd August 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the Capital and Revenue Accounts of Railways in India for 1894-95, No. 358 R., dated 2nd July 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The note by the Accountant General, copy of which is appended, exhibits the transactions of the Public Works Department with regard to railways during the year 1894-95, and shows the financial results to the State of the working of State and Guaranteed railways.

2. During the year under review, 345½ additional miles of railway were opened for traffic, and the further capital outlay incurred was as under :—

State railways—	Miles.	Capital outlay.	
		Rx.	£
Productive	344	3,598,493	...
Defensive . . . . .	...	830,069	...
Total State railways	344	4,428,562	...
Guaranteed railways . . . . .	...	...	317,562
State lines leased to Companies	1½	...	676,498
	345½	4,428,562	994,060

The mileage open at the end of the year aggregated 16,733½ miles, exclusive of 2,130 miles of lines belonging to Native States and other bodies, with which the Government of India have no financial concern.

The capital outlay incurred on construction of State and Guaranteed railways to the end of 1894-95 stood as under :—

	Rx.	£
(i) On State lines—		
Direct capital outlay	85,164,586	...
Redemption of liabilities . . . . .	...	33,553,451
(ii) On State lines leased to Companies . . . . .	...	24,737,833
(iii) On Guaranteed railways . . . . .	...	45,594,262
	85,164,586	103,885,546

3. The gross revenue for the year showed an increase of Rx. 943,811 over that of the previous year, bringing the total up to Rx. 24,318,015, derived as under :—

1893-94.		1894-95.
Rx.		Rx.
16,879,107	State railways	18,152,155
6,461,043	Guaranteed railways	6,124,166
34,054	Subsidised railways (repayment of advances of interest)	41,694
23,374,204	GRAND TOTAL	24,318,015

The gross charges for the year showed an increase of Rx. 1,756,797, bringing the total up to Rx. 26,666,504 expended as under :—

1893-94.		1894-95.
Rx.		Rx.
10,856,349	Working expenses	11,405,777
1,056,111	Surplus profits, share of net earnings, etc.	1,059,804
5,068,542	Interest on sterling outlay, including interest paid to Guaranteed Companies	5,634,056
4,972,838	Interest on rupee outlay	5,299,011
2,797,424	Terminable annuities issued for purchase of railways	3,119,261
158,443	Other charges	148,595
24,909,707	GRAND TOTAL	26,666,504

The transaction thus recorded result in a net charge to the State of Rx. 2,348,489, as compared with a net charge of Rx. 1,535,503 in the preceding

year. In paragraph 7 of the Accountant General's note, the charge for the year will be seen to have been distributed as follows :—

1893-94.		1894-95.
<i>Rx.</i>		<i>Rx.</i>
—666,180	State railways	—737,450
—778,938	Guaranteed railways	—1,535,679
+13,054	Subsidised Companies	+25,000
—103,439	Miscellaneous	—100,360
<hr/>		<hr/>
—1,535,503	Net loss	—2,348,489
<hr/>		<hr/>

Although the traffic during the year considerably exceeded that of previous years, the increase in earnings was more than counterbalanced by the increased charge for interest and annuities, and the increased loss as compared with previous years may be directly attributed to the low rate of exchange which prevailed during the year. In return for the annual charge resulting from these losses, the State receives all the indirect benefits arising from a railway system of 16,733½ miles open.

4. Deducting the payments made to Companies working State railways in respect of surplus profits or share of net earnings, the net receipts from State railways, including those worked by Companies, give a return of 6·23 per cent. on the capital outlay at the close of the year, as reckoned in rupees. The increased exchange charges on remitting to England the interest upon the sterling portion of the capital, has, however, converted this satisfactory return into a loss. The capital outlay on State lines, it should be observed, includes the outlay on lines under construction or abandoned, and certain other expenditure referred to in paragraph 13 of the Accountant General's note, from which Government derive no return. On the other hand, in the case of the old Guaranteed railways which have been purchased by the State, the capital outlay entered under State lines, as brought out in paragraph 2 above, does not completely represent the actual outlay incurred on them in England and in India, and supplementary figures are accordingly given by the Accountant General in paragraph 15 of the note.

Adopting, therefore, these several methods of stating the capital outlay, the results to the State of the working of State lines during the year may be set down briefly as under :—

	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
(1) On <i>total capital outlay</i> , as exhibited in paragraph 12 of the Accountant General's note, <i>vis.</i>	150,215,602	6·23
(2) On <i>open line capital outlay</i> , as exhibited in paragraph 13 of the Accountant General's note, <i>vis.</i>	143,971,826	6·50
(3) On <i>total capital outlay</i> , including supplementary figures given in paragraph 15 of the Accountant General's note, <i>vis.</i>	180,214,679	5·19
(4) On <i>open line capital outlay</i> , including supplementary figures given in paragraph 15 of the Accountant General's note, <i>vis.</i>	173,970,903	5·38

5. The working of the three Guaranteed railways during the year is reviewed in paragraphs 55 to 58 of the note. After excluding charges for land and supervision, the result has been a loss to the State of Rs. 1,504,138. The Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Madras railways entailed a loss of Rx. 1,022,715, Rx. 19,010 and Rx. 462,413, respectively.

6. The net amount of guaranteed interest paid by the State to the 31st March 1895 on account of the three Guaranteed railways, after taking as a set

off the aggregate of the net revenue balances for the several half-years to the 31st December 1894, is £13,079,536.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (Railway), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam

The Resident at Hyderabad

The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

The Accountant General, Public Works Department

The Director General of Railways

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the resolution and note be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying.

Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 358-R., dated 2nd July 1896.

Accompaniment to Public Works Department Resolution No. 398 A.—R.,
dated 3rd August 1896.

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Capital and Revenue Finance Accounts of Railways in India for 1894-95.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department is recorded under the following major heads :—

Revenue—

- XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts).
- XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).
- XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of advances of interest).

Expenditure—

- 34.—Construction of protective Railways (charged against Famine Insurance).
- 37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).
- 38.—State Railways—Working Expenses, Interest charges, etc.
- 39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land, Supervision, and Interest.
- 40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidies, and Advances of Interest.
- 41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Surveys, etc.).
- 48.—State Railways—Construction.
- 50.—State Railways—Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

2. In addition to the foregoing, this note and the accounts attached to it embrace the transactions recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the head "Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies," as well as the transactions of the following Native States Railways, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department :—

- Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
- Amraoti Railway.
- Khamgaon Railway.

3. The Warora and Umaria Collieries, both as regards Capital and Revenue transactions, are classed under State Railways.

4. For convenience, this note is divided into the following sections :—

Section A.—State Railways—Revenue transactions (Major heads XXVI and 38).

„ B.—Guaranteed Railways—

- (i) Revenue transactions (Major head XXVII).
- (ii) Surplus Profits, Land, etc. (Major head 39).

„ C.—Subsidized Companies (Major heads XXVIII and 40).

„ D.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Major head 41).

„ E.—Construction Expenditure (Major heads 34, 37, 48, and 50).

„ F.—Capital Account of Guaranteed Companies.

„ G.—Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies (exclusive of the three old Guaranteed Companies).

„ H.—Railways belonging to Native States.

General results of the year.

5. An account is submitted with this review exhibiting in abstract by Funds and Finance heads the Revenue and Expenditure on account of State and Guaranteed Railways during the year, and a comparison is made therein of the results of the year, with the Budget and Revised Estimates and with the actuals of 1893-94.

6. The outlay on construction was as follows :—

	Rx.	£
34.—Construction of protective Railways (Famine Insurance)	556,867	
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to the above)	19,609	
48.—Construction of Railways (not charged to Revenue)	3,852,086	
Capital outlay by the old Guaranteed Companies	346,431	=317,562
State lines constructed by the agency of Companies	990,037	=676,498
TOTAL	5,765,080	

7. The results shown by the Railway Revenue Account are as follows :—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidized Companies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross Receipts	18,152,155	6,124,166	41,694	...	24,318,015
Working expenses	8,831,922	8,078,855	...	...	11,405,777
Not earnings	9,820,233	3,050,311	41,694	...	12,912,238
<i>Charges upon net earnings.</i>					
Surplus profits and share of net earnings, etc., paid to Companies	459,109	600,695	...	...	1,059,804
Interest on debt incurred for Capital	5,299,011	...	...	...	5,299,011
Annuities charged upon Revenue Account* £1,702,668	3,119,261	...	...	...	3,119,261
Interest on advances of Capital by the Secretary of State £218,884	400,992	...	...	...	400,992
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies £679,520	†1,279,310	...	...	...	1,279,310
Guaranteed interest of the old Companies . . . . .	...	3,953,754	...	...	3,953,754
Land charges, supervision, and subsidies . . . . .	...	31,541	16,694	...	48,235
Advances of interest to certain Companies . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . . . . .	...	...	...	100,360	100,360
TOTAL CHARGES	10,557,683	4,585,990	16,694	100,360	15,260,727
Net gain + or loss — to Government	—737,450	—1,535,679	+25,000	—100,360	—2,348,489
<i>Compared with —</i>					
in 1893-94	—666,180	—778,938	+13,054	—108,439	—1,535,503
in 1892-93	—1,041,200	—805,569	—11,143	+10,860	—1,847,052
in 1891-92	+109,560	—333,228	—136	—92,060	—315,864
in 1890-91	—387,297	—145,989	—4,808	—149,197	—687,291

8. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that after meeting all charges for annuities and interest (including interest on capital expended on lines not opened for traffic), charges for land for Companies' lines and miscellaneous expenditure on surveys, etc., the result of the year is a net charge to the State of Rx. 2,348,489. The traffic during the year considerably exceeded that of previous years, but the increase in earnings was more than counterbalanced by the increased charge for interest and annuities, and the loss now brought out may be directly attributed to the unfavourable rate of exchange which obtained during the year. The interest and annuities paid in England amounted to £5,738,998 which, at the exchange of 18·10054948d. the rupee, aggregated Rx. 10,513,754, the difference between this and the old par of exchange being no less than Rx. 4,774,756.

* These annuities are terminable between the years 1953 and 1958.

† Includes Rx. 19,415 and Rx. 15,025 on account of interest paid in India on Capital deposited by the Bengal-Nagpur and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Companies respectively.

SECTION A.

STATE RAILWAYS.

(i)—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

9. At the beginning of the year under review 13,806 miles of State Railway were open for traffic,* *vis.* :—

State lines worked by the State—										Miles.
Standard gauge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,870½†
Metre gauge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,294½
Special gauge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
										<u>5,200½</u>
State lines worked by Companies—										Miles.
Standard gauge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,422½
Metre gauge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,182½†
										<u>8,605½</u>
TOTAL										<u>13,806</u>

10. During the year 1894-95, the following lengths of line were opened for traffic:—

										Miles.
East Indian, Jherriah Extension—Barakar to Katrasgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33½
" Toposi Colliery Extensions—Toposi <i>via</i> Shaikpur to Baraboni	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11½**
" " " Panooria to Alipore block hut.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7½**
" " " Salanpur towards Jamgram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4½**
" Maharajpur to the new Steamer Ghât in connection with the Manihari ferry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½**
Godhra-Rutlam—										
Dohad to Rutlam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70½
Oudh and Robilkhand—										
Bareilly <i>via</i> Rampur to Moradabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
East Coast—										
Vizianagram to Parlakimede road	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55½††
Parlakimede road to Palasa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32½††
Vizagapatam Swamp line	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2½††
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (<i>Lucknow-Bareilly Section</i>)—										
Bareilly junction to Bareilly grain mart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½
Mayavaram-Mutupet—										
Mayavaram to Mutupet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Mu Valley—										
Wuntho to Nankan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15½
TOTAL										<u>345½</u>

These figures give a total open mileage of 14,151½ miles at end of the year, and allowing for corrections in mileages, the mileage open on 31st March 1895 was 14,146½ miles. The mileage of railways classed respectively as Imperial and Provincial was as under :—

										Miles.
Imperial	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,426 ¶
Provincial	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	720½
TOTAL										<u>14,146½</u>

11. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rx. 18,152,155, the working expenses to Rx. 8,331,922; the share of net earnings, surplus profits, and

* Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1894-95—Part I, Appendix C.

† Includes Bengal Central Railway.

‡ Includes Bengal and North-Western Railway.

§ The first seven miles of this extension were opened for coal traffic from 1st August 1893.

} Both these railways are the property of Companies, but for convenience are classified as State Railways.

¶ As per Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1894-95, Part I, Appendix C. 14,144½
Add—Cherra Companygunj Railway now treated as a tramway for administrative purposes. 8

Deduct—Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway now treated as a Railway for administrative purposes. 6½

¶ Includes Bengal Central and Bengal and North-Western Railways.

** For coal traffic.

†† For goods traffic.

Miles.
14,144½
8
14,152½
6½
14,146½

contributions to Provident Funds paid to Companies to Rx. 459,109, raising the total charges to Rx. 8,791,031, and leaving Rx. 9,361,124 as the net receipts accruing to Government from all the State lines during 1894-95. This result is better than that of 1893-94 by Rx. 745,992.

12. The Capital expenditure incurred by, or on the direct responsibility of, the State, including the Capital charge involved by incurring a specific amount of debt in purchase or redemption of liabilities in connection with lines formerly belonging to Guaranteed Companies and acquired by the State, is as under:—

	Rx.	£
(i) On State lines—		
(a) Direct Capital outlay . . .	85,164,586	...
(b) Redemption of liabilities . . .	...	33,553,451
(ii) On State lines leased to Companies (Capital raised wholly or in part by Companies under guarantee) . . .	31,497,565*	...
TOTAL .	116,662,151	33,553,451

13. This sum, however, includes expenditure on lines not opened for traffic at the close of the year under review, on materials held in reserve on the North-West Frontier and with Store-keepers at ports, on projects abandoned or in abeyance, and inefficient expenditure incurred in connection with lines transferred to Companies, aggregating Rx. 6,243,776 (*vide* Schedule H). Excluding such expenditure, the open line Capital outlay at the close of 1894-95 may be stated at Rx. 143,971,826 (*vide* Schedule A).

14. The net receipts accruing to Government for the year, Rx. 9,361,124; give a return on the total Capital outlay at the close of the year at the rate of 6.23 per cent. and on the *open line* Capital outlay at the rate of 6.50 per cent.

15. The above results, although representing correctly the return on the Capital outlay actually incurred by the State, cannot be taken as giving the true returns from the State Railways on the actual money expended upon the various undertakings. Those of the old Guaranteed Railways, which have been purchased by the State, were for the most part acquired by the payment of annuities, including the establishment of sinking funds which will redeem the capital at the expiry of the periods for which the annuities are to run. These charges are met from current revenues, and in respect of the capital thus to be redeemed, no charge appears in the Government account of Capital outlay. On the other hand, in the case of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which was purchased outright, the outlay, as shown in the Government books, includes the premium paid on the Company's share Capital. The actual outlay incurred on the State Railways—taking, in the case of the Guaranteed Railways purchased by Government, the amounts expended by the several Companies *plus* the expenditure since incurred on construction—may† be stated at Rx. 180,214,679†, and on open

* Excludes the outlay on the Bengal and North-Western Railway not guaranteed by the State.

† Sterling figures in the old Companies' accounts were converted at fixed contract rates. The difference between contract and actual average rates cannot be stated.

‡ Outlay as recorded in Finance and Revenue Accounts (<i>vide</i> para. 12)	Rx.	150,215,602
<i>Add</i> —Difference between outlay included above and actual rupee expenditure on lines purchased from Companies (<i>vide</i> Schedule A)—	Rx.	
East Indian	21,643,501	
Eastern Bengal	1,970,053	
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	7,175,306	
South Indian	277,555	
	<u>31,066,815</u>	
<i>Deduct</i> —Premium on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway . . .	1,067,738	
	<u>29,999,077</u>	
TOTAL .	180,214,679	

lines at Rx. 173,970,908, on which amounts the net receipts for 1894-95 give a return at the rate of 5.19 and 5.38 per cent., respectively.

16. The receipts and charges, the Capital outlay, and the return per cent. on Capital outlay, of each line, will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule A. The following is a general summary :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts.	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING EXPENSES ON RECEIPTS.		Capital outlay to 31st March 1895.	Percentage of net receipts on Capital outlay to 31st March 1895.
				Including payments to Companies.	Excluding payments to Companies.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	
Imperial . .	17,077,728	8,408,934	8,668,789	48.02	44.38	138,002,919	6.60
Provincial . .	1,074,432	382,097	692,335	59.59	59.59	5,968,907	4.34
TOTAL . .	18,152,155	8,791,031	9,361,124	48.43	44.92	143,971,826	6.50

17. It will be seen from the above that the railways classed as Imperial yielded a return of 6.60 per cent. on the Capital outlay as recorded in the Government accounts, while those classed as Provincial yielded a return of 4.34 per cent.

18. The net receipts from the following Railways exceeded the interest charges for the year :—

RAILWAYS.	Net Receipts (less surplus profits and net earnings paid to Companies).	Interest and annuities, etc.	Surplus to State.
IMPERIAL.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
East Indian	3,489,561	3,008,426	481,135
Rajputana-Malwa System, including Godhra-Rutlam	1,353,604	589,331	764,273
Tirhoot	155,911	100,451	55,460
Eastern Bengal	866,444	601,622	264,822
Palampur-Deesa	1,081	843	238
Lucknow-Bareilly	38,528	35,510	3,018
Bezwada Extension	8,674	5,713	2,961
PROVINCIAL.			
Burma	245,200	214,863	30,337

19. The North-Western Railway gave a return of 3.12 per cent. on the actual outlay incurred on the line. Owing to the Frontier sections not paying their working expenses and to the heavy loss by exchange on the sterling payments of interest and annuities, the net receipts fell short of interest and annuity charges by Rx. 910,740.

20. The financial results to the State of the working of the Companies' lines, classed as State Railways, are shown more fully in Schedule I.

Comparison with Actuals during 1893-94 and Budget and Revised Estimates.

21. The actual gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways for the year 1894-95 compare with the actuals of 1893-94, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1894-95.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1893-94.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
Gross receipts .	18,152,155	18,134,400	+ 17,755	16,989,900	+ 1,212,255	16,879,107
Working expenses (including sur- plus profits, etc.)	8,791,031	8,813,000	—21,969	8,401,800	+ 389,231	8,263,975
NET RECEIPTS .	9,361,124	9,321,400	+ 39,724	8,588,100	+ 823,024	8,615,132

Receipts.

22. *With Actuals.*—The receipts are more than the actuals of the previous year by Rx. 1,273,048, the principal increases being on the North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Rajputana-Malwa Railways. There was also an improvement in the earnings of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal and Indian Midland Railways. The increase in the earnings is due chiefly to traffic in connection with the Frontier Military expedition, to a large traffic in wheat and other grains from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh owing to a scarcity, and to a general improvement in traffic. The additional open mileage also contributed to the increase.

The increase on the East Indian Railway occurred chiefly under goods traffic and was due to a general improvement in the traffic in wheat, rice and pulse. On the other hand there was a large decrease under coaching traffic as compared with the exceptionally heavy passenger traffic in the previous year arising from the several fairs and pilgrimages to Jaggannath, Allahabad and other places.

The large increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is chiefly under goods traffic and is due to a very favourable traffic in wheat and other grains, the increase in these commodities alone exceeding 24 lakhs, but on the other hand there was a falling off in the traffic in oil-seeds, salt and sugar to the extent of nearly 5½ lakhs. There was also an increase in coaching traffic due partly to a larger attendance at fairs and the movements of Hindu marriage parties, and partly to the through opening to Rutlam of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway in October 1894, while the increase in the receipts under "Sundries" is due partly to the recovery of arrear charges from the Indian Midland Railway, and partly to the supervision charges recovered in connection with the construction of the Gackwar's Mehsana Railways.

The increase on the Eastern Bengal State Railway is due chiefly to improved passenger and jute traffic.

The increase on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways is due partly to an improvement in coaching traffic, but is chiefly accounted for by the fact of there having been a falling off in earnings in the previous year.

The large increase on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway occurred entirely, with the exception of a small rise in telegraph earnings, under goods traffic, owing to a very heavy import traffic in wheat, gram, and other grains. A large demand was created in the districts worked by this Railway, owing to the spring crops having proved indifferent and to damage having been caused to other crops by floods and heavy late rains; the scarcity arising was met chiefly

from the Punjab, where a favourable harvest had made grain cheap and plentiful. There would have been a larger increase but for the falling off in coaching traffic and in the receipts under "Sundries." The falling off in coaching traffic is attributed directly to floods, and that under "Sundries" to the payments to foreign lines for mileage of stock having proved heavier than the receipts from the same source, consequent on the heavy traffic from the Punjab referred to above.

The increase on the Indian Midland Railway occurred chiefly under goods traffic and is due principally to the heavy import traffic from the Punjab in wheat and food grains, the result of the scarcity which followed on the complete failure of the crops in the Saugor and Damoh districts of the Central Provinces and the partial failure in Bhopal, Gwalior, and certain districts of Bundelkhand. The carriage of construction material for the Bina-Guna and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways also contributed to the increase, and there was a satisfactory development in general goods traffic. On the other hand, the traffic in cotton and oil-seeds fell off considerably owing to a poor cotton crop and the stagnation of the export trade. There was also a large decrease in sundry earnings due to heavy payments to, and decreased receipts from, foreign lines on account of mileage and demurrage of vehicles in consequence of the large import traffic.

The increase on the Lucknow-Barcilly Railway is due to the development of passenger traffic and also to the diversion to this line of goods traffic from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in consequence of a breach on that line near Shahjehanpur.

The large increase on the North-Western Railway occurred partly under coaching and partly under goods traffic. The Frontier Military expeditions contributed chiefly to the increase under coaching traffic, and there was also a general improvement in all classes of passenger traffic, due partly to the Viceregal Durbar at Lahore in November 1894. The modifications in the lower class fares are also supposed to have influenced this traffic to some extent. The increase under goods traffic alone exceeded Rs. 18,00,000, the chief items being wheat and gram, the traffic in which was very favourable, especially the latter, of which there were exceptionally heavy bookings from the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway to stations on the Oudh and Rohilkhand and East Indian Railways. This also led to an increase in sundry earnings due to large receipts from these lines for mileage and demurrage of stock.

The increase on the South Indian Railway is due to the festivals at Nagore and Tiruvannamalai having been exceptionally well attended, and to the earnings in the previous year having been largely reduced by reason of the heavy breaches in November 1893. The imposition of terminal charges from 1st January 1895, and the ordinary development of goods traffic also contributed to the increase.

The improvement on the Bezwada Extension Railway is attributed to the expansion of traffic.

The increase on the Guntakul-Mysore Frontier Railway is attributed chiefly to the establishment of through communication between Guntakul and Bangalore.

The Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway was opened to traffic during the course of the year under review.

The increase on the Southern Mahratta Railway is due partly to an increase in coaching traffic—the result of the establishment of through booking at Bezwada junction with the East Coast and Nizam's Guaranteed Railways from 1st January 1894, and the development of passenger traffic *via* Guntakul and the chord lines; and partly to an increase in goods traffic due to heavy bookings of Singareni coal from Bezwada to the fueling depots of the railway, to Geribidnur and Dharmavaram for Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company and to the South Indian Railway; to a better business in castor seeds, salt, and sugar; to the recovery from the Madras Railway of arrears of rent on joint station buildings at Guntakul; and to more extensive interchange of rolling-stock with the West of India Portuguese and South Indian Railways.

The large increase on the East Coast Railway is due to extra mileage having been opened for traffic during the year under review.

The decrease on the Burma State Railway, under both coaching and goods traffic, is attributed to the low price of paddy.

The decrease on the Mysore State Railway occurred chiefly under goods traffic and is attributed to the falling off in the outward traffic in food grains.

23. With Budget.—The actuals are more than the Budget Estimate by Rs. 1,312,255, this large increase being due to the causes above mentioned with regard to the increase over the actuals of the previous year.

The large increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is due to the coaching traffic having proved more favourable throughout the year than was expected, to very heavy traffic in food grains, and to the recovery of arrear charges from the Indian Midland Railway and of supervision charges in connection with the construction of the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railways.

The large increases on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, Eastern Bengal and East Indian Railways and the increases on the Lucknow-Bareilly and Guntakul-Mysore Frontier Railways are attributed to the causes already mentioned in connection with the increases over the actuals for 1893-94.

The increase on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways is due chiefly to the development of coaching traffic.

The increase on the Indian Midland Railway is attributed chiefly to an improvement in goods traffic.

The large increase on the North-Western Railway is attributed generally to the frontier military expeditions, a favourable wheat year and an exceptional gram traffic from the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway.

The increase on the South Indian Railway is due chiefly to the development of the goods traffic and the imposition of terminal charges from the 1st January 1895, these charges alone contributing an increase of nearly Rs. 8,000 a week to the earnings.

The increase on the Bezwada Extension Railway is attributed to expansion of traffic.

The increase on the Southern Mahratta Railway is due to the steady development of traffic and to the recovery from the Madras Railway of its share of interest charges on the joint buildings at the Guntakul junction station. These charges were outstanding for several years.

The increase on the East Coast Railway is due to more mileage having been opened for traffic during the year than was originally expected.

The large decrease on the Burma State Railway is due to the Budget Estimate having been too sanguine. When this estimate was framed, it was hoped that the traffic which had been bad in the previous year would recover itself in the following year. This hope has not however been realized, as owing to the continued low price of paddy the general trade was bad. The long distance passenger traffic was much curtailed by want of employment in Lower Burma, for labourers from Upper Burma.

The decrease on the Mysore State Railway is explained to be due to the Budget Estimate having been too sanguine, and to a falling off in goods traffic, owing, it is surmised, to the opening of the section from Guntakul to Bangalore.

24. With Revised.—The actual receipts approximate closely to the Revised Estimate, there being a small increase of only Rs. 17,755. The more important variations on individual lines are as under :—

The increase on the East Indian Railway occurred chiefly under coaching traffic owing partly to large despatches of Government parcels, luggage and live stock for the Chitral Relief expeditionary force towards the close of the year, and partly to unexpected development of ordinary traffic.

The increase on the Eastern Bengal Railway is attributed to fluctuations in the suspense accounts.

The increase on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is due chiefly to the import grain traffic referred to in para. 22 above having proved heavier than was expected, and partly to an improvement in coaching traffic consequent on a large fair at Hardwar and the movements of troops in connection with the Obitral expedition.

The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is due to the traffic in grain and seeds not having continued as brisk in the last quarter of the year as was expected, and to fluctuations in suspense. On the other hand, there was an increase of nearly a lakh in coaching traffic due generally to steady development in the third class passenger traffic.

Working Expenses.

25. *With Actuals.*—The increase of Rx. 527,056 in working expenses, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, may be attributed generally to the increased traffic carried, to the larger payments to Companies on account of surplus profits, to the payment of exchange compensation allowance, to repairs of flood damages, and to the strengthening of bridges. The increase in working expenses absorbs about 40 per cent. of the increased earnings.

The increase on the East Indian Railway occurred chiefly under maintenance of way and works, etc., due to heavy renewals of sleepers, to reballasting the Jubbulpore line, to new points and crossings laid in Howrah district, to maintenance of Jherria extension and to the accounts of the previous year having included a special credit of Rx. 822,827 by debit to Capital on account of the cost of an 11th sleeper per rail put in the line in previous years as a charge to Revenue. There are also large increases under carriage and wagon and special and miscellaneous expenses due to more vehicles having been rebuilt than in the previous year, also to heavy repairs and replacements of wheels and axles, etc., for raising the tonnage of open-sided wagons, to a greater number of vehicles having been borrowed from other railways to meet heavy goods traffic, and to increased charges for mileage and demurrage on foreign stock and loss by exchange. On the other hand, there was a decrease under General charges which is accounted for by the refund made to the East Indian Railway by the Government Telegraph Department in terms of the Telegraph Committee's proposals.

The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway occurs chiefly under locomotive expenses, and is due to more train-mileage run; to heavier repairs to locomotives executed during the year; to carriage of more coal; and to the opening throughout of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway during the year, also to the payment of exchange compensation allowance and increases granted to the staff. There are also increases under traffic expenses due chiefly to payment of exchange compensation allowance and to increases granted to certain officers and to increased payments made for handling goods and the employment of extra staff owing to increased traffic.

The increase on the Eastern Bengal State Railway is due to the increase in the open mileage and to the increased traffic worked.

The increase on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways is due chiefly to a larger payment on account of the Company's share of net earnings consequent on the working results having proved more satisfactory; to heavy expenditure having been incurred on the temporary bridge over the Gogra and on repairs to stations; to increased Home charges; to the entertainment of extra signallers necessitated by increased traffic, and to the payment of arrear exchange compensation allowance.

The increase on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is due to the increase in the mileage maintained and worked consequent on the opening of the Lucknow-Rae Bareilly and Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad sections; to extensive renewals of ballast; to special renewals of weak girders; to repairs to breaches in the line caused by floods; to the larger traffic worked; to more extensive renewals of carriage and wagon stock; and to large payments on account of mileage of foreign stock, the result of the large import traffic referred to in para. 22 above.

The increase on the Indian Midland Railway is due to the cost of extraordinary renewals of permanent way on the Scindia section; to the increased cost of superintendence and of station staff; to heavier payments for staff at joint stations owing to the adjustment of previous estimated charges and to the payment of exchange compensation allowance.

The increase on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway is due partly to increased traffic; to heavy re-sleeping operations on the Bareilly-Pilibhit and Gola-Lucknow sections of the line, and to a larger payment on account of surplus profits to the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company, consequent on the increased earnings.

The increase on the Guntakul-Mysore Frontier Railway is due to the improved earnings and to the larger mean mileage maintained during the year under review.

The Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway was opened to traffic during the year under review.

The increase on the Southern Mahratta Railway is attributed to abnormal expenditure incurred in the renewal of sleepers on various parts of the line, to fitting Jones' patent buffers to carriage and wagon stock; to the payment of exchange compensation allowance with effect from April 1893; to the increased train-mileage worked, and to improved earnings, giving a larger share of combined working expenses. On the other hand, there is a large decrease under Company's share of net earnings due to the 90 per cent. of the Company's share for the half-year ended 31st December 1892 having been paid in 1893-94 instead of in 1892-93.

The large increase on the East Coast Railway is due to extra mileage having been opened for traffic during the year.

The decrease on the Burma State Railway is due to reductions in the wages of coolies and trollymen as well as in the number of maintenance gangs, and to the larger credit for permanent-way materials returned to stores during the present as compared with the previous year. In the previous year very heavy repairs to earth-work and stations and buildings were carried out as well as heavy expenditure on the Pyuntaza bridge.

The decrease on the Mysore State Railway is partly due to the payment of the Company's share of net earnings for three half-years in 1893-94 against two half-years in 1894-95, but more especially to the decrease in the earnings, giving a smaller proportion of the combined working expenses chargeable to this line.

26. *With Budget.*—The actual working expenses exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rs. 389,231. The more important variations in line estimates are explained below:—

The excess on the East Indian Railway occurred chiefly under maintenance of way and works and stations and special and miscellaneous expenses, and is due to the causes mentioned in the preceding paragraph. There are however large lapses under General charges and Company's share of surplus profits due to the refund received from the Government Telegraph Department and to the fall in the rate of exchange.

The excess on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is attributed to the causes mentioned in the preceding paragraph and to heavier re-building operations.

The excess on the Eastern Bengal State Railway is due to the heavier traffic worked.

The excess on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways is due chiefly to heavier renewals having been carried out than were anticipated; to heavy repairs to bridges and stations and buildings; to the expenditure on the temporary bridge over the Gogra having been under-estimated; to improvement in the lighting arrangements at stations; to increased ferry charges due to improved traffic; to increased Home charges owing to the fall in exchange; to a larger payment on account of the Company's share of net earnings consequent on improved traffic, also to no provision having been made for exchange compensation allowance.

The excess on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is due to the larger traffic worked and to special expenditure incurred in connection with urgent renewals, repairs to bridges, and repairs to breaches in the line caused by floods.

The excess on the Indian Midland Railway is due to sufficient provision not having been made in the Budget Estimate for maintenance of way and works and traffic expenses and to fluctuations in the suspense balances.

The excess on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway is due to increased expenditure consequent on increased earnings and to the re-sleeping operations referred to in para. 25.

The excess on the Southern Mahratta Railway is attributed principally to the causes mentioned in the preceding paragraph and to heavy repairs to carriage and wagon stock.

The excess on the Guntakul-Mysore Frontier Railway is due to the increased traffic carried.

The excess on the East Coast Railway is due to more mileage having been opened during the year than was originally expected.

The lapse on the Burma State Railway is due to reductions in the wages of coolies and in the number of maintenance gangs, and to credit for rails and fastenings returned from relaying for transfer to the Mu Valley Railway provided for in the previous year falling in the current year; to a larger credit for returned stores than was anticipated; to less work having been done in conservancy of rivers and in repairs of stations and buildings than was anticipated, and to the provision made in the Budget Estimate for traffic expenses not having been fully utilized owing to the unfavourable traffic.

The lapse on the Mysore State Railway is due to the falling off in traffic.

The lapse on the South Indian Railway is attributed to the provision made for strengthening girders not having been utilized, as the major portion of the estimate was sanctioned against capital; to the provision made for new minor works not having been worked up to; to the repairs of stations and buildings having been less than estimated; to an over-estimate of locomotive charges; to the provision for station and telegraph staff not having been fully utilized, and to cocoanut and kerosine oil having been obtained at considerably reduced rates.

27. *With Revised.*—The actual working expenses compare favourably with the amount of the Revised Estimate, the result being a small lapse of Rs. 21,969. The more important variations between the estimates and actuals on individual lines are referred to below:—

The lapse on the East Indian Railway is due principally to the special credit on account of rebate from the Government Telegraph Department referred to in para. 26 above.

The lapse on the South Indian Railway is attributed to savings in the provision for fuel, water, oil, and tallow, owing to a falling off in the train-mileage, to the provision for repairs and renewals of machinery and vehicles and for clothing not having been fully utilized; and to the additional staff provided for not having been employed, as the traffic on one section was light.

The excess on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway occurs chiefly under locomotive expenses and is due to a larger consumption of fuel, owing to more train-mileage run, and to more coal carried.

The excess on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways is due chiefly to heavy expenditure having been incurred on the temporary bridge over the Gogra and on repairs to stations; to the purchase of safes and weighing machines and increased ferry charges due to improved traffic; to increased Home charges and the entertainment of extra signallers necessitated by increased traffic; and to heavy repairs necessitated by the frequent cuttings of ghats.

(ii)—Interest and Annuities.

28. The charges for interest and annuities on account of State Railways for 1894-95 amounted to Rx. 10,098,574 as under :—

	ENGLAND.		India.	Total.
	Sterling.	Rupce equivalent.		
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Interest charged in India on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State . . .	...	...	3,323,012	3,323,012
Interest on debt taken over or incurred in connection with lines transferred from Companies to the State :—				
On debentures since discharged . . .	...	...	174,494	174,494
On debentures, debenture stock, and on India stock issued in redemption of annuities, debentures, and debenture stock and for purchase of undertakings	983,212	1,801,229	276	1,801,505
Annuities in purchase of Companies' lines .	1,702,668	3,119,261	...	3,119,261
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.	679,520	1,244,870	34,440	1,279,310
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances by Secretary of State . . .	218,884	400,992	...	400,992
TOTAL .	3,584,284	6,566,352	3,532,222	10,098,574

29. Interest is charged in India at 4 per cent. per annum on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State, except on a loan of Rx. 1,000,000 from His Highness the Maharaja Holkar for the Holkar State Railway which bears interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

30. The debt taken over or incurred in connection with lines acquired by the State from Companies is on account of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Sind, Punjab and Delhi (incorporated in the North-Western Railway), Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways, and consists of debentures and debenture stocks of the Companies, of which the State assumed the direct liability on the transfer of the lines to Government; of India stock issued in purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways; and of stock issued from time to time in redemption of portions of annuities or of debentures and debenture stock, which are bought up as opportunity offers.

The debentures discharged up to date are as under :—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway, £2,950,000 or expressed in Rx., converted at the contract rates for the years in which discharged .	3,546,684
Eastern Bengal Railway, £612,350 or expressed in Rx., converted at the average rates for the years in which discharged .	815,670

and interest is calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on these sums as in the case of direct outlay by the State.

31. The details of the interest charges and the charge on account of each line are as follows :—

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North-Western).	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	South Indian.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
On debentures discharged . . .	141,867	32,627	...	...	...	174,494
On debenture and debenture stock	118,335	25,549	...	28,191	53,714	225,789
On India 3½ per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity and debenture stock .	435,324	36,947	298,996	—720	...	770,447
On India 3 per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity, debenture stock, and debentures, and for purchase of undertakings from Railway Companies	13,621	39	...	567,908	219,631	801,199
On 4 per cent. rupee debt issued in redemption of portion of annuity	276	...	..	...	...	276
Discount Sinking Fund in redemption of debt incurred in excess of money raised . . . . .	...	...	..	3,794	...	3,794
TOTAL .	709,523	95,162	298,996	599,173	273,345	1,975,999

32. The East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways were purchased by annuities: the East Indian Railway annuity, terminating in 1953, at the rate of £5-12-6 for every £100 stock of the Company, the Eastern Bengal, terminating in 1957, at £6-3-4-79 per £100 stock, and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, terminating in 1958, at the rate of £5-3-3-141 per £100 stock. In the case of the East Indian Railway a portion of the annuity equivalent to one-fifth of the commuted value of the capital stock, or £6,550,000, has been deferred, and on this sum interest at 4 per cent. is guaranteed. The holders of this portion of the stock participate in the surplus profits.

The charges in respect of each line were as follows :—

	East Indian	Eastern Bengal	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North-Western)	TOTAL
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Annuity	1,555,094	214,066	680,318	2,449,478
Interest in lieu of deferred annuity	479,980	...	...	479,980
Sinking Fund	110,553	8,242	67,783	186,578
Contribution towards management of Sinking Funds, etc. . .	2,521	236	473	3,230
TOTAL .	2,148,148	222,544	748,569	3,119,261

33. The charges under "Interest on capital deposited by Companies" and "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances" relate to the newer Companies, the lines undertaken by which are classed as State Railways. During later years, the funds required for additional capital works have been provided by advances made to the Companies from funds raised by the Secretary of State under the provisions of Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5. The charges for interest on these advances appear under the heading "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances."

34. The charges incurred in connection with each line are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS.	INTEREST ON CAPITAL DEPOSITED BY COMPANIES.			INTEREST CHARGEABLE AGAINST COMPANIES ON ADVANCES.	GRAND TOTAL
	India.	England and Exchange.	Total.	England and exchange.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal-Nagpur . .	19,415	313,727	333,142	164,329	497,471
Assam-Bengal . .	...	90,634	90,634	...	90,634
Bengal Central . .	...	32,060	32,060	29,770	61,830
Indian Midland . .	...	383,817	383,817	80,080	463,897
Lucknow-Bareilly . .	15,025	...	15,025	...	15,025
South Indian . .	...	54,960	54,960	...	54,960
Southern Mahratta* .	...	369,672	369,672	126,813	496,485
TOTAL .	34,440	1,244,870	1,279,310	400,992	1,680,302

* Including Mysore.

35. The charge in India against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway represents interest on capital expended by Government on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company as a part of its undertaking. This expenditure has not been refunded by the Company, but the State ranks as a shareholder to the extent of the capital contributed by it. The amount entered against the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway represents interest on money raised by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company for capital expenditure on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, and interest on advances made to the Company in excess of the money raised.

SECTION B.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

36. This section deals with (i) the revenue transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Madras Railways; and (ii) the charges incurred by the State in the payment of surplus profits and contributions to Provident Funds; on land, which, under the several contracts, is supplied free of charge to the companies; on Government controlling establishments; and on interest on capital. The Government controlling establishments also exercise, in some instances, supervision over State lines leased to companies, and perform certain duties in connection with State Railways, but the entire cost is included under this head. Recoveries are, however, made from State lines leased to companies on account of Government supervision, and the amount of such recoveries is credited to this head.

I.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

XXVII.—*Net Traffic Receipts.*

37. At the close of the year under review, the open mileage of the Guaranteed Railways was as follows* :—

	Total length open.	Length laid with two or more tracks.
	Miles.	Miles.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,286½	462
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460½	60
Madras	839½	42½
TOTAL	2,586½	564½

*Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1894-95, Part I, Appendix C.

38. The net receipts of the Guaranteed Railways during 1894-95 amounted to Rx. 3,050,811. The transactions of each Railway for the year were as follows :—

	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts—			
Administrative	3,426,257	1,624,871	1,059,989
Suspense	190,318	1,261,826	144,435
TOTAL	3,616,575	2,886,697	1,204,424
Payments—			
Administrative	1,937,418	596,400	540,037
Suspense	176,773	1,256,472	150,285
TOTAL	2,114,191	1,852,872	690,322
Net Receipts—			
Administrative	1,488,839	1,028,471	519,952
Suspense	18,545	5,354	—5,850
TOTAL	1,502,384	1,033,825	514,102
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	58.52	36.70	50.95
Average earnings per mile per week	51.07	67.63	24.22

39. Taking the Capital expenditure as stated in rupees in the Indian Accounts (in which sterling figures have been converted at the fixed contract rate of 1s. 10d. the rupee) the return per cent. on Capital outlay incurred to the end of the year was as under :—

	Capital outlay to 31st March 1895.	Net Receipts, 1894-95.	Percentage on Capital outlay.
	Rx.	Rx.	
Great Indian Peninsula	27,853,226	1,502,384	5.39
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,825,752	1,033,825	10.52
Madras	12,060,216	514,102	4.26

40. The traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was considerably below that of the previous year. The decrease occurred entirely in goods traffic, under the heads wheat, linseed, cotton and other seeds owing principally to the failure of crops. There was an increase under coaching due to an improvement in the third class passenger traffic. The working expenses during the year were less than in the previous year, due principally to the smaller traffic worked, but the decrease is also partly accounted for by the reduced charges on account of repairs and renewals of engines and mileage and demurrage of foreign stock.

41. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the results are more favourable than in the preceding year. There was an increase under coaching due chiefly to the development of passenger traffic. The goods earnings also improved owing to the additional traffic brought on to the line by the through opening of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway. The working expenses of the year are in excess of those of the previous year, due principally to the expenditure in the Engineering and Locomotive Departments having increased owing to the heavy outlay on the reconstruction of Dhadur Bridge, on the repairs of the damages caused by flood and to the larger consumption of coal due to the heavier traffic worked. The large credits in 1893 from sale of rails to the Godhra-Rutlam Railway and Government Telegraph Department also partly account for the increase.

42. On the Madras Railway there was an improvement in the coaching earnings due partly to the increase in the third class passenger fare from 1st January 1895 and partly to the larger number of passengers carried. The goods earnings show a slight falling off owing to the abnormal traffic in grain and raw cotton during 1893-94. The working expenses were higher than in the previous year due to heavy renewals of lines and to heavy repairs and renewals of vehicles. The fall in the rate of exchange also contributed to the increase.

Comparison with Actuals of 1893-94 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

43. A statement, attached to this review as Schedule B, compares in detail the transactions of the year with the Revised and Budget Estimates and the actuals of 1893-94. The following is a summary of the net results :—

RAILWAYS.	NET RECEIPTS.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		NET RECEIPTS.
	Actuals, 1894-95	Estimate	Actuals, more + or less —	Estimate	Actuals, more + or less —	Actuals, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,502,384	1,515,000	—12,616	1,995,000	—492,616	1,874,993
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,033,825	1,015,000	+ 18,825	932,500	+ 101,325	978,316
Madras	514,102	509,000	+ 5,102	518,000	—3,898	530,503
TOTAL	3,050,311	3,039,000	+ 11,311	3,445,500	—395,189	3,383,812

44. The decrease in the actuals as compared with those of 1893-94 and with the Budget Estimate is entirely due to the fall in traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The difference between the actuals and the Revised Estimate is comparatively small.

II.—SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC., LAND, SUPERVISION AND INTEREST.

Surplus Profits and Contributions to Provident Funds.

45. Under the contracts with the Guaranteed Railway Companies, a moiety of the excess of net earnings over interest charges for each half-year ending 30th June and 31st December, taken separately, is paid to the Companies; but in calculating the total surplus for division the Secretary of State is able to place against the net earnings stated in rupees, one rupee only for every 1s. 10d. of guaranteed interest which he has paid. The share falling to the Companies is, therefore, much in excess of a true moiety of the real surplus after meeting the sum which the Secretary of State actually pays as interest charges. In any half-year during which the net earnings fall short of the interest charges, the deficiency is borne wholly by Government.

46. A contribution from net earnings is made in aid of the Provident Funds established on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, for the benefit of the Companies' employes, when the net earnings on capital give a return of more than 6 per cent. per annum on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and of 3 per cent. half-yearly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A Provident Fund was established during 1891-92 on the Madras Railway, but on a different basis, the contribution forming a charge to working expenses.

47. The payments to the Companies during the year 1894-95 on account of Surplus Profits and Contributions to Provident Funds were as follows:—

	Surplus profits.	Contributions to Provident Funds.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	304,646	12,636	317,282
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	278,240	10,173	288,413
TOTAL	577,886	22,809	600,695

Land.

48. The charges for land for Guaranteed Railways during the year were comparatively small. They were as follows:—

	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,765
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500
Madras	3,797
TOTAL	6,062

Supervision.

49. The charges falling under this head represent the cost of the establishments of the Consulting Engineers and Government Examiners employed on the supervision, audit and control of the transactions of Companies' lines, and a moiety of the cost of the office of the Director General of Railways. The

amounts recovered from Railway Companies are credited to this head. The charges during the year under review were as follows:—

	Control. Rx.	Audit. Rx.
Bombay	12,086	11,152
Madras	7,340	4,365
Calcutta	10,481	6,108
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,756	5,912
Assam	5,009	2,185
Director General of Railways, etc. (share of office of)	15,811	...
	<u>60,483</u>	<u>29,722</u>
TOTAL	90,205	
<i>Less</i> —Recoveries from Companies	64,726	
NET CHARGES	25,479	

50. The contributions for Government supervision, audit and control, recovered from the several Railway Companies, were as follows:—

	Rx.
East Indian	10,000
Rajputana-Malwa	13,832
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	3,024
Bengal Nagpur	6,896
Bengal Central	1,000
Indian Midland	5,419
Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	10,705
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (including Lucknow-Bareilly)	1,141
South Indian	8,332
Assam-Bengal	4,377
TOTAL	64,726

51. The contribution payable from East Indian Railway revenues has been fixed under the contract at Rs. 50,000 half-yearly. With the exception of the Bengal and North-Western and the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Companies the contributions paid by Railway Companies are calculated at the rate of Rs. 40 per half-year per mile of line constructed or under construction. The contributions by the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Companies are calculated at the rate of Rs. 20 per mile half-yearly.

52. No contribution is made by the old Guaranteed Railways towards the cost of Government audit and control.

Interest.

53. The charges for Interest during the year 1894-95 were as under:—

	On Capital held in England.		On Capital held in India.	On over-drawals on Capital Account.	TOTAL.
	Amount. £	Equivalent. Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,204,085	2,205,865	1,952	...	2,207,817
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	417,592	765,022	190	4,210	769,422
Madras	538,037	976,515	...	...	976,515
TOTAL	2,154,714	3,947,402	2,142	4,210	3,953,754

The foregoing figures represent the interest paid during the year, and not the liability for interest for the year 1894-95. No additional capital was raised during the year under review. The interest on overdrawn capital represents interest charged by Government at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on advances to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company on Capital Account.

Comparison with Actuals of 1893-94 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

54. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule O, a comparison in detail will be found of the actual charges for Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision, and Interest, with the Revised and Budget Estimates and with the Actuals of 1893-94, of which the following is a summary :—

	Actuals, 1894-95.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1893-94.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Surplus Profits, etc.	600,695	599,800	+895	615,000	—14,305	571,254
Land and Supervi- sion . . .	31,541	32,100	—559	36,600	—5,059	34,004
Interest . . .	3,953,754	3,956,900	—3,146	3,697,000	+256,754	3,557,492
TOTAL . .	4,585,990	4,588,800	—2,810	4,348,600	+237,390	4,162,750

The increase in payments on account of surplus profits over the actuals of the previous year is due to improvement in traffic on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is due to the traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having been less than anticipated. The difference would have been larger but for the increase in the share of profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

The decrease in Land and Supervision as compared with the actuals of the previous year is due chiefly to smaller payments on account of land acquired for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The difference would have been greater but for the larger acquisition of land for the Madras Railway. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is due principally to the provision for land for the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways not having been fully utilized.

The increase in the interest charges over the actuals of 1893-94 and over the Budget Estimate is due to the fall in the rate of exchange.

Effect on State Revenues.

55. The following table shows the direct results to the State of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year :—

	Net Traffic Receipts.	CHARGES.				Gain or loss (+ or —).
		Interest.	Surplus Profits.	Contribution to Provident Funds.	TOTAL.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Penin- sula.	1,502,384	2,207,817	304,646	12,636	2,525,099	—1,022,715
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1,033,825	769,422	273,240	10,173	1,052,835	—19,010
Madras . . .	514,102	976,515	...	...	976,515	—462,413
TOTAL . .	3,050,311	3,953,754	577,886	22,809	4,554,449	—1,504,138

56. In addition to the above, the cost of land provided at the expense of the State, and a proportionate share of the cost of the Government controlling establishments have to be taken into consideration, in order to arrive at the real financial results to the State of its connection with Guaranteed Railways. The above table, however, shows prominently the effects of the provision in the contracts under which surplus profits are declared half-yearly, and the sterling interest is converted for the purpose of this division at the fixed contract rate of 1s. 10d. (*vide* para. 45). Thus the Great Indian Peninsula Railway received as surplus profits during the year the sum of Rx. 304,646, while Government, although nominally entitled to share equally with the Company, sustained a loss of Rx. 1,022,715. During the second-half of 1894 the net earnings fell short of the guaranteed interest and Government had to make good the deficiency and to bear also the loss by exchange on interest paid in England. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company received Rx. 273,240 as surplus profits, while there was a loss to the State of Rx. 19,010.

57. In the following statement the results to the State of the working of these railways for the last five years are exhibited :—

GAIN OR LOSS (+ OR -).

RAILWAYS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula .	+151,489	+20,680	-377,138	-418,409	-1,022,715
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	+81,433	+39,362	+1,719	+22,988	-19,010
Madras	-236,283	-359,428	-400,727	-349,513	-462,413
TOTAL .	-3,361	-299,366	-776,146	-744,934	-1,504,138

58. The following statement shows the total amount paid on account of guaranteed interest to each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies still in existence on 31st March 1895, the net revenue of the several lines to the 31st of December 1894, appropriated towards the repayment of that amount, and the balance. For the purposes of this statement, the net revenue and the guaranteed interest paid in India are converted at the contract rates of exchange. The amounts shown as guaranteed interest paid in England represent true sterling :—

RAILWAYS.	GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID TO 31st MARCH 1895.			Aggregate of net revenue balances for the several half-years to 31st December 1894 inclusive— less moieties of surplus profits repaid to Com- panies.	Net amount paid.
	In England.	In India.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula .	35,866,419	475,828	36,342,247	32,926,504	3,415,743
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	12,535,529	92,018	12,627,547	11,235,719	1,391,828
Madras	17,076,632	2,332	17,078,964	8,806,999	8,271,965
TOTAL .	65,478,580	570,178	66,048,758	52,969,222	13,079,536

There were of course similar figures relating to each Company whose railway Government purchased by annuities or on other terms.

SECTION C.

SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

(Major Heads XXVIII and 40.)

59. The transactions in connection with subsidized railways which appear in the Government accounts under the heading Subsidized Companies represent—

Under *Revenue*, Head XXVIII.—Repayments of advances of interest.

Under *Expenditure*, Head 40.—Cost of land supplied free, subsidies paid and advances of interest.

(i) Repayments of Advances of Interest.

60. The amounts credited as Revenue under this head comprise repayments of advances of interest by the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company and by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore Railway.

61. In the case of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, the State advanced interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital while the line was under construction. In consideration of this payment the State is entitled, under the terms of the contract, to a moiety of any surplus earnings, after meeting working expenses, interest on borrowed capital, if any, and a sum sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital, until such time as the interest advanced by the Secretary of State, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, shall have been repaid. The following is a summary of the advances and repayments of interest :—

YEAR.	Advances.	REPAYMENTS.	
		England.	India.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882-83	482	...	...
1883-84	4,667	...	...
1884-85	7,986*	...	...
1885-86 . . . . .	...	...	119
1886-87 . . . . .	...	...	32
1888-90 . . . . .	...	91	...
1890-91 . . . . .	...	975	...
1891-92 . . . . .	...	1,427	...
TOTAL	18,085	2,498	151

62. The payment by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore State Railway represents the net charge for interest paid by Government to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Mysore State, has guaranteed the interest on the capital raised by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the construction of the Mysore Railway, and the Durbar makes good the excess of interest over net revenue, and will receive any excess of net revenue over interest charges. The receipts and working expenses and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the Government accounts under their respective Railway heads, and the recovery from the Mysore Durbar of the net amount of interest only (i.e., interest on capital expended minus net receipts), is credited under this head.

* Interest (£205) realised from investment of funds deposited by the Company for a fixed period taken in reduction of advances of interest.

63. The amount recovered from the Mysore Durbar during 1894-95 was Rs. 41,694 arrived at as under:—

	Rx.
Interest on capital	87,935
<i>Less</i> —Charge borne by Government for interest on the unexpended balance of the capital retained in their hands	8,988
	<hr/>
Remainder	78,947
Net receipts	37,253
	<hr/>
Net charge for interest recovered from the Mysore Durbar	41,694
Compared with, for 1893-94	34,054
" " 1892-93	17,883
" " 1891-92	31,567
" " 1890-91	30,505
" " 1889-90	49,012

(ii) *Land, Subsidies, and Advances of Interest.*

64. The charges for land, subsidies and advances of interest are borne partly by Imperial and partly by Provincial Revenues. The items falling on the Imperial Government are charges for land, provided free of cost under the terms of the contracts, in connection with the Bengal and North-Western, Delhi Umballa Kalka and Nilgiri Railways. The Nilgiri Railway was also entitled, under the terms of its contract, to interest at 3 per cent. on its capital deposited in a Government treasury for three years, or until the line was opened throughout for traffic, if earlier. The three years expired on the 30th September 1893.

65. The charges debited to Imperial Funds during 1894-95 on account of subsidized railways were—

	Rx.
Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway (Land charges)	693
Bengal and North-Western Railway (")	709
Nilgiri Railway (")	1,203
	<hr/>
TOTAL	2,605

66. The charges borne by the Provincial Governments in connection with subsidized railways are—

Assam.—An annual subsidy, payable to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, on account of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, of such amount—subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000—as, together with the net earnings of the Railway, shall be sufficient to yield a return of 5 per cent. per annum on Capital outlay; and a share of the pay and allowances of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Bengal.—Charges for land which, under the terms of the contracts, has to be provided free of cost to the Tarkessur, Dooars, and Deoghur Railways.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—An annual subsidy of Rs. 40,000 payable to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company up to 31st December 1894, and charges for land in connection with that Railway. The final payment on account of this subsidy was made in the year under review.

67. The amounts debited against Provincial Revenues during 1894-95 were—

	Rx.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway (Subsidy and audit)	10,053
Dooars Railway (Land)	86
Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway (Subsidy)	4,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	14,089

68. The total charges in connection with each line to the close of 1894-95 will be found in the statement attached to this note as Schedule D.

Comparison with Actuals of 1893-94 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

69. The actual receipts during the year under Head XXVIII compare with the actuals of 1893-94 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under—

	Actuals, 1894-95.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1893-94.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
XXVIII.—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.						
Rohilkhand-Kumaon . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	41,694	38,900	+ 2,794	23,000	+ 18,694	34,054
TOTAL	41,694	38,900	+ 2,794	23,000	+ 18,694	34,054

No provision was made in the estimates on account of the Government share of surplus earnings of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway for the year 1893 owing to questions having been raised as to the amount of that share.

The difference between actuals and the Revised and Budget Estimates of the repayment by the Mysore Durbar is due to the net revenue of the railway having been less than estimated for.

70. The actual expenditure during the year under head 40 compares with the actuals of 1893-94 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

	Actuals, 1894-95.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1893-94.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
40.—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—						
Imperial	2,603	4,200	—1,595	5,000	—2,395	6,766
Provincial	14,089	14,100	—11	14,100	—11	14,234
TOTAL	16,694	18,300	—1,606	19,100	—2,406	21,000

71. The lapse under Imperial is due to short payments of compensation charges in the districts of Ohupra, Gonda and Bahraich in connection with the Bengal and North-Western Railway, to smaller outlay on land for the Nilgiri Railway owing to the land required for the Ooty-Kullar road not having been acquired to the full extent originally anticipated, and to the work of demarcating land relinquished by the Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway not having been proceeded with as expeditiously as was anticipated.

SECTION D.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

72. The following expenditure is recorded under this head :—

- (a) Outlay on surveys.
- (b) Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges.
- (c) Director General of Railways' Establishment (share of).
- (d) Port Storekeeper's Establishment.
- (e) Abt material and engine suspense account.
- (f) Land charges in connection with Native States Railways.
- (g) Watch and ward charges in connection with the Frontier Railway Reserve material.

73. At the commencement of the year 1894-95 the following surveys were in hand :—

Imperial.

Rutlam-Bara Survey.
 Pachpadra-Umarkot Survey.
 Saugor-Katni Survey.
 Raipur-Sonpur Survey.
 Mandalay-Kunlon Survey.
 Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey.
 Mogaung-Irrawaddy Survey.
 Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta Survey.
 Singhia-Madaripur-Chandpore Survey.
 Ghaziabad-Moradabad Survey..
 Bareilly-Soron Survey.
 Kalka-Simla Survey.
 Ludhiana-Ferozepore Survey.
 Bezwada-Madras Survey.

The expenditure on the Rampur-Ramnagar Survey during the year under review was met from funds provided by the Rampur Durbar.

74. During the course of the year the undermentioned surveys were undertaken by the Imperial Government :—

Chambal-Muttra Survey.—This is in connection with the projected railway from Rutlam to Muttra, and includes that portion of the line from the Chambal river to Muttra and Aligarh. Estimated cost Rs. 50,188.

Shadipalli-Balotra Survey.—A detailed survey for an alternative route and for the location of the entire line from Shadipalli Station, the terminus of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway to Balotra, a distance of 206·18 miles. The object of the survey was to find, if possible, a shorter and cheaper alignment than that of last year. The estimate amounts to Rs. 59,300.

Assam-Burma Connection Survey.—A detailed survey of the western slope of the Aeng Pass and a reconnaissance survey for a line to connect India and Burma and for an alignment from Dhansiri Valley, in Assam, through the Naga Hills and Manipur, connecting with the Mu Valley Railway at some point north of Shwebo, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,14,786. This survey was undertaken to provide a complete basis of comparison with the Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey, the cost of constructing which line was found to be excessive.

Mogaung-Myitkyina Survey.—The survey for the extension of the Mu Valley Railway beyond Mogaung to Akye on the Irrawaddy, a distance of 40 miles, which was in hand at the commencement of the year, was completed in May 1894. A fairly good line was found, but orders were subsequently given to make the extension to Myitkyina, instead of Akye, a distance of 37 miles. These surveys are estimated to cost Rs. 92,430.

Khagaria-Katihar Survey.—The survey for a line in extension of the Garhara-Khagaria project to Katihar junction on the Assam Behar section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, a distance of 72 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,214.

Northern Bengal-Assam Connection Survey.—The operations comprised in this survey are (1) a detailed survey from Panchabibi, 6 miles south of Hili, on the Northern section of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Kalgunge, a place almost due east and on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, a distance of about 45 miles, (2) a reconnaissance from a point selected on the left bank of the Brahmaputra to Gauhati, a length of about 190 miles, (3) a reconnaissance from Haldibari on the Northern section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to a point on the right bank of the Brahmaputra opposite Goalpara, and thence, still keeping on the same side of the river, to a point opposite Gauhati, a distance of about 230 miles, and (4) a reconnaissance from a point on the Githdaba-Dhubri road to near Bogribari, a distance of about 20 miles. These operations are estimated to cost Rs. 49,488.

Mymensingh-Serajganj Survey.—A detailed survey for an extension from Mymensingh, the present terminus station of the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, *via* Jamalpur to Subranchali on the Brahmaputra river, opposite Bogra, a distance of 70 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000.

Najibabad-Kotdwara Survey.—A reconnaissance survey for a branch line of railway from Najibabad Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the foot of the hills near the military cantonment of Lansdowne, a distance of 15.75 miles, and for the preparation of a project for a surface line at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,965.

Bhatinda-Samasata Survey.—The location of the section from Bhatinda to Samasata, 217½ miles, of the proposed Delhi-Bhatinda-Samasata project and the preparation of the necessary plans at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000.

Puri Branch (East Coast Railway).—A preliminary survey for a branch line to connect Puri with the East Coast Railway, a distance of 28 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,160.

Madura-Paumben Survey.—A survey for a line of metre-gauge railway from Madura, a station on the South Indian Railway, to Toni Tara, a small village on the coast of the main land opposite to Paumben which is situated on Rameswaram island. The length of the survey is 102 miles, and the estimated cost Rs. 38,500.

Arsikere-Mangalore Survey.—A survey for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Arsikere to the port of Mangalore, a distance of 187 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 88,000. A portion from Arsikere to Hassan, a distance of some 32 miles, has already been surveyed by the Mysore Government.

Shoranur-Cochin Survey.—A survey for a line of railway on the standard gauge from Shoranur to Cochin, a distance of 61 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,600.

Cannanore-Calicut Survey.—A survey for a line of railway on the standard gauge from Cannanore to Calicut, a distance of 52 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 31,200.

Vizianagram-Parvatipur Survey.—Surveys for a line on the standard gauge from Vizianagram to Parvatipur, a distance of 50 miles, with a branch, 11 miles long, from Bobbili to Salur and a survey of an alternative line from Chipparpalli to Bobbili, a distance of 25 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,762.

75. The expenditure incurred during the year 1894-95 under Imperial amounted to Rx. 101,104 as detailed below ;—

	Rx.
Outlay on surveys	80,123
Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges	2,044
Director General of Railways' Establishment (<i>share of</i>)	15,811
Port Storekeeper's Establishment	2,024
Land charges in connection with Native States Railways	888
Watch and ward charges in connection with the Frontier Railway Reserve material	719
	—
TOTAL	101,104
	—

76. The details of outlay on surveys will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule E.

77. The items debited during 1894-95 under "Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges" were:—

	Rx.
Leave allowances (other than privilege leave) of pensionable employees of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	782
Leave allowances of the following:—	
Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer	284
„ W. C. Hickie, Examiner of Accounts	183
„ G. Moyle, Executive Engineer	13
„ J. M. Montague, Executive Engineer	11
„ E. J. Alexander, „ „	126
„ W. Chadwick, „ „	27
„ A. Thomas, Assistant Engineer	11
„ B. A. Maine, Sub-Engineer	56
„ Kundan Lall, „ „	10
„ Kampta Pershad, Overseer	23
„ V. K. R. Moodliar, Accountant	10
„ J. K. Chowdhry	13
Lieut. Gardiner, R.E.	128
Contribution to Clerks' Provident Fund	267
Salary of Mr. J. Lightfoot, Examiner of Accounts	61
Petty items	39
TOTAL	2,044

78. The amount debited to this head on account of the establishment of the Director General of Railways represents half the fixed monthly charge of Rs. 21,000 debited by the Civil Department, under the authority of Public Works Department Resolution No. 6125, dated 9th November 1888, and half the actual salary and travelling allowances of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways. The other moiety of these charges is debited to the major head "39—Guaranteed Companies—Land and Supervision."

79. The amount shown under Port Storekeeper's Establishments represents—

	Rx.
(1) The cost of the Port Storekeeper's office at Calcutta	1,880
(2) Establishment entertained by the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay, in connection with the local purchase of stores for State Railways	194
TOTAL	2,024

80. No outlay was incurred on surveys from Provincial funds during the year, but credits to the extent of Rx. 744 were received on account of the following Provincial surveys in Madras:—

	Rx.
(1) Refund of the unspent balance of the sum of Rs. 4,200 deposited with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for surveying the Nanjangod-Gudalur line within British Territory. The amount deposited was charged off to this head in 1891-92	327
(2) Amount refunded out of the unspent balance of Rs. 10,543 contributed by Government to the Mysore Durbar towards the cost of the West Coast Railway reconnaissance	417
TOTAL	744

*Comparison with Actuals of 1893-94 and the Budget and Revised Estimate.**

81. The actual outlay during the year under "41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" compares with the actuals of 1893-94 and with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1894-95.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1893-94.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
41.—Imperial .	101,104	103,500	—2,396	110,000	—8,896	102,252
41.—Provincial .	—744	—300	—444	...	—744	1,157
TOTAL .	100,360	103,200	—2,840	110,000	—9,640	103,439

82. The lapse under Imperial as compared with the Budget Estimate is due to the full provision not being utilized on the surveys started late in the year. The credit against Provincial is explained in para. 80 above. The refunds referred to were not expected when the Budget Estimate was under consideration. The difference between the actuals and Revised Estimate is due to the refund for the West Coast Railway reconnaissance not having been provided for in the estimate as it was not anticipated at the time.

SECTION E.

STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE.

Major heads 34, 37, 48, and 50.

83. At the beginning of the year under review the following railways or sections were under construction from funds provided by the State :—

<i>By State agency —</i>	Miles.
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	56
East Coast—Vizianagram to Cuttack	252
Mu Valley	156½
Mari-Attock	80
Mushkaf-Bolan	85½
<i>By the agency of Companies—</i>	
Mayavaram-Mutupet	54
Godhra-Rutlam	70½
East Indian Railway, Jherria and Toposi Extensions and the Damoodar branch	74½

84. The Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway has been constructed by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company, partly from funds provided by the Tanjore Local Board, and partly from the Provincial funds of the Madras Government, on the condition that the profits to be derived from the undertaking be shared between the Government of Madras and the Local Board in proportion to the capital contributed by each. The line was opened throughout during the year under review.

85. During the course of the year construction was commenced on the following new lines and extensions :—

<i>Rutlam-Ujjain—</i>	Miles.
Rutlam to Ujjain	60½
<i>Bezwada-Madras—</i>	
Madras (Washermanpet) to Ennore	8½
<i>East Coast—</i>	
Puri Branch	26
Wazirabad to Lyallpur	100
Kolri to Rohri (chord line) Rahuki on the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway to Rohri	182½
<i>Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra metre-gauge connection—</i>	
Cawnpore to Burhwal (Ramnagar)	80
* <i>Bengal and North-Western—</i>	
Bhatni to Baraj	25
Gonda via Bulrampur to Tulsipur	42
Nanpara to Kutania Ghât	40
Jarwal Road to Burhwal (Ramnagar) with permanent bridge over the Gogra River	9½
	<hr/> 116½
	<hr/> 573½

86. In the Budget Estimate a sum of Rx. 3,474,400 was provided for Capital expenditure on State Railways as under :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways . . . . .	...
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	24,400
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,450,000
TOTAL	<hr/> 3,474,400*

and this sum was distributed for expenditure as follows :—

	Rx.
For outlay in England (treated as final charges in the Home accounts)	860,000
For outlay in India	2,000,100
„ Exchange	614,300
TOTAL*	<hr/> 3,474,400

* The expenditure on these lines will be met from Company's capital.

87. The allotments to lines were as below :—

<i>By State agency—</i>		Rx.
Mu Valley		300,000
East Coast		760,000
Open lines		471,300
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad		188,600
North-Western Railway, Gradient Improvement Works		50,000
Mari-Attock		50,000
Mushkaf-Bolan		500,000
TOTAL		2,269,900

<i>By agency of Companies—</i>		Rx.
Godhra-Rutlam		132,000
Assam-Bengal (Land)		40,000
Open lines		532,500
TOTAL		704,500

Amount held in reserve for outlay on the Assam-Bengal Railway and other lines in the hands of Companies 500,000

GRAND TOTAL 3,474,400

88. The grant was modified during the year by the following additions and reductions, and the amount available ultimately stood at Rx. 4,630,100 :—

<i>Add—</i>	Rx.
Additional grant approved by the Finance Department for the Assam-Bengal Railway	700,000
Do. do. for the Kotri-Rohri Railway	250,000
Do. do. for the scheme for linking up the metre-gauge railways between Cawnpore and Raumnagar	150,000
Additional grant approved by Finance Department to work up to the Revised Forecast of 520 lakhs for Railway and Irrigation Works	100,000
	1,200,000

<i>Less—</i>	Rx.
Transfer to 49—Irrigation Works	40,000
Grants withdrawn by Local Governments and Administrations under 37—Provincial	4,300
	44,300
Net increase	1,155,700

89. The Revised Estimate was submitted for the amount of the grant available, viz., Rx. 4,630,100. It was anticipated that the Secretary of State would not expend the whole of the moneys placed at his disposal for stores to be purchased in England, but it was expected that by the more vigorous prosecution of work in India, the amount of the grant available would be fully expended and no allowance for lapses was accordingly made. The estimate was not, however, fully worked up to, and the results show a lapse of Rx. 201,538. This lapse is due partly to the East Indian Railway Company having surrendered Rx. 120,000 towards the close of the year when it was too late to utilise the money on other Railways.

90. The amount of the Revised Estimate, *viz.*, Rx. 4,630,100, was provided as follows :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways . . . . .	...
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . . .	20,100
48.—State Railways—Construction	4,610,000
TOTAL	4,630,100

and was distributed for expenditure as under :—

	Rx.
For outlay in England	818,500
„ „ India	3,129,500
For Exchange	682,100
TOTAL	4,630,100

91. The actual outlay amounted to Rx. 4,428,562 as under :—

	Rx.
In England	799,811
„ India	2,963,321
Exchange	665,430
TOTAL	4,428,562

resulting in an excess of Rx. 954,162 on the Budget Estimate and a lapse of Rx. 201,538 on the Revised Estimate of the year. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the actuals in India and in England stand as follows :—

	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	ACTUALS.	
			More.	Less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
• England	818,500	799,811	...	18,689
India	3,129,500	2,963,321	...	166,179
Exchange	682,100	665,430	...	16,670
TOTAL	4,630,100	4,428,562	...	201,538

92. The distribution of the outlay of the year by finance heads is as under :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	556,867
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . . .	19,609
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,852,086
TOTAL	4,428,562

93. No expenditure was incurred during the year in connection with the redemption of liabilities.

Comparison with the Budget and Revised Estimates.

94. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule F will be found full details of the expenditure of the year compared with the Budget and

Revised Estimates, and showing the details of classification by Fund heads. The following is a general abstract:—

RAILWAYS.	Actuals, 1894-95.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		REVISED ESTIMATE.	
		Estimates.	Actuals, + more or — less.	Estimates.	Actuals, + more or — less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
<i>Expenditure by State agency—</i>					
Open lines*	445,286	512,300	— 67,014	444,100	+ 1,186
Mu Valley	298,104	322,800	— 29,696	304,600	— 11,496
Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra	94,538	...	+ 94,538	105,300	— 10,762
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	84,932	138,600	— 53,668	86,200	— 1,268
North-Western Railway Gradient Improvement Works	104,015	50,000	+ 54,015	109,800	— 5,285
Wazirabad-Lyallpur	50,444	...	+ 50,444	50,000	+ 444
Kotri-Rohri	94,666	...	+ 94,666	247,000	— 152,334
Mari-Attock	85,343	50,000	+ 35,343	80,000	+ 5,343
Mushkaf-Bolan	607,950	576,600	+ 31,350	622,000	— 14,050
East Coast	814,794	760,000	+ 54,794	768,000	+ 46,794
Stores (Fluctuations in reserves and stores in transit)	111,998	— 140,400	+ 252,398	10,600	+ 101,398
TOTAL	2,787,070	2,269,900	+ 517,170	2,827,100	— 40,030
<i>Expenditure by agency of Companies—</i>					
Open lines	579,119	532,500	+ 46,619	618,000	— 38,881
Assam-Bengal* (Construction)	729,825	...	+ 729,825	733,900	— 4,075
Ditto (Land)	125,306	40,000	+ 85,306	127,500	— 2,194
Godhra-Rutlam	183,137	132,000	+ 51,137	193,400	— 10,263
Rutlam-Ujjain	7,047	...	+ 7,047	30,000	— 22,953
Madras-Bezwada (Ennore Section)	17,058	...	+ 17,058	17,000	+ 58
TOTAL	1,641,492	704,500	+ 936,992	1,719,800	— 78,308
Reserve . . . . .	...	500,000	— 500,000	83,200	— 83,200
GRAND TOTAL	4,428,562	3,474,400	+ 954,162	4,630,100	— 201,538
<i>Distributed as under—</i>					
England	799,811	860,000	— 60,189	818,500	— 18,689
India	2,963,321	2,000,100	+ 963,221	3,129,500	— 166,179
Exchange	665,430	614,300	+ 51,130	682,100	— 16,670
TOTAL	4,428,562	3,474,400	+ 954,162	4,630,100	— 201,538

* Includes Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation account, Frontier Railway Reserve material, and Sind-Peshawar Petroleum Operations.

BUDGET ESTIMATE.

95. The more important variations from the Budget Estimate materially affecting the results are explained below :—

State Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 67,014, the causes of the principal variations being as follows :—

The lapse on the Warora Colliery is due chiefly to the proposed new pits Nos. 7 and 8, provision for which was made in the Budget Estimate, having been held in abeyance owing to their location being undecided.

The lapse on the Eastern Bengal State Railway is due to less work having been carried out than was provided for in the Budget Estimate.

The lapse on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is due partly to the provision made in the Budget Estimate for protective works in the Ramgunga Valley, and for interlocking apparatus at certain stations not having been utilized owing to the works either not having been taken in hand during the year or having been deferred, and partly to smaller purchases of stores in England than were anticipated.

The lapse on the North-Western Railway is due to smaller purchases of stores in England than were anticipated.

No provision was made in the Budget Estimate to meet charges in connection with the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account, as it was anticipated that the account would be closed at the end of the previous year. The account could not, however, be closed and charges to the extent of Rx. 12,271 were incurred during the year under review.

Lines under construction.—The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 584,184. The excess occurs principally under Stores transactions and is also due to funds not having been provided in the Budget Estimate for the Wazirabad-Lyallpur, the Kotri-Rohri and the Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra Railways, the construction of which was commenced during the course of the year when the necessary allotments of funds were made.

The excess on the North-Western Railway, Gradient Improvements, is due to materials to the value of Rx. 445,000, not having been transferred to the North-Western and Mari-Attock Railways during the year as was originally anticipated, and also to rapid progress having been made towards the completion of bridges.

The excess on the Mari-Attock Railway is due principally to more work having been done on tunnels than was provided for; to the transfer of a girder of 150' span from the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, and to the purchase of explosives, timber, etc., in excess of the provision made in the Budget Estimate.

The excess on the Mushkaf-Bolan and East Coast Railways is due chiefly to greater progress having been made in construction than was contemplated in the Budget Estimate.

The lapse on the Mu Valley State Railway is due to less work having been undertaken than was anticipated in some instances, and to smaller purchases of English stores, owing to second-hand rails taken over from the Burma State Railway being substituted for rails which it was intended to obtain from England, and to girders not having been indented for to the extent originally contemplated.

The lapse on the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway is due to the provision made in the Budget Estimate having proved considerably in excess of actual requirements. The Budget allotment was based on a revised project estimate which provided for a considerable excess over the original estimate; on further examination, however, the revised project estimate was found to be excessive.

Companies' Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 46,619. The principal variations on individual lines are as under :—

The excess on the East Indian Railway is due chiefly to an increase in the suspense balances which was not provided for in the Budget Estimate.

There was also no provision in the estimate for the purchase of the Alipore branch and for the payment of contractor's claims outstanding from the previous year.

The excess on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is due chiefly to an increase in the balance of Suspense Accounts. The Budget Estimate provided for a decrease.

The lapse on the Tirhoot Railway is due chiefly to the provision made for rolling stock not having been utilized and to no work having been carried out in connection with the electric lighting of the Mokameh ferries.

The lapse on the South Indian Railway is due to certain buildings not having been put in hand for want of sanction and to short outlay on English stores. The lapse would have been larger, but that the credit for issue of stores to revenue was not fully realized.

The lapse on the Dhond and Manmad Railway is due to less work having been carried out than was provided for in the Budget Estimate, and to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company not having been able to utilize the full grant for signalling arrangements.

Lines under construction.—The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 890,373. This is chiefly due to the heavy outlay of Rx. 729,825 on the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway having been charged against 48—State Railways—Construction, and to non-provision in Budget for the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway and Ennore Section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway, outlay on which commenced during the year. In accordance with clause 43 of the Contract with the Assam-Bengal Railway Company funds were provided during the year under review from borrowed money to meet the probable expenditure on construction in excess of the paid-up capital. The deviations from the amounts provided in the estimates both from Company's capital and Imperial Funds, are reviewed in section G.—Capital of Indian Railway Companies.

The Budget Estimate for land charges on the Assam-Bengal Railway was largely exceeded. This is due to more money having been spent on the acquisition of land than was anticipated when the Budget Estimate was prepared, as at that time the full requirements of Land Acquisition Officers were not known.

There was also an excess on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway due to the Budget Estimate having been framed for the estimated unspent balance of the Project Estimate, which was found to be very much below the actual requirements.

REVISED ESTIMATE.

96. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the principal variations and the reasons assigned for them are briefly as follows:—

State Agency.

Open Lines.—The actuals approximate closely to the Revised Estimate, the result being a small excess of Rx. 1,186. The more important variations on individual lines are as under:—

The excess on the Burma State Railway is due to smaller issues of stores to revenue than were estimated for.

The excess on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account occurred chiefly under bridgework, and is due to sufficient provision not having been made in the Revised Estimate for the rebate allowed, under the conditions of the sale, on nine spans of 150 feet girders sold to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company in February 1892: Rs. 25,000 were provided on this account in the Revised Estimate, but the Company claimed and were allowed by Government a rebate of Rs. 1,20,633.

Lines under construction.—The actuals are less than the Revised Estimate by Rx. 41,216.

The principal lapses were—

On the Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra Railway due to short supplies and late arrival of English stores, and to the manufacture of bricks having been retarded owing to excessive rain.

On the Mu Valley State Railway due principally to an over-estimate for rolling-stock.

On the Gradient Improvements, North-Western Railway, due chiefly to less work having been carried out on bridges and stations in the Schala section.

On the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway due partly to short receipt of English stores and partly to the sale of a 150' girder to the Mari-Attock Railway, provision for which was not made in the Revised Estimate.

On the Kotri-Rohri Railway due to smaller charges on account of quarters for the staff, instruments and office accommodation than were anticipated, to short receipt of English stores, and to smaller purchases of stores in India.

The principal excesses were—

On the East Coast Railway due chiefly to heavier payments for English stores than were provided for in the Revised Estimate.

On the Mari-Attock Railway due to the transfer of a girder of 150' span from the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway and to more work having been carried out on tunnels than was provided for.

Companies' Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 38,881. The lapse is due chiefly to the requirements of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and connected lines having been over-estimated.

There was also a lapse on the Tirhoot Railway due to smaller expenditure having been incurred, than was provided for, on land, bridgework, ballast and permanent way and stations and buildings, and to short supply of stores from England.

The excess on the East Indian Railway is due principally to a larger increase in the suspense balances than was provided for in the Revised Estimate.

Lines under construction.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 39,427. Lapses occurred principally on the Godhra-Rutlam and Rutlam-Ujjain Railways, being due in the case of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway to the requirements of the line having been over-estimated and in the case of the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway to the same cause, as owing to construction operations having been started rather late in the year, an accurate estimate could not be made.

97. *Total Capital Outlay.*—The total outlay incurred on State Railways up to the end of the year has amounted to Rx. 118,718,037 as under :—

	Rx.
Indian outlay	64,008,848
Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	54,709,189
TOTAL	118,718,037

the distribution by finance heads being as follows :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	6,021,064
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	6,498,043
48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	72,645,479
50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities	33,553,451
TOTAL	118,718,037

98. Full details of the above will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule G.

SECTION F.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

99. Each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies has a sterling Capital. Under the respective contracts entered upon many years ago, funds required to meet expenditure in India are advanced at the fixed rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. the rupee, and advances in England when converted into Indian currency are converted at the same rate of 1s. 10d. the rupee. The figures relating to Capital expenditure in this section, where stated in sterling, represent as regards withdrawals by the Companies in England true sterling, and as regards withdrawals in India the equivalent in rupees at the rate of 1s. 10d.; where stated in Rs., sterling has been converted into rupees at the same rate.

100. The following table shows the amount of Capital raised to the 31st March 1895 :—

	SHARE CAPITAL.		DEBENTURES.		DEBENTURE STOCK.		CAPITAL NOT BEARING INTEREST.		TOTAL.
	India.	England.	Nominal amount.	Cash received.	Stock represented.	Cash received.	India.	England.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Great Indian Peninsula	496,897	10,503,108	2,970,900	2,970,900	—2,701,450	2,475,559	74,920	215,145	25,736,533
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21,672	7,528,628	1,538,500	1,538,500	...	...	...	18,419	9,107,219
Madras	...	10,257,680	800,000	800,000	...	...	...	12,014	11,060,644
TOTAL	518,569	37,289,361	5,309,400	5,309,400	—2,701,450	2,475,559	74,920	245,578	45,013,896

101. Interest on the Share Capital, Debentures, and Debenture Stock is guaranteed by the Secretary of State, the rates of interest being as under :—

	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 5 per cent.	20,000,000	7,550,800	8,757,670	36,307,970
„ „ 4½ „	...	...	999,960	999,960
„ „ 4½ „	...	...	500,000	500,000
Debenture Stock at 4 „	2,701,450	...	...	2,701,450
Debentures at 3½ „	804,800	...	...	804,800
„ „ 3½ „	1,866,100	1,238,500	462,200	3,566,800
„ „ 3 „	300,000	300,000	337,800	937,800
TOTAL	25,672,350	9,088,800	11,057,630	45,818,780

102. The average rate of interest payable in gold on the Capital of these Guaranteed Companies is a little under 4·73 per cent. Under the contracts, the State must continue to pay interest on the Share Capital at the rates

guaranteed until the contracts terminate, and it is consequently unable to obtain any advantage from the increasingly easy condition of the money market. The State can now raise money at about 3 per cent. or less, but it has to continue to pay 5 per cent. on the bulk of the Share Capital which with the low exchange at the average rate for 1894-95, is equivalent to a payment of interest at a rate of about 8.66 per cent. on the sterling Capital converted at par.

103. Debentures to the extent of £300,000 were raised during the year under review by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company at 3 per cent.

104. The following table shows the amounts withdrawn by the several Companies on Capital account up to the 31st March 1895, and the balances of Capital at their credit on that date:—

	Paid-up Capital.	CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.			BALANCE AT	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	25,786,533	6,463,367	19,068,757	25,532,124	204,409	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	9,107,219	2,286,867	6,720,073	9,006,940	100,279	...
Madras	11,069,644	4,104,870	6,950,328	11,055,198	14,446	...
TOTAL	45,918,396	12,855,104	32,739,158	45,594,262	319,134	...

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, sterling being converted into rupees at the contract rates of exchange, the figures stand as under:—

	Paid up Capital.	CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.			BALANCE AT	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	28,070,218	7,050,946	20,802,280	27,853,226	222,092	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	9,985,147	2,494,764	7,330,988	9,825,752	109,395	...
Madras	12,075,975	4,478,040	7,582,176	12,060,216	15,759	...
TOTAL	50,087,340	14,023,750	35,715,444	49,739,194	348,146	...

105. The net Capital expenditure during the year on the Guaranteed Railways amounted to £317,562 as below:—

	WITHDRAWALS.			REFUNDS.			NET WITH- DRAWALS.
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Great Indian Peninsula	436,569	317,147	753,716	605,464	650	606,114	147,603
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	288,982	141,527	430,509	277,145	721	277,866	152,643
Madras	179,538	44,411	223,949	206,060	572	206,632	17,317
TOTAL	905,089	503,085	1,408,174	1,088,609	1,943	1,090,552	317,562

106. The large refunds in India represent chiefly the value of stores issued to Revenue for working and maintenance which, in the first instance, are paid for from Capital funds.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

107. The following table compares the actual net withdrawals during the year, with the actuals of 1893-94, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1894-95 :—

	Actuals, 1894-95.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1893-94.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	161,021	168,200	—7,179	135,100	+ 25,921	—57,394
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	166,520	177,000	—10,480	97,500	+ 69,020	91,063
Madras	18,890	39,800	—20,910	61,600	—42,710	38,921
TOTAL .	346,431	385,000	—38,569	294,200	+ 53,231	75,590

108. The large increase in the actuals of the year under review over the actuals of 1893-94 and the Budget Estimate of 1894-95 is due to heavy outlay both in England and India on stores. The decrease as compared with the Revised Estimate is due chiefly to the larger receipts realised from issues of stores to Revenue and from sales to outsiders.

SECTION G.

CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

(Exclusive of the old Guaranteed Companies.)

109. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the capital transactions of the following Railway Companies:—

Bengal Central.
 Bengal Nagpur.
 Indian Midland.
 Southern Mahratta.
 Mysore.
 Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly undertaking).
 Assam-Bengal.

110. Each of these Companies has a sterling capital, consisting partly of share capital and debentures raised by the Companies direct on guarantees by the Secretary of State, and partly of advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised by him under the provisions of Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5. The sums thus raised and advanced to the Companies are considered as part of the Companies' capital. Interest on such advances is charged against the Railway Revenue Account and has to be met before surplus profits can be declared.

111. The financial terms of the contracts, the rates of interest guaranteed and the rates of exchange at which the capital is converted into Indian currency vary in each case. These points are briefly stated below.

112. *Bengal Central Railway*.—This line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company and is merely, as a matter of convenience, classed among State Railways. This Railway was originally constructed under a limited guarantee of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum while the line was under construction, such interest, together with interest thereon, being repayable out of surplus profits. But a revised contract was entered into, with effect from the 1st July 1885, under which the Company receives a guarantee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on share capital and a quarter of net earnings paid half-yearly, the claim to the repayment of interest advanced under the original contract being at the same time waived. The capital of the Company on the 1st July 1885 amounted to £750,000. The whole of this amount was spent by the Company before Government took over the line, and its equivalent in Indian currency is held to be Rs. 90,82,343, the expenditure in rupees as exhibited by the Company's books. The balance of the Company's capital (including advances) *viz.*, £250,000 when stated in Indian currency is converted at the rate of 1s. 5-202d. the rupee.

113. *Bengal Nagpur Railway*.—This Company receives a guarantee at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits,—*i.e.*, of the excess of net earnings over interest—calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is £1=Rs. 13.

114. *Indian Midland Railway*.—This Company also receives a guarantee of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum on its share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is £1=Rs. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

115. *Southern Mahratta Railway*.—This Company now receives a guarantee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (4 per cent. up to 31st December 1890) and a quarter of net earnings. The rates of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into rupees are, as regards the capital (£530,957), specially raised for the completion of the Bellary-Kistna Railway, which was taken over by the Company, £1=Rs. 14, and for the remainder of the capital, £1=Rs. 12. The Company also gets the advantage of outlay by the State on the construction of the Bellary-Kistna Railway to the extent of Rx. 1,657,753 without any charge for interest.

116. *Mysore Railway*.—This line was completed and is worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. That Company raised sufficient funds by the issue of debenture stock to repay to the Mysore Durbar the outlay previously incurred by that State and to complete the extension to link in with the Southern Mahratta system. Acting on behalf of the Mysore Durbar, the

Secretary of State has guaranteed interest at 4 per cent. on the nominal amount of the debenture stock issued. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company also receives a quarter of net earnings. The rate of exchange for conversion of the sterling capital into Indian currency is 1s. 5·931d. the rupee.

117. *Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway (Lucknow-Bareilly Section).*—The Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company took over, with effect from the 1st January 1891, the Bareilly-Pilibhit and the Lucknow-Sitapur State Railways undertaking to complete the link between these lines and to work the whole with their own line of Railway. The Company agreed to raise capital to the extent of £160,000 by the issue of debentures, with the power to discharge any portion of this obligation by the payment of rupees in India, the amount so paid being deemed the equivalent of sterling money at the average rate of exchange during the half-year immediately preceding the date of such payment. The Company subsequently issued sterling debentures for £147,000, which sold for Rs. 20,34,195. This sum was paid into the Calcutta treasury, and, at the rate fixed by the contract, is deemed to be equivalent to a sterling payment of £160,837. The debentures were issued under a guarantee of the Secretary of State at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The previous outlay incurred by the State has not been refunded to Government, and it has been further agreed that any additional capital required shall be provided by the Secretary of State. Any surplus profits after paying the debenture interest and interest at 4 per cent. on the outlay by the State are to be divided between Government and the Company in the ratio of their respective shares of capital.

118. *Assam-Bengal Railway.*—This Company took over, in November 1892, the construction work in progress on the Gauhati-Luding Section of the Railway which had been commenced by the State. The capital authorised to be raised by the Company is £1,500,000, and the rate of interest guaranteed is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum up to the 1st July 1898, and after that date 3 per cent. The rate for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State for bills payable on demand drawn on India during the calendar half-year next preceding the time at which the conversion is required to be made under the terms of the contract.

119. The following table shows the amount of capital raised to the 31st March 1895 :—

	Bengal Central.	Bengal Nagpur.	Indian Midland.	Southern Mahratta.	Mysore.	Rohilkhand- Kumaon.	Assam- Bengal.
<i>Share Capital—</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India (at contract rates) . . . . .	...	...	...	8,460	...	...	...
England	500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,491,540	...	...	1,466,608
<i>Debentures—</i>							
Nominal amount . . . . .	...	1,500,000	2,754,100	943,100	...	147,000	...
Cash received . . . . .	...	1,500,000	2,754,100	943,100	...	180,837†	...
<i>Debenture Stock—</i>							
Stock represented . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,200,000	...	...
Cash received . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,200,000*	...	...
<i>Capital not bearing interest—</i>							
India (at contract rates) . . . . .	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
England . . . . .	...	5,781	2,016	30,923	24,000	...	...
Total subscribed by Companies	500,000	4,505,781	5,756,116	4,474,057	1,224,000	160,837	1,466,608
Advances made from money raised under Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5	500,000	2,760,000	1,345,000	2,120,000	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	1,000,000	7,265,781	7,101,116	6,603,957	1,224,000	160,837	1,466,608
Equivalent in Rs.	Rs. 1,255,819	Rs. 9,446,515	Rs. 8,876,395	Rs. 8,080,939	Rs. 1,638,280	Rs. 208,419	Rs. 2,153,161

* The cash received in this case was £1,224,000, of which the sum £24,000 is included under "Capital not bearing interest."
† Rupees 20,34,195 were actually paid into the Treasury, and this, under the contract, is taken as equivalent to £160,837.

120. The following abstract shows the different rates of interest guaranteed in the case of each line on the share and debenture capital :—

	Bengal Central.	Bengal Nagpur.	Indian Midland.	Southern Mahratta.	Mysore.	Rohilkhand-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 4 per cent.	...	3,000,000	3,000,000	...	...	...	...	6,000,000
Share Capital at 3½ per cent.	500,000	...	...	3,500,000*	...	...	1,466,608	5,466,608
Debenture stock at 4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1,200,000	...	...	1,200,000
Debentures at 3½ per cent.	...	†1,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
Debentures at 3½ per cent.	...	†500,000	2,754,100	688,100	...	147,000	...	4,089,200
Debentures at 3 per cent.	...	...	...	255,000	...	...	...	255,000
TOTAL	500,000	4,500,000	5,754,100	4,443,100	1,200,000	147,000	1,466,608	18,010,808

* 4 per cent. up to 31st December 1890, thereafter 3½ per cent.

† These debentures which matured on the 18th February 1895 have been renewed at 3 per cent.

121. During the year 1894-95, the only capital raised by Companies direct was the sum of £64,048 subscribed on account of share capital by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company: no advances were made from moneys raised under Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5, to any of these Companies during the year under review.

122. The following table shows the amounts of capital withdrawn by the several Companies up to the 31st March 1895, and the balances of capital at their credit, or the amounts of overdrafts, on that date. In this table the amounts shown as withdrawn in England represent true sterling, the amounts shown as withdrawn in India represent rupees converted at contract rates, and also take into account the differences between remittances from England converted at contract rates and the average rates of exchange at which they are incorporated in the Indian books :—

	Paid-up Capital (including advances).	CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.			BALANCE AT	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal Central	1,000,000	335,262	492,815	828,077	171,923	...
Bengal Nagpur	7,265,781	5,002,505	2,468,461	7,560,966	...	295,185
Indian Midland	7,101,116	4,713,108	2,519,611	7,032,719	68,397	...
Southern Mahratta . . .	6,603,957	5,786,677	1,798,070	7,585,347	242,610	...
Mysore	1,224,000					
Rohilkhand-Kumaon . . .	160,837	188,728	75,388	264,116	...	103,279
Assam-Bengal	1,466,608	854,323	612,285	1,466,608	...	...
TOTAL	24,822,299	16,970,608	7,767,230	24,737,838	482,930	398,464

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, the sterling capital being converted at the contract rates, and the withdrawals in England being converted at the

average rates of exchange applicable under the contract, the figures stand as under:—

	Paid-up capital.	Capital withdrawn.	BALANCE AT	
			Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal Central	1,255,819	1,016,495	230,324	...
Bengal-Nagpur	9,445,515	9,829,257	...	383,742
Indian Midland	8,876,395	8,790,899	85,496	...
Southern Mahratta	8,030,939	7,920,056	110,883	...
Mysore	1,638,280	1,437,233	201,047	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	203,419	350,404	...	147,045
Assam-Bengal	2,153,161	2,153,161	...	...
TOTAL	31,603,528	31,497,565	636,750	530,787

123. The overdraft shown against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is due to the inclusion in the Capital account of the sum of Rx. 485,383* expended by the State on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Company (*vide* para. 35 above). A sum of Rx. 1,657,753 expended by Government on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, now incorporated in the Southern Mahratta Railway system, has not been included in the foregoing tables of expenditure. Similarly, a sum of Rx. 512,114 expended by Government on the Bareilly-Pilibhit and Lucknow-Sitapur Railways, prior to their transfer to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company, has not been included in these statements. These items are classed, as originally charged, under 37.—*Construction of Railways* and 48.—*State Railways—Construction*, and are included in the expenditure dealt with in Section E.

Comparison with actuals during 1893-94, and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

124. In the following table the actual expenditure during the year is compared with the Revised and Budget Estimates, and with the actuals during 1893-94:—

RAILWAYS.	Actuals, 1891-92.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1893-94.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal Central	5,373	5,800	+ 73	6,200	— 327	2,830
Bengal-Nagpur	33,848	31,800	+ 2,248	64,800	— 30,952	119,415
Indian Midland	61,696	78,500	— 16,802	206,700	— 145,002	68,641
Southern Mahratta	59,634	62,900	— 3,266	111,900	— 52,266	32,049
Mysore	7,798	9,200	— 1,407	24,000	— 16,207	8,767
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly)	11,183	16,600	— 5,417	38,000	— 26,817	21,027
Assam-Bengal	810,008	816,100	— 6,092	789,500	+ 20,508	798,059
TOTAL	990,087	1,020,700	— 30,663	1,241,100	— 251,068	1,050,788

* Equivalent at contract rate to £173,373.

Compared with actuals of previous year.

125. The decrease of Rx. 60,751 in the expenditure during 1894-95, as compared with the outlay during 1893-94, is due principally to construction operations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway having practically been completed in the previous year. On the other hand, the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway was in full progress during the year.

The principal variations between the outlay of the year and that of the previous year are explained as under—

The large decrease on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is due to the works on the Umaria-Asansol Section and the Sambalpur Branch approaching completion and to the erection of rolling stock having been practically completed in the previous year.

The decrease on the Indian Midland Railway is due to less expenditure, as works approached completion, on Rolling Stock, Plant for Locomotive shops and the workshop buildings and machinery, the cantilever foot-bridge over the Jumma at Kalpi and the junction arrangements at Bina.

The decrease on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway is due principally to the completion of the Dudwa Branch and the Sonaripur Extension.

The increase on the Southern Mahratta Railway is due to the transfer to the Capital account of the line of the cost of the customs siding and shed at Castle Rock which was first borne by the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Department; to expenditure incurred in raising the sides of 350 low-sided wagons for coal traffic and to additional stores obtained on stock account.

Taking the total outlay incurred on the Assam-Bengal Railway during the year both from Company's capital and Imperial funds, the outlay exceeds that of the previous year by Rx. 741,774. This increase is due to the development of construction operations on the Railway, works on six extra divisions having been in full progress during the whole of the year.

Compared with Budget Estimate.

126. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the lapse is Rx. 251,063, the greater part being on the Bengal-Nagpur, the Indian Midland, and the Southern Mahratta Railways, due to the causes detailed below :—

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to less progress having been made than was anticipated in erecting permanent-way gang huts in the Bilaspur and Dongargarh districts and Assistant Engineers' quarters at Raigarh, Bilaspur and Jharsuguda; to the provision made for reservoirs at Chandil and Kumarkela not having been utilised as the works were not put in hand during the year, and to the work in connection with the replacement of wagon bearing springs and the erection of compound goods engines not having been pushed on to the extent anticipated.

On the Indian Midland Railway to less work having been carried out than was provided for in the Budget Estimate, to a credit received for six engines sold to the East Coast Railway, to smaller purchases of English stores than were anticipated, and to larger issues of stores than were provided for.

On the Southern Mahratta Railway principally to smaller purchases of English stores than were provided for in the Budget Estimate.

On the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway to the provision made in the estimate for additional rolling stock not having been utilised as the estimate for the additional stock was not sanctioned by Government, to excessive provision for fencing and ballasting Gola-Pilibhit Section, and to smaller purchases of English stores than were anticipated when the Budget Estimate was framed.

The Budget Estimate for the Assam-Bengal Railway was framed for the amount of the Company's capital which it was expected would be available for outlay during 1894-95. In addition to this, under the terms of the Contract, Rs. 73,89,000 were provided from "48—State Railways—Construction," to meet the anticipated further outlay on the Railway. The total outlay incurred amounted to Rx. 1,539,883, and of this so much was charged to Company's capital as equalled the amount actually paid up, and the excess under this head is consequently due to the amount paid up exceeding the amount estimated for in the Budget.

Compared with Revised Estimate.

127. Compared with the Revised Estimate, there is a short outlay of Rx. 80,663. Lapses occur on nearly all the Railways dealt with in this section, the more important of which are explained as follows :—

- On the Indian Midland Railway to the recovery of the value of six engines sold to the East Coast Railway, provision for which was not made in the Revised Estimate, to less work having been done in some instances than was provided for, and in others to work not having been started owing to sanction not having been received.

- On the Assam-Bengal Railway, the lapse, comparing the total outlay with the funds provided by the Company and Government, amounts to Rx. 10,167 and is due to a write-back at the close of the year under the orders of Government of an excess charge on nine 150 ft. span girders transferred from the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account.

SECTION H.

NATIVE STATES RAILWAYS.

Capital and Revenue Transactions.

128. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the transactions of the following Railways belonging to Native States, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department :—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
Khamgaon Railway.
Amraoti Railway.

129. It may be mentioned that the transactions of the following foreign Railways, with the accounts of which this Department is not directly concerned, are not dealt with in this review :—

- * The Gaekwar's.
- * Jodhpore-Bickaneer.
- Nizam's Guaranteed.
- Morvi.
- * Rajpura-Bhatinda.
- Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar.
- * Jammu-Kashmir (Kashmir Section).
- * Kolhapur.
- * Cooch Behar.
- Bina-Guna.
- Oodeypore-Chitor.
- Bhopal-Ujjain.
- West of India Portuguese.
- Rajkot-Jamnagar.
- Jetalsar-Rajkot.
- Pondicherry.
- Mysore { Mysore-Nanjangud Section.
- { Bangalore to Frontier at Hindupur.
- { Kolar Gold-fields.

130. An officer of the Public Works Accounts Department is lent to the Native States for the purpose of keeping the accounts of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar Railway, and the accounts of the lines marked with an asterisk are either kept or supervised by Public Works Accounts officers. The construction accounts of the Bina-Guna and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways are audited annually by a Public Works Accounts officer.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

131. *Capital.*—The Bhopal State Railway is the joint property of the Imperial Government and the Bhopal State. The line connects Itarsi, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with Bhopal, crossing the river Nerbudda in the neighbourhood of Hoshungabad. The line runs for 13 miles through British territory and for 44 miles through the Native State of Bhopal.

132. Funds for the construction of this line were at first provided as follows :—

	Rx.
By the British Government	125,000
„ Bhopal State	500,000

But as further moneys were required to meet the cost of additional works and alterations necessary to bring the line up to the required standard to carry the heavy traffic anticipated on the opening of the Indian Midland Railway, and as Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal was not prepared to advance more than the 50 lakhs, it was decided to provide the necessary money from Imperial resources. The contribution made by the Durbar had all been utilised before the end of 1890-91, so that the expenditure incurred subsequently was met from grants under the head "48.—State Railways—Construction," and as such is reviewed in the section pertaining thereto.

133. The capital expended on the line to the close of 1894-95 amounted to Rx. 726,994 and has been found as follows:—

	Rx.
By the British Government	226,994
„ Bhopal State	500,000

134. *Revenue.*—The line is worked by the Indian Midland Railway on the following terms : on payment of such sum as shall bear the same rate per cent. to the gross receipts of the Bhopal State Railway for any half-year as the aggregate working expenses of the amalgamated undertaking bear to the aggregate gross receipts of the amalgamated undertaking for the same half-year, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross earnings for supply of rolling-stock. The earnings and expenses are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the amounts included in the accounts for the official year 1894-95 represent the results of working during the calendar year 1894.

135. The revenue receipts and charges of the year are, under the terms of the agreement with the Durbar, divided between the British Government and the Bhopal State in the proportion of the capital contributed by each, and on this basis the division of the transactions of the year 1894 was as shown in the following table:—

	Government.	Bhopal State.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts	16,164	38,021	54,185
Expenditure	10,018	23,561	33,579
Net Receipts	6,146	14,460	20,606

136. The Durbar share of the net earnings for the year is equivalent to a return of 2·89 per cent. per annum on the capital provided by the Durbar. The amount was paid to the Durbar under the instructions conveyed in Public Works Department letter No. 383 A.—R., dated 9th September 1889.

KHAMGAON AND AMRAOTI RAILWAYS.

137. *Capital.*—These railways have been constructed from funds provided from the surplus revenues of Berar. The Khamgaon Railway, 7½ miles in length, runs from Jalamb Station, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to Khamgaon; and the Amraoti Railway, 5½ miles in length, connects Budnera with Amraoti.

138. The capital expended on these lines to the end of 1894-95 is as under:—

	To end of 1893-94.	During 1894-95.	Total to date.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	48,650	1,256	49,912
Amraoti „	44,946	—47	44,899

139. *Revenue.*—Both these lines are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on the following terms : the payment to the Company of the same percentage of the gross receipts of the State line that the working expenses of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, taken together, bear to the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of the State lines for the use of rolling-stock. The transactions are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the results incorporated in the accounts of the year 1894-95 represent the transactions of the calendar year 1894.

140. The receipts and charges of the year 1894 are shown in the following table :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	5,307	3,110	2,197
Amraoti „	10,252	6,061	4,191

141. The net receipts represent returns of 4.40 and 9.33 per cent. per annum on the total capital expended on the Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways, respectively.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

142. The actual Capital outlay on the lines dealt with in this section compares with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

RAILWAY.	Actuals, 1894-95.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon	1,256	1,430	—174	130	+1,126
Amraoti	—47	—20	—27	180	—227
TOTAL	1,209	1,410	—201	310	+899

The excess on the Khamgaon State Railway as compared with the Budget Estimate is due to the renewal of permanent way with second-hand 68-lb rails, provision for which was not made in that estimate. These renewals are held to be an improvement, hence the charge to Capital.

143. The actual revenue transactions compare with the actuals of 1893-94 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1894-95.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1893-94.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bhopal—						
Receipts	38,021	38,000	+21	50,000	—11,979	42,424
Expenditure	23,561	24,200	—639	30,000	—6,439	29,331
Net Receipts	14,460	13,800	+660	20,000	—5,540	13,093
Khamgaon—						
Receipts	5,307	5,100	+207	6,600	—1,293	5,100
Expenditure	3,110	3,000	+110	3,600	—490	2,930
Net Receipts	2,197	2,100	+97	3,000	—803	2,170
Amraoti—						
Receipts	10,252	10,100	+152	10,500	—248	10,204
Expenditure	6,061	5,900	+161	5,800	+261	5,898
Net Receipts	4,191	4,200	—9	4,700	—509	4,306

144. The decrease in receipts on the Khamgaon and Amraoti State Railways as compared with the Budget Estimate is ascribed to a falling off in traffic beyond expectation. The decrease in expenditure on the Khamgaon State Railway is attributed to the same cause. The increase in expenditure on the

Amraoti Railway is attributed to the percentage for working expenses paid to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company having been higher than was anticipated in the Budget Estimate.

SIMLA ;
The 2nd July 1896. }

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept., memorandum No. 358 R., dated 2nd July 1896.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Document accompanying.

Abstract and Detailed Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during
and to the end of 1894-95.

Accompaniment to Accountant-General's, P. W. Dept., Note No. 358-R., dated 2nd July 1896.

Abstract by Fund and Finance Heads of the Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during 1894-95 compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the accounts of 1893-94.

REVENUE.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	EXPENDITURE.				
Accounts, 1893-94.	1894-95.						Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts.	1894-95		Accounts, 1893-94.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.						Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
IMPERIAL.											
XXVI AND 38.—STATE RAILWAYS.											
Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.											
1,122,906	5,030,300	5,220,400	5,248,525	East Indian		1,758,964	1,800,000	1,650,000	1,564,367		
1,307,621	2,280,000			Rajputana-Malwa		1,159,520	1,144,300	1,005,000	1,077,782		
7,394	47,500	2,550,000	2,513,124	Godhra-Rutlam				19,500	2,998		
1,458	4,200		3,561	Palampur-Deesa		2,780	2,800	2,900	568		
16,916	20,000		16,163	Bhopal		10,018	10,300	12,000	11,712		
21,086	24,000		22,024	Wardha Coal		13,005	13,200	13,200	12,164		
56,147	57,200		51,955	Warora Colliery		48,009	40,500	51,200	56,683		
17,213	36,200		42,023	Umaria Colliery		40,041	40,000	31,500	34,877		
680,890	680,000		679,214	Bengal-Nagpur		334,855	335,000	340,000	329,705		
28,076	30,000		32,291	Mu Valley		50,354	53,000	55,000	55,342		
895,998	845,000		1,005,407	Eastern Bengal		574,185	570,000	550,000	544,513		
78,110	79,000		84,220	Bengal Central		58,282	57,000	55,000	55,114		
524,159	540,000		567,284	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot		411,373	400,000	385,000	389,490		
898,055	900,000		1,105,138	Oudh and Rohilkhand		482,205	480,000	410,000	377,963		
432,366	480,000		527,607	Indian Midland		300,423	307,000	288,000	285,654		
76,661	77,500		98,727	Lucknow-Bareilly		60,109	58,800	44,000	47,921		
1,031,472	2,950,000		3,254,187	North-Western		1,903,434	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,197		
781,522	820,000		831,120	South Indian		403,409	500,000	500,000	490,754		
29,183	26,000		38,280	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier		24,794	23,800	15,500	17,411		
159,574	170,000		146,404	Mysore		109,151	110,000	110,000	122,894		
9,292	11,000		18,648	Bezwada Extension		9,974	9,800	7,200	7,441		
75,055	115,000		158,933	East Coast		132,706	130,000	80,000	59,599		
34,857	36,000		38,199	Dhond and Manmad (net receipts)							
576,958	570,000		593,923	Southern Mahratta		433,013	435,000	307,500	428,462		
1,882,969	15,868,900	17,059,500	17,077,723	TOTAL		8,408,434	8,425,500	7,092,500	7,879,011		
Interest on debt.											
				India		3,282,919	3,286,500	3,264,500	3,114,405		
				England		983,212	943,200	981,200	997,463		
				Exchange		818,017	819,300	702,300	648,216		
				TOTAL		5,084,148	5,089,000	4,950,000	4,760,084		
Annuities in purchase of Railways											
				East Indian		2,148,148	2,149,800	2,010,200	1,925,008		
				Eastern Bengal		222,544	222,700	208,300	200,188		
				North-Western		748,569	749,100	700,400	674,228		
				TOTAL		3,119,261	3,121,600	2,918,900	2,799,424		
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.											
				Assam-Bengal		60,634	90,700	85,000	77,690		
				Bengal Central		32,000	32,100	30,000	28,873		
				Bengal-Nagpur		333,142	333,300	312,900	301,954		
				Indian Midland		383,817	384,100	359,200	349,785		
				Lucknow-Bareilly		15,025	14,300	14,500	12,394		
				Southern Mahratta		369,172	370,000	345,900	332,923		
				South Indian		54,960	55,000	51,400	49,496		
				TOTAL		1,279,310	1,279,500	1,199,800	1,153,115		
Interest Chargeable against Companies on Advances.											
				Bengal Central		29,770	20,900	28,000	26,810		
				Bengal-Nagpur		164,329	164,400	153,800	145,805		
				Indian Midland		80,080	81,100	74,900	72,121		
				Southern Mahratta		126,813	126,900	118,600	113,199		
				TOTAL		400,992	401,300	375,300	357,935		

REVENUE.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	EXPENDITURE.			
Accounts, 1893-94.	1894-95.						Accounts, 1893-94.			
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.					Accounts.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
XXVII.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.										
<i>Net Traffic Receipts.</i>										
530,503	518,000	509,000	514,102		Madras					
978,316	932,500	1,015,000	1,033,825		Bombay, Baroda and Central India					
1,874,993	1,995,000	1,515,000	1,502,384		Great Indian Peninsula					
3,383,812	3,445,500	3,039,000	3,050,311	B	TOTAL					
XXVIII.—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.										
<i>Repayment of Advances of Interest.</i>										
34,054	23,000	38,900	41,694	I	Mysore					
34.—CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS.										
					South Indian	...	...	...	75,034	
					Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	...	...	...	9,931	
					East Coast	556,867	...	...	975,989	
					TOTAL	F	556,867	...	...	1,060,954
39.—GUARANTEED COMPANIES.										
SURPLUS PROFITS, LAND, SUPERVISION, AND INTEREST.										
<i>Surplus Profits.</i>										
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India	283,413	282,500	240,000	266,057	
					Great Indian Peninsula	317,282	317,300	375,000	305,197	
					TOTAL	C	600,695	599,800	615,000	571,254
<i>Land and Supervision.</i>										
					India (share of office of Director General of Railways)	15,811	16,000	16,100	15,806	
					Central Provinces	50	100	10,400	10,576	
					Assam	7,194	7,200	6,800	7,063	
					Bengal	16,589	16,600	11,500	11,477	
					North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15,668	16,000	12,500	11,930	
					Madras	15,502	15,700	13,600	12,568	
					Bombay	25,453	25,200	30,500	27,731	
					Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	96,267	96,800	101,400	97,153	
						64,726	64,700	64,800	63,141	
					TOTAL	C	31,541	32,100	36,600	34,004
<i>Interest.</i>										
					Madras	976,515	3,956,900	3,697,000	880,016	
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India	769,422				689,271
					Great Indian Peninsula	2,207,817				1,088,201
					TOTAL	C	3,953,754	3,956,900	3,697,000	3,557,494

REVENUE.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	EXPENDITURE.				
Accounts, 1893-94.	1894-95.						Accounts	1894-95.			Accounts, 1893-94.
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Accounts					Rx	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
40—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—LAND AND ADVANCES OF INTEREST.											
					Bengal and North-Western—Land		700	1,200	2,100	970	
					Delhi-Umballa-Kalka—Land		600	1,300	1,600		
					Nilgiri—Land and Interest		1,203	1,700	1,300	5,796	
					TOTAL	D	2,605	4,200	5,000	6,766	
41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.											
					Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges		8,044	2,000	7,000	5,027	
					Director General's Establishment (share of)		15,811	16,000	16,100	15,806	
					Port Store-keeper's Establishment		2,024	1,300	2,300	2,184	
					Rutlam-Bara Survey		2,968	2,900	8,000	5,514	
					Chambal-Muttra Survey		3,194	2,800			
					Pachpadra-Umarkot Survey		2,100	2,100	5,000	2,127	
					Shadipalli-Balotra Survey		4,446	4,500			
					Bina-Guna Railway (Land)		383	400	400	31	
					Sambulpur-Khurda Survey					160	
					Saugor-Katni		2,236	3,500	250	2,423	
					Raipur-Sonpur		410	400	2,500	187	
					Assam-Burma Connection Survey		5,430	6,700			
					Mandalay Kunlon		7,584	7,500	6,700	13,559	
					Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey		10,688	11,800	20,000	6,861	
					Mogaung Irrawaddy Survey		936	1,100	1,000	3,037	
					Mogaung-Myitkyina Survey		1,577	1,500			
					Thedaw-Myingyan					632	
					Mymensing-Serajganj Survey		724	800			
					Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Survey		1,420	1,500	1,400	10,577	
					Moghal Serai-Howrah Survey		—14			—335	
					Anarpur-Begum Serai		14			541	
					Monghyr Extension		4			228	
					Khagaria-Katihar Survey		202	600			
					Singha-Madaripore Chandpore Survey		244	200		368	
					Northern Bengal-Assam Connection Survey		3,294	3,300	2,500		
					Rae Bareilly-Benares Survey					1,222	
					Ghaziabad Moradabad Survey		3,225	3,200	4,000	2,491	
					Rampur-Ramnagar		—26		1,700	504	
					Bareilly-Soron		1,405	1,500	400	1,165	
					Najibabad Kotdwara Survey		63	100			
					Wazirabad-Multan Survey					1,591	
					Kalka Simla Survey		5,900	5,800	2,500	8,203	
					Kashmir Railway Surveys					35	
					Tochi Pass Reconnaissance		116	200			
					Bhatinda Samasata Survey		1,516	2,000			
					Umballa-Patiala Survey					230	
					Frontier Railway Surveys					492	
					Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account		349	200		13	
					Frontier Railway Reserve Material		719	700	700		
					Ludhiana-Ferozepore Survey		1,280	1,900	2,400	204	
					Dera Ismail Khan-Murtaza Survey					196	
					Delhi-Minchinabad Survey		—613	—700	—500	9,538	
					Kotri-Rohri Survey					208	
					Kotri-Karachi Survey					1,188	
					Madras-Berwada		6,896	7,200	8,000	6,037	
					Kurnool Branch					7	
					Puri Branch Survey		68	500			
					Madura-Palmyra Survey		2,190	2,600			
					Shorana-Cochin		1,137	800	2,500		
					Cannanore-Calicut Survey		2,155	1,800			
					Arakere-Mangalore Survey		3,011	3,300	7,500		
					Vizianagram-Parvatipur Survey		1,406	1,400			
					Reserve			100			
					Hyderabad-Sind-Rohri Survey				7,500		
					TOTAL	E	101,104	103,500	110,000	102,253	
48.—STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION											
					East Indian		388,239	354,100	240,000	543,377	
					Rajputana-Malwa		104,004	146,200	80,200	38,340	
					Holkar		298	300	5,800	2,179	
					Godhra-Rutlam		183,137	193,480	132,000	427,045	
					Rutlam-Ujjain		7,047	30,000			
					Palanpur-Deesa		934	800	3,000	9,163	
					Bhopal		13,174	14,000	14,000	10,215	
					Stores and Reserve		111,998	93,800	350,500	—146,580	
					Wardha Coal					2,000	
					Warora Colliery		39,795	43,400	50,000	11,260	
					Umaria		4,299	5,200	4,400	—4,247	
					Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account		12,271	2,800		3,702	
					Burma		41,746	34,700	40,000	63,688	
					Mu Valley		293,104	304,600	322,800	270,309	
					Carried forward		1,200,046	1,223,300	1,253,800	1,237,442	

REVENUE.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	EXPENDITURE.				
Accounts 1893-94.	1894-95.						1894-95.			Accounts, 1893-94.	
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.				Accounts.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.		
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
48.—STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION—continued.											
Brought forward							1,200,046	1,223,300	1,253,800	1,237,448	
Assam-Bengal—Part I							125,306	127,500	40,000	67,005	
Ditto " II							729,825	733,900	...	...
Eastern Bengal							60,268	64,500	90,000	105,544	
Tirhoot							25,810	50,520	80,000	12,460	
Cawnpore-Achnera							4,777	5,500	6,000	7,590	
Oudh and Rohilkhand							72,344	80,300	74,300	36,566	
Lucknow-Rae Bareli							84,932	86,200	138,600	392,975	
Bareilly-Kampur-Moradabad							94,538	105,300	...	...
Cawnpore-Gogra							4,809	7,200	5,000	1,731	
Rewari-Ferozepore							206,566	204,700	235,300	183,972	
North-Western							104,015	109,300	50,000	144,860	
Gradient Improvements							—48	—200	...	—1,914	
Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan							1,105	1,400	1,200	13,847	
Frontier Railway Reserve Material							50,444	50,000	...	...
Wazirabad-Lyallpur							94,666	247,000	...	...
Kotri-Rohri							85,343	80,000	50,000	83,602	
Mari-Attock							607,950	622,000	576,600	561,486	
Mushkaf-Bolan							757	1,000	5,000	...	
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier							18,503	20,000	60,000	...	
South Indian							17,058	17,000	...	...
Bezawada Madras (Ennore Section)							340	500	1,000	500	
Bezawada Extension							257,928	768,000	760,000	...	
East Coast							4,804	5,100	13,000	9,382	
Dhond and Manmad											
TOTAL							F	3,852,086	4,610,000	3,450,000	2,939,568
PROVINCIAL.											
XXVI and 38 —STATE RAILWAYS.											
Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.											
619,010	690,000	600,000	595,544		Burma		350,344	355,000	375,000	365,925	
7,092	7,200	7,000	7,357		Jorhat		5,913	6,200	6,000	5,658	
8,298	2,300	2,700	2,488		Cherra-Companygunj		2,046	2,100	2,100	1,974	
353,484	335,000	430,000	433,222		Eastern Bengal		...	...	...	...
14,254	14,000	14,000	14,642		Hyderabad-Shadipalli		10,720	11,000	11,000	11,407	
...	22,500	21,200	21,179		Mayavaram-Mutupet		13,074	13,200	15,200	...	
996,138	1,071,000	1,074,900	1,074,432	A	TOTAL	A	382,097	387,500	409,300	384,964	
Interest on debt.											
India							214,863	214,700	214,800	212,754	
37.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.											
Jorhat							827	1,100	900	2,184	
Cherra-Companygunj							243	200	...	71	
Mayavaram-Mutupet							12,668	12,800	17,500	63,992	
Hyderabad-Shadipalli							3,871	6,000	6,000	7,656	
TOTAL							F	19,609	20,100	24,400	73,901

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1894-95.

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENSES.			NET RECEIPTS.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1895.	Percentage of net receipts on total Capital outlay to 31st March 1895.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.			
I.—INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
	5,030,000	5,220,000	5,248,104	1,420,000	1,604,500	1,566,166	3,350,000	3,420,000	3,489,140			
	...	...	...	230,000	195,500	192,798						
	300	400	421	...	...	...	300	400	421			
IMPERIAL.												
	5,030,000	5,220,000	5,248,104	1,420,000	1,604,500	1,566,166	3,350,000	3,420,000	3,489,140			
	...	...	...	230,000	195,500	192,798						
	300	400	421	...	...	...	300	400	421			
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.												
	5,030,000	5,220,000	5,248,104	1,420,000	1,604,500	1,566,166	3,350,000	3,420,000	3,489,140			
	...	...	...	230,000	195,500	192,798						
	300	400	421	...	...	...	300	400	421			
III.—BURMA.												
	5,030,000	5,220,000	5,248,104	1,420,000	1,604,500	1,566,166	3,350,000	3,420,000	3,489,140			
	...	...	...	230,000	195,500	192,798						
	300	400	421	...	...	...	300	400	421			
IV.—BENGAL.												
	5,030,000	5,220,000	5,248,104	1,420,000	1,604,500	1,566,166	3,350,000	3,420,000	3,489,140			
	...	...	...	230,000	195,500	192,798						
	300	400	421	...	...	...	300	400	421			

VI.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		900,000	1,095,000	1,105,238	410,000	480,000	482,205	490,000	615,000	623,133	(c) 11,447,233	5'44	43'68
{ Oudh and Rohilkhand		480,000	534,500	537,667	288,000	303,000	300,483	192,000	229,500	227,244	8,790,899	2'58	50'00
{ Lucknow-Bareilly		77,500	95,000	98,727	43,600	56,100	57,468	33,500	36,200	38,538	862,578	4'47	60'07
{ " Surplus profits		...	...	...	400	2,700	2,731	...	...	...	...	...	38'21
VI.—PUNJAB		1,457,500	1,722,500	1,731,732	742,000	841,800	842,827	715,500	880,700	888,905	...	...	...
North-Western		2,950,000	3,250,000	3,254,187	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,903,434	1,050,000	1,350,000	1,350,753	(d) 36,103,931	3'74	58'49
VII.—MADRAS		820,000	830,000	831,320	498,300	481,200	471,304	320,000	330,000	337,851	(e) 7,302,867	4'63	59'16
{ Company's share of net receipts		...	...	...	1,700	18,800	22,165	...	...	...	...	...	56'69
{ Mysore		170,000	150,000	146,404	102,000	97,700	96,666	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Company's share of net earnings		...	...	...	16,000	12,300	12,485	52,000	40,000	37,253	1,457,233	2'59	74'55
{ Bezawada Extension		11,000	18,000	18,618	7,300	9,800	9,974	3,800	8,200	8,674	142,995	6'07	53'49
{ East Coast		115,000	160,000	158,923	80,000	130,000	132,766	35,000	30,000	26,227	4,044,786	5'56	83'50
{ Guntakal-Mysore Frontier		20,000	30,300	36,280	15,500	23,800	24,794	10,500	12,500	13,486	586,567	2'30	64'77
VIII.—BOMBAY		1,142,000	1,194,300	1,193,585	720,700	773,600	770,094	421,300	420,700	423,491	...	...	...
{ Dhond and Manmad (Net Receipts)		36,000	37,200	38,199	...	...	...	36,000	37,200	38,199	1,122,890	3'40	...
{ Southern Mahratta		570,000	595,000	593,923	340,000	383,000	379,882	172,500	160,000	160,910	(f) 9,577,809	1'68	72'91
{ Company's share of net earnings		...	...	...	57,500	52,000	53,131	...	...	...	...	...	63'96
TOTAL IMPERIAL		606,000	632,200	632,122	397,500	435,000	433,013	208,500	197,200	199,109	138,002,919	(h) 6'60	48'02
		15,868,900	17,059,500	17,077,723	7,992,500	8,425,500	8,408,934	7,876,400	8,654,000	8,668,789	...	(i) 44'38	...

* In the use of lines worked by Companies two percentages have been entered, the first including, and the second excluding, surplus profits and share of net earnings paid to the Companies.

(e) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay, expressed in Rs., is as follows —

By Company to date of purchase	Rs.
" Government after purchase	32,686,941
	3,497,205
	36,184,146

36,184,146 on which the net receipts would give a return of 9.37 per cent.

(f) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay expressed in Rs. is as follows —

By Company to date of purchase	Rs.
By Government after purchase	3,539,577
By Government after purchase	1,111,124
	4,650,701
	1,111,124
	5,761,825

5,761,825 on which the net receipts (including the Provincial share) give a return of 8.12 per cent.

(d) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, including the outlay on the improvement of the actual rupee outlay on the old line, Punjab and Delhi Railway by the Company to date of purchase, the outlay is as follows —

By Company to date of purchase	Rs.
By Government after purchase	12,653,997
By Government after purchase	31,192,310
	43,846,307

43,846,307 on which the net receipts would give a return of 5.12 per cent.

(e) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay on the line is as follows —

By Company to date of purchase	Rs.
By Government after purchase	4,979,512
By Government after purchase	2,611,390
	7,590,902

7,590,902 on which the net receipts would give a return of 4.45 per cent.

(f) Included outlay on the Bombay-Katwa Railway amounting to Rs. 1,457,753.

(g) Capital expended on Tirhoot State Railway.

(h) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of Purchased lines, the net receipts, including the Eastern Bengal Railway Provincial share, give a return of 5.12 per cent.

(i) Percentages calculated on total net receipts.

SCHEDULE A—concluded.

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1894-95—concluded.

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENSES.			NET RECEIPTS.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1895.	Percentage of net receipts on total Capital outlay to 31st March 1895.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.			
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
I.—Burmah	690,000	600,000	595,544	375,000	355,000	350,344	315,000	245,000	245,200	5,392,448	4.55	58.83
II.—Assam	7,200	7,000	7,357	6,000	6,200	5,913	1,200	800	1,444	81,910	1.76	80.37
	2,300	2,700	2,488	2,100	2,100	2,046	200	600	442	78,143	.57	82.23
	9,500	9,700	9,845	8,100	8,300	7,959	1,400	1,400	1,886			
III.—Bengal	335,000	430,000	433,223	...	...	...	335,000	430,000	433,222	...	...	...
IV.—Madras	22,500	21,200	21,179	15,200	13,200	13,074	7,300	8,000	8,105	299,837	3.38	61.73
V.—Bombay	14,000	14,000	14,642	11,000	11,000	10,720	3,000	3,000	3,922	176,563	2.22	73.22
	1,071,000	1,074,900	1,074,432	409,300	387,500	382,097	661,700	687,400	692,335	5,968,907	(c) 4.34	(c) 59.59
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	16,939,900	18,134,400	18,152,155	8,401,800	8,813,000	8,791,031	8,538,100	9,321,400	9,361,124	143,971,826	(a) 6.50	48.43 (b) 44.98
GRAND TOTAL												

(a) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of purchased lines the net receipts give a return of 5.28 per cent.
 (b) Excluding surplus profits to Companies for working State lines and net earnings of their own concern paid to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
 (c) The net receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway credited to Provincial are excluded in calculating these percentages.

SCHEDULE B.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Statement of Revenue Transactions during the official year 1894-95.

Financial Head.	ACCOUNTS, 1893-94.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1894-95.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1894-95.			ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.		
	Administra- tive.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administra- tive.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administra- tive.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administra- tive.	Suspense.	Financial.
XXVII—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.												
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.												
<i>Payments into Treasury—</i>												
Madras Railway	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,038,374	119,572	1,158,246	1,068,000	90,000	1,158,000	1,050,000	140,000	1,190,000	1,059,989	144,435	1,204,424
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,598,527	1,337,424	2,865,951	1,495,000	1,180,000	2,675,000	1,600,000	1,310,000	2,910,000	1,624,871	1,261,826	2,886,697
TOTAL	3,949,930	280,480	4,230,410	4,059,000	300,000	4,359,000	3,455,000	200,000	3,655,000	3,426,257	190,318	3,616,575
Madras Railway	6,516,831	1,737,776	8,254,607	6,613,000	1,570,000	8,183,000	6,105,000	1,650,000	7,755,000	6,111,117	1,596,579	7,707,696
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	519,380	108,363	627,743	550,000	90,000	640,000	545,000	136,000	681,000	540,037	150,285	690,322
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	539,789	1,347,846	1,887,635	562,500	1,180,000	1,742,500	555,000	1,310,000	1,895,000	556,400	1,256,472	1,852,872
TOTAL	2,018,062	337,355	2,355,417	2,015,000	340,000	2,355,000	1,900,000	240,000	2,140,000	1,937,418	176,773	2,114,191
Madras Railway	3,077,231	1,793,564	4,870,795	3,127,500	1,610,000	4,737,500	3,030,000	1,686,000	4,716,000	3,073,855	1,583,530	4,657,385
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	518,994	11,509	530,503	518,000	...	518,000	505,000	4,000	509,000	519,952	— 5,850	514,102
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	988,738	— 10,422	978,316	932,500	...	932,500	1,015,000	...	1,015,000	1,028,471	5,354	1,033,825
TOTAL	1,931,868	— 56,875	1,874,993	2,035,000	— 40,000	1,995,000	1,555,000	— 40,000	1,515,000	1,486,839	13,545	1,502,384
Madras Railway	3,439,600	— 55,785	3,383,815	3,485,500	— 40,000	3,445,500	3,075,000	— 36,000	3,039,000	3,037,262	13,049	3,050,311
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Net Traffic Receipts—

Withdrawals from Treasury—

SCHEDULE C.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision and Interest.

Province or Railway.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1894-95.
MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway .	266,057	240,000	282,500	283,413
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	305,197	375,000	317,300	317,282
TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC. .	571,254	615,000	599,800	600,695
LAND AND SUPERVISION.				
India—(share of office of Director-General of Railways)	15,806	16,100	16,000	15,811
Central Provinces	10,576	10,400	100	50
Assam	7,065	6,800	7,200	7,194
Bengal	11,477	11,500	16,600	16,589
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	11,930	12,500	16,000	15,668
Madras	12,568	13,600	15,700	15,502
Bombay	27,731	30,500	25,200	25,453
Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision .	97,153 63,149	101,400 64,800	96,800 64,700	96,267 64,726
TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION .	34,004	36,600	32,100	31,541
INTEREST.				
<i>India.</i>				
Madras Railway . . . . .	...	1,200	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway .	424	300	4,800	4,400
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	2,071	2,100	2,000	1,952
TOTAL INDIA .	2,495	3,600	6,800	6,352
<i>England.</i>				
Madras Railway	533,387	} 2,154,500	2,154,600	{ 533,037
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway .	417,517			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,203,816			
TOTAL ENGLAND .	2,154,720	2,154,500	2,154,600	2,154,714
Exchange	1,400,277	1,538,900	1,795,500	1,792,688
TOTAL INTEREST .	3,557,492	3,697,000	3,956,900	3,953,754
GRAND TOTAL .	4,162,750	4,348,600	4,588,800	4,585,990

SCHEDULE D.

SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Statement of State Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1894-95.

RAILWAYS.	Subsidy.	Interest.	Land.	Miscellaneous.	Total Final Heads of Account.	ESTIMATED INDIAN EXPENDITURE.		Guaranteed Interest paid in England plus Exchange.	GRAND TOTAL.
						Budget.	Revised.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
DURING THE YEAR.									
<i>Imperial.</i>									
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	709	...	709	2,100	1,200	...	709
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	693	...	693	1,600	1,300	...	693
Nilgiri	...	...	1,203	...	1,203	1,300	1,700	...	1,203
TOTAL IMPERIAL	...	...	2,605	...	2,605	5,000	4,200	...	2,605
<i>Provincial.</i>									
Doors	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	36
Dibru-Sadiya	10,000	...	...	53	10,053	10,100	10,100	...	10,053
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	4,000	...	4,000
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	14,000	...	36	53	14,089	14,100	14,100	...	14,089
GRAND TOTAL	14,000	...	2,641	53	16,694	19,100	18,300	...	16,694
TO END OF THE YEAR.									
<i>Imperial.</i>									
Bengal Central	...	...	72,767	...	72,767	...	...	77,150	149,917
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	185,898	...	185,898	...	...	...	185,898
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	53,562	...	53,562	...	...	...	53,562
Nilgiri	...	5,613	13,160	...	18,773	...	...	...	18,773
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,441	10,441
TOTAL IMPERIAL	...	5,613	325,387	...	331,000	...	...	87,591	418,591
<i>Provincial.</i>									
Doors	...	...	2,976	...	2,976	...	...	...	2,976
Tarkessur	...	...	14,151	...	14,151	...	...	...	14,151
Dibru-Sadiya	105,277	...	...	2,894	108,171	...	...	...	108,171
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	40,000	...	3,414	...	43,414	...	...	...	43,414
Deoghur	...	...	919	...	919	...	...	...	919
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	145,277	...	21,460	2,894	169,631	...	...	...	169,631
GRAND TOTAL	145,277	5,613	346,847	2,894	500,631	...	...	87,591	588,222

	Net payments.	Exchange.		Payments.	Exchange.		Repayments.	Exchange.
	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	2,011	415	1882-83	351	869	1889-90	63	28
1882-83	9,440	2,811	1883-84	3,798	869	1890-91	735	240
1883-84	21,358	4,880	1884-85	6,415	861	1891-92	995	413
1884-85	29,473	7,162						
TOTAL	62,482	14,668	TOTAL	10,574	2,511	TOTAL	1,793	700
	Rx. 77,150			Rx. 13,085			Rx. 2,493	

Less—Repayments by Company to Secretary of State

2,442

10,441

In India—

1884-86 119

1886-87 32

TOTAL 2,444

(a) In the revised classification of the accounts, Rx. 956 of the expenditure on the Deoghur Tramway has been classified under the head 41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure, and a write-back of Rx. 37 under the head 40.—Subsidized Railways, Land, etc. For convenience the whole has been shown in this account.

SCHEDULE E.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1894-95.

SURVEYS, ETC.		Outlay for the year 1894-95.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1894-95.
IMPERIAL.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—INDIA	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	2,044	123,599	125,643
	Director-General's Establishment (share of)	15,811	200,742	216,553
	Port Store-keeper's Establishment	2,024	86,526	88,550
	Rutlam-Bara Survey	2,988	6,582 (a)	9,570
	Chambal-Muttra Survey	3,194	...	3,194
	Pachpadra-Umarkot Survey	2,106	2,127	4,233
	Shadipalli-Balotra Survey	4,446	...	4,446
	Indirect Charges	...	13,444	13,444
	Preparation of project for conversion or doubling of Rajputana-Malwa Railway (project abandoned)	...	1,676	1,676
	Bhopal Survey (project abandoned)	...	5,335	5,335
	Ajmerc-Bhawalpur Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,327	2,327
	Great Western of India Railway Survey (project abandoned).	...	2,857	2,857
	Stores issued without charge to Nizam's Railway	...	761	761
	Bikanir Desert Survey (project abandoned).	...	8,310	8,310
	Ujjain-Bhopal Survey (project abandoned)	...	822	822
		32,613	455,108	487,721
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Bina-Guna Railway (land)	383	31	414
	Sambalpur-Kurdha Survey	...	10,702	10,702
	Saugor-Katni Survey	3,236	2,423	5,659
	Raipur-Sonpur Survey	410	187	597
	Raj-Nandgaon-Warangal Survey	...	886	886
	Nagpur-Saugor Survey (project abandoned)	...	1,427	1,427
	Wardha Coal Extension Survey (project abandoned).	...	2,304	2,304
III.—BURMA	Jubbulpur-Nagpur Survey (project abandoned)	...	1,370	1,370
		4,029	19,330	23,359
	Assam-Burma Connection Survey	5,430	...	5,430
	Mandalay-Kunlon Survey	7,584	25,095	32,679
	Mogaung-Irrawaddy Survey	936	4,836	5,772
	Mogaung-Myitkyina Survey	1,577	...	1,577
	Thedaw-Myingyan Survey	...	5,048	5,048
IV.—ASSAM	Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey	10,688	7,820	18,508
	Chindwin Survey (project abandoned).	...	2,616	2,616
		26,215	45,415	71,630
	Sibsaur Coal Line Survey (project abandoned)	...	3,399	3,399
	Garo Hills Reconnaissance (project abandoned)	...	414	414
	Assam Extension Survey (project abandoned)	...	9,110	9,110
		...	12,923	12,923
Carried over		62,857	532,776	595,633

(a) Outlay to end of 1893-94 . . . 7,441
 Transferred to construction account . . . 859

BALANCE . . . 6,582

SCHEDULE E—continued.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1894-95—continued.

SURVEYS, ETC.		Outlay for the year 1894-95.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1894-95.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward		62,857	532,776	595,633
IMPERIAL—contd.				
V.—BENGAL	Northern Bengal-Assam connection Survey	3,294	...	3,294
	Singhia-Madaripore-Chandpore Survey	244	368	612
	Anarpur-Begum Serai Survey	14	904	918
	Monghyr Extension Survey	4	625	629
	Khagaria-Katihar Survey	292	...	292
	Benares-Puri Survey	...	77,242	77,242
	*Rungpore-Dhubri Survey	...	3,054	3,054
	Moghal Serai-Howrah Survey	—14	40,385	40,371
	Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Survey	1,420	17,792	19,212
	Mymensing-Serajganj Survey	724	...	724
	Western Bengal Survey (project abandoned)	...	11,888	11,888
		5,978	152,258	158,236
VI.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	Rae Bareilly-Benares Survey	...	3,242	3,242
	Aonla-Budaon Survey	...	230	230
	Ghaziabad-Moradabad Survey	3,225	2,491	5,716
	Rampur-Ramnagar Survey	—26	504	478
	Bareilly-Soron Survey	1,465	1,165	2,630
	Najibabad-Kotdwara Survey	68	...	63
		4,727	7,632	12,359
VII.—PUNJAB	Tochi Pass Reconnaissance	316	...	316
	Ludhiana-Ferozepore Survey	1,880	204	2,084
	Bannu Railway Survey	...	12,669	12,669
	Wazirabad-Multan Survey	...	(a)	...
	Jungshahi-Tatta Survey	...	648	648
	Kalka-Simla Survey	5,900	14,169	20,069
	†Umballa-Kalka-Simla Surveys	...	9,870	9,870
	Kashmir Railway Surveys	...	35,184	35,184
	Zhob Valley Survey	...	40,206	40,206
	Frontier Railway Surveys	...	11,852	11,852
	Peshawar-Dhakka Survey	...	4,645	4,645
	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	349	43,223	43,572
	Mianwali-Khusulgarh Survey	...	(b)	...
	Peshawar-Jamrood Survey	...	613	613
	Kotri-Karachi Survey	...	(c)	...
	Dera Ismail Khan-Murtaza Survey	...	2,099	2,099
	Delhi-Minchinabad Survey	—613	12,997	12,384
	Bhatinda-Samasata Survey	1,516	...	1,516
	Umballa-Patiala Survey	...	574	574
	Kotri-Rohri Survey	...	(d)	...
	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	719	...	719
	Indus Valley Eastern Extension Survey (project abandoned).	...	7,025	7,025
	Kach-Quetta Survey (project abandoned)	...	1,815	1,815
	Bolan Permanent Line Survey (project abandoned)	...	15,487	15,487
	Khattan-Baber Kach Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,160	2,160
	Kohala Survey (project abandoned)	...	238	238
		10,067	215,678	225,745
Carried over		83,629	908,344	991,973

* Expenditure previous to 1887-88 (Rx. 5,262) classified as Provincial.

† See also Provincial.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Outlay to end of 1893-94	3,867	6,257	1,213	227
Transferred to construction account	3,867	6,257	1,213	227

SCHEDULE E—continued.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1894-95—continued.

SURVEYS, ETC.		Outlay for the year 1894-95.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of * 1894-95.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward		83,629	908,344	991,973
IMPERIAL—contd.				
VIII.—MADRAS	Puri Branch Survey	680	...	680
	Madras-Bezawada Survey	6,896	6,037	12,933
	Madura-Paumben Survey	2,190	...	2,190
	Kurnool Branch Survey . . . . .	...	667	667
	Arskere-Mangalore Survey	3,011	...	3,011
	Shorana-Cochin Survey	1,137	...	1,137
	Cannanore-Calicut Survey	2,155	...	2,155
	Vizianagram-Parvatipur Survey	1,406	...	1,406
	South Indian Railway Extension Survey (project abandoned).	...	1,045	1,045
	Tinnevely-Quilon Survey (project abandoned)	...	425	425
		17,475	8,174	25,649
IX.—BOMBAY.	Nuseerabad-Kekri Survey . . . . .	...	202	202
	Mehsana-Virangam Railway (land) . . . . .	...	2,316	2,316
	Anand-Petlad Railway (land) . . . . .	...	3,593	3,593
	Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway (land) . . . . .	...	2,633	2,633
	Aden Railway Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	635	635
	Karwar-Hubli Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	56,887	56,887
		...	66,266	66,266
TOTAL IMPERIAL		101,104	982,784	1,083,888
PROVINCIAL.				
I.—BURMA	Bassein-Henzada Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,330	2,330
II.—BENGAL	Sukanpore-Bogra Survey . . . . .	...	120	120
	Rungpore-Dhubri Survey . . . . .	...	5,262*	5,262
	Western Bengal Survey (project abandoned)	...	7,519	7,519
	Tarkessur Survey (project abandoned)	...	1,723	1,723
	Howrah-Ampta Survey (project abandoned)	...	510	510
	Sakri-Joynuggur Survey (project abandoned)	...	325	325
	Mozufferpore-Sitamardi Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,111	2,111
	Share of Secretariat Establishment . . . . .	...	64,129	64,129
		...	81,699	81,699
Carried over		...	84,029	84,029

* Expenditure from 1887-88 classified under Imperial.

SCHEDULE E—concluded.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1894-95—concluded.

SURVEYS, ETC.		Outlay for the year 1894-95.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1894-95.
PROVINCIAL—contd.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Brought forward	...	84,029	84,029
III.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	Hardwar-Dehra Dun Survey . . . . .	...	777	777
	Rae Bareli-Benares Survey . . . . .	...	2,042	2,042
	Cawnpore-Kalpi Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	2,590	2,590
	Sitapore-Philibhit Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	2,298	2,298
	Mau-Ranipur Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	7,192	7,192
	Moradabad Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	1,948	1,948
	Gonda Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	2,611	2,611
	Jaunpore Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	3,348	3,348
	Gorakhpore Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	4,272	4,272
		...	27,078	27,078
V.—PUNJAB	Bhatinda-Bhawalpore Survey . . . . .	...	3,816	3,816
	* Umballa-Kalka-Simla Survey . . . . .	...	4,202	4,202
	Rajpura-Patiala (Bhatinda Extension) (land) . . . . .	...	813	813
	Rawalpindi-Murree Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	2,649	2,649
	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	47	47
		...	11,527	11,527
V.—MADRAS	West Coast Survey	—417	1,054	637
	Bezwada-Masulipatam Survey . . . . .	...	827	827
	Nanjangod-Gudalur Survey	—327	420	93
	Nellore-Guntoor Survey . . . . .	...	1,783	1,783
	Madras-Gudur Survey . . . . .	...	955	955
	Palghat-Kurapatam Survey . . . . .	...	1,286	1,286
	Palghat-Dindigul Survey . . . . .	...	1,631	1,631
	Madura-Pamban Survey . . . . .	...	2,748	2,748
	Porto Novo-Salem Survey . . . . .	...	3,298	3,298
	Registration of Road Traffic . . . . .	...	1,464	1,464
	Bimlipatam Survey . . . . .	...	106	106
	Beypore-Calicut Survey (project abandoned) . . . . .	...	1,191	1,191
		—744	16,763	16,019
VI.—BOMBAY	Ahmedabad-Parantij Survey . . . . .	...	273	273
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj Survey . . . . .	...	215	215
	Bombay Provincial Surveys . . . . .	...	10,033	10,033
		...	10,521	10,521
	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	—744	149,918	149,174
	GRAND TOTAL	100,360	1,132,702	1,233,062

* See also Imperial.

SCHEDULE F.

Statement of Capital outlay for the year 1894-95.

RAILWAYS.	CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL OUTLAY.														
	ESTIMATED INDIAN EXPENDITURE.														
	Final heads of Account.	Deduct—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	Deduct—Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Budget.	Revised.	34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
I.—INDIA IMPERIAL— East Indian . Rajputana-Malwa . Holkar . Godhra-Rutlam . Rutlam-Ujjain . Bhopal . Palanpur-Deesa . Reserve . Secretary of State . State Railway . Stores Branch.	290,532	...	98,757	389,289	1,050	388,239	...	388,239	240,000	354,100	...	...	388,239	...
	77,980	...	26,024	104,004	...	104,004	...	104,004	80,200	146,200	...	...	104,004	...
	298	...	...	298	...	298	...	298	5,800	300	...	...	298	...
	290,180	...	...	183,303	...	183,137	...	183,137	132,000	193,400	...	...	183,137	...
	6,480	...	567	7,047	...	7,047	...	7,047	...	30,000	...	...	7,047	...
	13,174	...	...	13,174	...	13,174	...	13,174	14,000	14,000	...	...	13,174	...
	934	...	...	934	...	934	...	934	3,000	800	...	...	934	...
	...	...	61,956	61,956	...	...	...	...	500,000	83,200	...	...	...	...
	...	...	50,042	50,042	...	50,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,956	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	219,052	—169,010	—388,900	—194,400	...	...	50,042	...
679,578	...	130,469	810,047	1,216	808,831	281,008	527,823	586,100	627,600	...	...	808,831	...	
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES. Wardha Coal . Warora Colliery . Umari Colliery . Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	175	...	39,620	39,795	...	39,795	24,592	15,193	24,000	18,800	...	...	39,795	...
	3,838	...	461	4,299	...	4,299	1,435	2,864	300	2,000	...	...	4,299	...
	17,838	...	—5,567	12,271	...	12,271	...	12,271	...	2,800	...	...	12,271	...
	21,851	...	34,514	56,365	...	56,365	26,128	30,238	26,300	23,600	...	...	56,365	...
III.—BURMA . Mu Valley .	328,128	...	—34,205	293,923	819	293,104	46,293	246,811	266,000	258,000	...	...	293,104	...
IV.—ASSAM . { Assam-Bengal, Part I Do. Part II	125,314	...	—8	125,306	...	125,306	...	125,306	40,000	127,500	...	...	125,306	...
	528,692	...	201,133	729,825	...	729,825	...	729,825	...	733,900	...	...	729,825	...
	654,006	...	201,125	855,131	...	855,131	...	855,131	49,000	861,400	...	...	855,131	...

V.—BENGAL	Eastern Bengal & Tirhoot	61,452 13,901	...	...	-1,121 11,909	60,331 25,810	63	60,268 25,810	51,611	8,657 25,810	31,500 80,000	10,000 50,500	...	...	60,268 25,810	...
VI.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Cawnpore-Achnera Oudh and Rohilkhand.	75,353	...	...	10,788	86,141	63	86,078	51,611	34,467	111,500	60,500	...	...	86,078	...
	Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad.	4,777 39,356	...	...	49,567	4,777 88,993	...	4,777 72,344	...	4,777 13,362	6,000 —2,200	5,500 13,000	...	...	4,777 72,344	...
	Cawnpore-Gogra	77,162	...	...	7,914	85,076	144	84,932	217	84,715	136,600	86,000	...	...	84,932	...
		19,616	...	...	74,922	94,538	...	94,538	22,026	72,512	...	80,300	...	...	94,538	...
VII.—PUNJAB	Rewari-Ferozepore North-Western	140,911	...	...	132,403	273,314	16,723	256,591	81,025	175,566	140,400	184,800	...	...	256,591	...
	Grain Improvement	4,809 154,778 114,103	...	...	51,809 -9,037	4,809 206,587 104,172	...	4,809 206,586 104,015	...	4,809 62,275 103,963	5,000 60,000 49,900	7,200 50,000 109,300	...	...	4,809 206,586 104,015	...
	Kotli-Rohri	22,019	...	...	72,619	94,668	...	94,666	35,905	58,761	...	150,000	...	...	94,666	...
	Wasirabad-Lyallpur.	17,712	...	...	32,732	50,444	...	50,444	...	50,444	...	50,000	...	...	50,444	...
VIII.—MADRAS	Mari-Attock.	73,218	...	...	12,238	85,456	173	85,343	...	85,343	47,500	80,000	...	...	85,343	...
	Mushtaf-Bolan	645,081	...	...	-35,590	609,491	1,541	607,950	105,599	502,351	419,300	510,300	...	...	607,950	...
	Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan	404	...	...	-452	-48	...	-48	...	-48	...	-200	...	...	-48	...
	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	...	...	...	1,105	1,105	...	1,105	171	934	700	1,200	...	...	1,105	...
IX.—BOMBAY DHOND AND MANMAD.	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	1,032,124	...	...	124,560	1,156,684	1,834	1,154,850	280,018	868,832	582,400	957,800	...	...	1,154,850	...
	South Indian East Coast including Bezwada Extension.	1,524 73,105 785,823	...	...	-767 -8,955 29,727	757 24,210 815,550	...	757 18,503 815,135	...	757 18,503 815,135	5,000 61,000 761,000	1,000 20,000 768,500	...	...	757 18,503 258,668	...
	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section).	16,797	...	...	261	17,058	...	17,058	...	17,058	...	17,000	...	...	17,058	...
		837,309	...	...	20,266	857,575	6,122	851,453	...	851,453	826,000	806,500	...	...	204,586	...
TOTAL IMPERIAL		11,805	...	...	-7,001	4,804	...	4,804	...	4,804	13,000	5,100	...	...	4,804	...
		3,781,065	...	...	612,519	4,393,584	26,777	4,367,207	772,082	3,595,125	2,591,700	3,783,300	...	...	3,810,340	...

SCHEDULE F—continued.

Statement of Capital outlay for the year 1894-95—continued.

RAILWAYS.	CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL OUTLAY.														
	Final heads of Account.	Deduct— Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct— Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	Deduct— Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	ESTIMATED INDIAN EXPENDITURE.		34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.	
	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	
I.—BURMA	38,367	...	3,379	41,746	...	41,746	27,729	14,017	—1,700	6,200	...	...	41,746	...
II.—ASSAM { Jorhat { Cherra-Company- { gunj	470	...	357	827	...	827	...	827	900	100	...	827	...	...
	366	...	...	366	123	243	...	243	...	200	...	243	...	...
	836	...	357	1,193	123	1,070	...	1,070	900	1,300	...	1,070	...	...
III.—MADRAS	19,014	...	—6,346	12,668	...	12,668	...	12,668	17,500	12,800	...	12,668	...	...
IV.—BOMBAY	5,951	...	—80	5,871	...	5,871	...	5,871	6,000	6,000	...	5,871	...	...
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	64,168	...	—2,690	61,478	123	61,355	27,729	33,626	22,700	26,300	—	19,609	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	3,845,233	...	610,229	4,455,462	26,900	4,428,562	709,811	3,628,751	2,614,400	3,811,500	556,867	19,609	3,832,086	...	

SCHEDULE G.

Statement of Net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1894-95.

RAILWAYS.	Final heads of Account.	Deduct—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	Deduct—Indian books by credits to "Ex-England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian outlay.	CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL OUTLAY.			
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	34.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
I.—INDIA	IMPERIAL.											
	East Indian	16,379,675	848,751	16,164,739	153,304	16,011,435	12,032,765	3,978,670				
	Rajputana-Malwa	9,005,307	...	9,475,038	10,332	9,485,370	2,379,318	7,079,388				
	Holler	1,312,896	...	1,312,896	4,095	1,308,741	341,408	967,273				
	Godhara-Rutlam	1,513,742	...	1,535,260	825	1,534,435	...	1,534,435				
	Ratlam-Ujjain	7,339	...	7,096	...	7,096	...	(0) 7,096				
	Palanpur-Deesa	40,030	...	40,030	(a) 18,500	21,530	...	21,530				
	Bhopal	297,403	...	297,403	411	296,994	...	296,994				
	Secretary of State . . . . .	...	...	69,218	...	69,218	...	69,218				
	State Railway Stores Branch	2,596	...	52,382	252	52,634	3,173,393	-3,118,667				
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES	IMPERIAL.											
	Wardha Coal	502,823	...	502,823	4,054	498,769	94,784	403,985				
	Warora Colliery	137,743	...	207,670	181	207,489	95,418	112,471				
	Umaria Colliery	94,945	...	100,832	10	100,822	22,649	81,173				
	Nagpur-Chittisgarh	65,704	...	65,704	1	65,703	...	65,703				
	Accountant	7,515	...	7,515	1	7,514	...	7,514				
	Bilaspur-E. awah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	808,730	...	887,544	4,347	883,197	212,451	670,846				
	Ma Valley	1,984,414	...	2,091,614	4,037	2,087,577	344,074	1,743,503				
	Assam-Bengal, Part I	206,510	...	206,511	...	206,541	...	206,541				
III.—BURMA	IMPERIAL.											
	Do. Part II	586,692	...	790,825	...	790,825	...	790,825				
	...	735,202	...	936,366	...	936,366	...	936,366				
	Carried over	32,017,576	848,751	32,866,327	202,003	32,664,324	18,532,987	14,081,344				

(a) Contribution by Palanpur Durbar.
(b) Includes Rx. 859 transferred from 41—Imperial.

SCHEDULE G—continued.

Statement of Net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1894-95—continued.

RAILWAY.	Final heads of Account.	Deduct—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	Deduct—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for values of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL OUTLAY.			
									34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.	Rz.
	32,017,276	848,751	1,634,409	32,802,924	202,003	32,600,931	18,552,687	14,048,244				
	8,630,561	72,788	101,949	8,749,722	51,006	8,697,816	3,600,841	5,006,975				
	2,486,875	...	(a) 46,427	2,533,302	9,120	2,544,173	479,386	2,044,787				
	1,30,271	...	...	30,271	27	30,244	...	30,244				
	11,147,707	72,788	238,376	11,313,295	61,062	11,252,233	4,170,227	7,082,006				
	1,173,537	...	...	1,173,537	6,231	1,167,306	114,109	1,053,197				
	10,781,700	330,205	263,902	10,715,487	16,000	10,698,878	10,602,627	6,251				
	717,583	...	31,690	749,273	918	748,355	166,045	582,310				
	19,616	...	74,922	94,538	...	94,538	22,026	72,512				
	513,094	...	...	513,094	980	512,114	16,942	495,172				
	13,205,620	330,205	370,513	13,245,929	24,738	13,221,191	11,011,740	2,209,442				
	1,288,539	...	...	1,288,539	947	1,287,592	...	1,287,592				
	34,942,819	423,665	1,154,176	35,613,330	250,227	35,363,103	12,900,004	(e) 22,463,099				
	740,490	...	638	741,128	300	740,828	62,705	678,033				
	22,246	...	72,649	94,895	2	91,893	35,905	(f) 58,988				
	21,579	...	39,732	54,311	...	54,311	...	(g) 54,311				
	443,894	...	30,733	474,627	414	474,213	19,255	(h) 454,958				
	1,593,731	...	30,582	1,624,313	3,604	1,620,619	170,147	1,444,472				
	10,485	...	1,935	12,420	...	12,419	7,992	4,427				
	3,338	...	(b) 423,564	426,902	2	426,900	368,098	68,802				
	...	...	36,776	36,776	...	36,776	...	36,776				
	39,067,121	423,665	1,793,785	40,377,441	255,587	40,121,854	13,570,196	26,551,458				

Brought forward

IMPERIAL—continued.

V.—BENGAL . . . { Eastern Bengal . . .
 . . . { Tirhoot . . .
 . . . { Ranaghat-Bhagwangola . . .

VI.—NORTH-WEST-ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. . . { Cawnpore-Achnera . . .
 . . . { Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .
 . . . { Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad . . .
 . . . { Cawnpore-Gogra . . .
 . . . { Lucknow-Bareilly . . .

VII.—PUNJAB . . . { Rewari-Ferozepore . . .
 . . . { North-Western . . .
 . . . { Gradient . . .
 . . . { Improve-ments . . .
 . . . { Kotri-Rohri . . .
 . . . { Wazirabad-Lyallpur . . .
 . . . { Mari-Attock . . .
 . . . { Mushkai-Bolan . . .
 . . . { Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan . . .
 . . . { Frontier Railway Reserve material . . .
 . . . { Peabawar Railway Reserve material . . .

[illegible]

(a) Suspense accounts up to end of 1894-95	Rx.
Less—Value of stores in hands of Bengal and North-Western Railway Company on 1st July 1895	91,530
	45,203
	<u>46,327</u>
(b) Includes Rx. 40,884 shown in Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India as exchange on expenditure in England.	

(b) Includes Rs. 49,884 shown in Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India as exchange on expenditure in England.
(c)
" " Rxs. 1,213 transferred from 41—Imperial.
(d)
" do. Rx. 827
" do. Rxs. 827
(e)
" do. Rx. 6,257
(f)
" do. Rx. 6,257
(g)
" do. Rx. 6,257

SCHEDULE H.

Statement showing expenditure on lines not opened for traffic on 31st March 1895, on stores in reserve, and on abandoned projects, etc. (vide para. 2).

	Expenditure on 31st March 1895.
<i>Lines under Construction—</i>	Rx.
Rutlam-Ujjain	7,906
Assam-Bengal, Part I (Land)	206,541
Ditto Part II (Construction)	729,825
Assam-Bengal Part II (outlay from Company's capital)	2,153,161
Cawnpore-Gogra	94,538
Kotri-Rohri	94,893
Mari-Attock	474,213
Wazirabad-Lyallpur	54,311
Mushkaf-Bolan	1,620,619
Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	17,058
<i>Stores in Reserve—</i>	
Peshawar Railway Reserve Material	36,776
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	436,900
At Ports and in transit	123,944
<i>Projects in abeyance—</i>	
Bilaspur-Etawah	7,514
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	30,244
Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,504
<i>Other items—</i>	
Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan	12,419
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	65,703
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on works)	52,707
TOTAL .	6,243,776

SCHEDULE I.

Statements showing the Financial Results to the State of lines in the hands of Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railways.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

YEAR,	GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID IN ENGLAND.						Net Traffic receipts according to Government. (b).	Charge to the State (a - b).
	Sterling payments.	Deduct—Repayments by Company to the Secretary of State in England.	Net charge to State.	Rate of exchange.		Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx. (a).		
				s.	d.			
	£	£	£	s.	d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	4,301	2,290	2,011	1	7 895	2,426	...	2,426
1882-83	13,320	3,680	9,640	1	7 522	11,851	...	11,851
1883-84	24,003	2,645	21,358	1	7 536	26,238	...	26,238
1884-85	29,675	202	29,473	1	7 308	36,035	...	36,035
1885-86	24,802	...	24,802	1	6 254 1241	32,609	—585	33,194
1886-87	31,448	...	31,448	1	5 441 03006	43,275	—8,776	52,051
1887-88	32,542	...	32,542	1	4 898 9131	46,216	7,926	54,142
1888-89	35,625	...	35,625	1	4 379 0907	52,201	21,242	73,443
1889-90	34,709	35	34,674	1	4 565 98718	50,234	27,343	77,577
1890-91	33,750	...	33,750	1	6 089 30408	44,778	24,784	69,562
1891-92	33,750	...	33,750	1	4 733 33812	48,407	19,110	67,517
1892-93	33,750	...	33,750	1	2 984 77785	54,055	24,198	78,253
1893-94	33,750	...	33,750	1	2 546 64222	55,683	22,996	78,679
1894-95	33,750	...	33,750	1	1 100 54948	61,830	25,944	87,774
TOTAL	399,175	8,852	390,323	...	...	566,438	164,182	402,256

* The Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India show the net charge only, and do not exhibit any amount under repayments.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

YEAR.	GUARANTEED INTEREST.					Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (b).	Charge to the State (a—b).
	Amount paid in India.	AMOUNT PAID IN ENGLAND.			Total payments in England and India expressed in Rx. (a).		
		Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.				
	Rx.	£	s.	d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88 . . . . .	...	82,563	1	4'89891317	117,257	117,257	50,716
1888-89	19,415	161,293	1	4'3790907	236,340	255,755	219,306
1889-90	19,415	190,091	1	4'56598718	275,394	294,809	223,828
1890-91	19,415	228,570	1	6'08930408	303,256	322,671	238,161
1891-92	19,415	249,250	1	4'73333812	357,489	376,904	42,622
1892-93	19,415	252,500	1	2'98477785	404,410	423,825	131,568
1893-94	19,415	259,624	1	2'54664222	428,344	447,759	96,574
1894-95	19,415	260,950	1	1'10054948	478,056	497,471	153,112
TOTAL	135,905	1,684,841	...	...	2,600,546	2,736,451	1,171,704

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

1885-86	...	22,263	1	6 254 1241	29,271	29,271	...	29,271
1886-87	...	110,323	1	5 441 03006	151,811	151,811	1,035	152,846
1887-88	...	118,252	1	4 898 91317	167,943	167,943	10,465	178,408
1888-89	...	170,293	1	4 379 0907	249,528	249,528	38,642	288,170
1889-90	2,050†	218,654	1	4 565 98718	316,775	316,825	80,644	397,419
1890-91	...	242,661	1	6 089 30408	321,951	321,951	77,761	399,712
1891-92	...	249,268	1	4 733 33812	357,514	357,514	168,457	525,971
1892-93	...	253,441	1	2 984 77785	405,918	405,918	152,268	558,186
1893-94	...	255,721	1	2 546 64222	421,906	421,906	146,712	568,618
1894-95	...	253,221	1	1 100 54948	463,897	463,897	227,244	691,141
TOTAL	2,050	1,894,097	...	...	2,886,514	2,886,564	903,228	3,789,792

† Interest on overdrawn capital.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

YEAR.	Interest on outlay by Government on the Bellary Kistna Railway.	GUARANTEED INTEREST.					Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (b).	Charge to the State (a-b).	
		Amount paid in India.	AMOUNT PAID IN ENGLAND.			Total interest, England and India (a).			
			Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.					Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	s.	d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1882-83	42	32,950	...	...	...	...	32,992	...	32,992
1883-84	1,916	85,196	...	...	...	...	87,312	-95	87,407
1884-85	11,255	118,170	...	...	...	...	129,425	61	129,364
1885-86	26,931	289	148,821	1	6'2541241	195,665	222,885	21,516	201,369
1886-87	42,218	347	153,860	1	5'44103006	211,722	254,287	56,721	197,566
1887-88	57,758	378	187,579	1	4'89891317	266,401	324,537	*101,948	222,589
1888-89	66,189	288	219,271	1	4'3790907	321,293	387,770	100,842	286,928
1889-90	66,206	...	231,660	1	4'56598718	335,617	401,823	76,604	325,219
1890-91	66,259	...	239,122	1	6'08930408	317,255	383,514	120,421	263,093
1891-92	66,300	...	229,410	1	4'73333812	329,034	395,334	126,307	269,027
1892-93	66,305	...	220,704	1	2'98477785	353,485	419,790	139,407	280,383
1893-94	66,310	...	222,399	1	2'54664222	366,928	433,238	148,496	284,742
1894-95	66,310	...	223,010	1	1'10054948	408,550	474,860	160,910	313,950
*TOTAL	603,999	237,818	2,075,836	...		3,105,950	3,947,767	1,053,138	*2,894,629

NOTE.—The interest on the capital expended by Government prior to handing the line over to the company, amounting to Rx. 26,412, is not included in the above statement.

*Net receipts after deducting the net loss (Rx. 2,338) on the working of the Bellary-Kistna Railway from July to December 1887.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

1886-87	...	48,000	1	5'44103006	66,051	66,051	17,257	48,794
1887-88	...	48,000	1	4'89891317	68,170	68,170	9,055	59,115
1888-89	...	48,000	1	4'3790907	70,334	70,334	11,270	59,064
1889-90	...	48,000	1	4'56598718	69,540	69,540	10,557	58,983
1890-91	...	48,000	1	6'08930408	63,684	63,684	26,322	37,362
1891-92	...	48,000	1	4'73333812	68,845	68,845	31,424	37,421
1892-93	...	48,000	1	2'98477785	76,878	76,878	52,413	24,465
1893-94	...	48,000	1	2'54664222	79,194	79,194	36,680	42,514
1894-95	...	48,000	1	1'10054948	87,935	87,935	37,253	50,682
TOTAL	...	432,000	...		650,631	650,631	232,231	418,400

The difference between the net receipts and interest on the actual Capital expenditure incurred on the line is recovered from the Mysore Durbar, and the balance, representing interest on the unexpended balance of capital retained in its hands, is borne by the State. The amounts so recovered from the Mysore Durbar are as follows:—

	Rx.		Rx.
1886-87	1,584	1891-92	31,567
1887-88	24,764	1892-93	17,883
1888-89	42,768	1893-94	34,054
1889-90	49,012	1894-95	41,694
1890-91	30,505		

and deducting these amounts from the net charge for interest shown in the last column of the preceding statement, the balance will represent the charge borne by Government, as shown below:—

	Rx.
1886-87	47,210
1887-88	34,351
1888-89	16,296
1889-90	9,971
1890-91	6,857
1891-92	5,854
1892-93	6,582
1893-94	8,460
1894-95	8,988
TOTAL	144,569

SCHEDULE I—concluded.

LUCKNOW-BAREILLY.

YEAR.	INTEREST:				Net Traffic Receipts accruing to Government. (b)	Charge to the State (a—b)
	On outlay incurred by Government prior to transfer to Company.	On Company's Capital.	On advances by Government.	Total. (a)		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91*	5,279†	‡	‡	5,279	2,928	2,351
1891-92	20,438	3,928	3,511	27,877	23,205	4,672
1892-93	20,485	7,529	3,164	31,178	26,755	4,423
1893-94	20,185	7,695	4,697	32,579	28,740	4,139
1894-95	20,485	8,768	6,257	35,510	38,528	-3,018
	87,172	27,920	17,631	132,723	120,156	12,567

* From 1st January to 31st March 1891.

† One-fourth of interest charged for the year.

‡ Interest charged to Capital during construction.

ASSAM-BENGAL.

YEAR.	INTEREST.						Net Traffic Receipts accruing to Government (b)	Charge to the State. (a—b)
	On moneys provided by Government and charged to Part I.	On outlay from "48" and charged to Part II.	AMOUNT PAID IN ENGLAND.			Total England and India expressed in Rx. (a)		
			Sterling payments.	Rate of Exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx.			
	Rx.	Rx.	£	s.	d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92 . .	957	...	...	...	...	...	957	...
1892-93 . .	1,242	...	26,055	1	2'98477785	41,730	42,972	42,972
1893-94 . .	1,909	...	47,089	1	2'54664222	77,690	79,599	79,599
1894-95 . .	5,750	14,596	49,473	1	1'10054948	90,034	110,986	110,986
	9,864	14,596	122,617		...	210,054	234,514	234,514

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR
THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 154, dated Calcutta, the 20th July, 1896.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Simla.

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Paper Currency Department for the year 1895-96.

Arrangement of Subjects.

PARAS.

2. OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
3. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.
4. CIRCULATION.
23. ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.
24. THE RESERVE.
27. The Investment.
28. Profits of Circulation.
- TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC—
29. Issue and Receipt of Notes.
41. Encashment of Foreign Notes.
47. Issue and Receipt of Coin.
51. State of the coinage.
56. Exchange of small Coin.
57. Transactions at Agencies.
60. CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.
61. FRAUD AND FORGERY.
63. REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

PARAS.

64. DISTRIBUTION AND ABSORPTION OF SILVER.
67. TREASURY STATISTICS.
71. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Prescribed Statements.

- No. I.—Statistics of Circulation during 1895-96.
- „ II.—Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1895-96.
- „ III.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure
- „ IV.—Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.
- „ V.—Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1895.

Other Statements.

- No. VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
- „ VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
- „ VIII.—Value of Notes in circulation from 1863-64.
- „ IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1883.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. Stephen Jacob was Head Commissioner from the 7th April to the 14th September 1895. Mr. A. F. Cox officiated from the 1st to the 6th April 1895 and from the 3rd October 1895 to the end of the year, while Mr. G. E. Manisty held temporary charge from the 15th September to the 2nd October 1895.

The other circle offices were in charge of the officers mentioned below:—

Bombay.—Mr. O. T. Barrow was Commissioner throughout the year.

Madras.—Mr. T. W. Rawlins was Commissioner from the 1st to the 26th April 1895, and Mr. F. C. Harrison officiated during the remainder of the year.

Rangoon.—Mr. T. Hesketh Biggs was Commissioner from the 1st April to the 5th November 1895, and Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac from the 6th November 1895 to the end of the year.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each Office to the Comptroller General, and special audits have also been made of the Allahabad, Lahore, Bombay, Calicut and Rangoon Offices.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the gross and net circulation* at the beginning and end of the year :—

	Gross circulation.	Retired by other offices.	Net circulation.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
1st April 1895 . . .	31,27,02,390	57,02,285	30,70,00,105
31st March 1896 . . .	26,70,72,050	76,65,060	25,94,06,990

The year closed with a net circulation $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than that with which it opened. The falling off did not, however, begin until after July 1895 when the net circulation was 32,43 lakhs, a higher figure than had ever previously been recorded. From August it rapidly declined and the average for the whole year shows a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. as compared with the average of 1894-95. The averages of the last six years have been as follows :—

	<i>R</i>
1890-91	22,88,92,275
1891-92	25,43,62,371
1892-93	27,09,95,630
1893-94	28,29,15,237
1894-95	31,11,11,406
1895-96	29,28,10,291

5. It has been explained in previous reports that the net circulation is not a true indication of the use which is made of notes by the public, and in the report for 1893-94 it was shown that although the net circulation exhibited an increase over that of the previous year the active circulation had on the contrary declined. Exactly the reverse has been the case in 1895-96, for while the net circulation has fallen off, the public demand has been greater than it has ever been before. The reason in both cases is to be found in the fact that the net circulation includes the value of notes held by Government in the Reserve and other treasuries. When the Government balances are at their highest the amount of money circulating among the people is naturally at its lowest. That important source of public income, the Land Revenue, is chiefly collected between the months of December and April; the Government balances therefore rise during these months, and at the same time the net circulation increases while the active circulation falls off. After April the movements are in the contrary direction; the treasuries unload themselves, and the active circulation rises because the cash held by the people has been increased.

6. The comparative regularity with which these movements have usually taken place has, during the last three years, been very much disturbed. After the mints were closed in June 1893, the Secretary of State was for some time able to sell Council drafts to a very limited extent, the total sales in 1893-94 only producing £9,530,000 at a cost of 1,572 lakhs. In 1894-95 the balance of foreign trade produced a strong demand for remittance to this country and Councils amounting to 30,96 lakhs were sold for £16,905,000. The trade of the past year has again been favourable, £17,664,000 of Councils having been taken by the market at a cost of 31,08 lakhs. The following statement shows how our

* A note is in "Gross circulation" when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "net circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross circulation."

foreign trade has proceeded during the past two years, the quantities being given in lakhs of Rupees :—

MONTH.	NET EXPORTS (+) OR IMPORTS (-)						Council drafts paid.		Councils underbought (-) or overbought (+)		Average bill and wire rate.		Cash balances at Head Offices of Presidency Banks.		Banks minimum rate.	
	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Government Securities.											
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
April	4,30	4,31	-24	-36	-50	+55	2,47	3,56	-109	-94	13'62	13'38	1,76	2,49	9	5
May	4,61	4,24	+21	-92	-8	+58	3,89	2,89	-85	-101	12'98	13'30	2,97	2,11	6	5
June	3,80	2,77	+91	-75	-34	-4	2,09	2,20	-228	+22	13'02	13'23	2,79	2,02	4	5
July	3,46	4,16	-34	-90	-12	0	2,22	3,44	-78	+18	12'93	13'17	3,81	5,27	4	3
August	2,77	1,83	-16	-3	-1	+1	1,57	2,57	-103	+76	13'30	13'20	4,05	6,12	4	3
September	1,61	2,75	-42	-64	+2	+5	2,29	2,58	+108	+42	13'49	13'48	5,33	6,37	3	3
October	1,91	2,69	-20	-69	-20	+37	2,36	2,96	+85	+59	13'33	13'70	6,16	6,46	3	3
November	1,03	2,65	-4	-88	+19	+26	1,79	1,79	+61	-24	13'23	13'75	7,12	4,78	3	3
December	2,32	4,52	-10	-87	+3	-12	1,94	288	-81	-65	12'94	13'89	5,56	4,23	3	5
January	3,57	4,53	-13	-66	-16	-7	2,07	250	-116	-130	12'67	13'99	2,74	3,47	4	5
February	5,10	5,74	-12	-47	+27	-19	3,09	265	-216	-243	12'88	14'38	2,39	2,06	6	5
March	3,72	4,73	-68	-208	+36	+29	3,10	306	-33	+12	13'06	14'62	2,79	2,26	5	7
TOTAL	38,70	44,92	-136	-925	-54	+169	28,88	33,08	-792	-428	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'10	13'64	3,95	4,04	41	41

7. The minus total in the column 'Councils underbought' represents the net interpayments between India and foreign countries which may be classed as private remittances. They include the interest on sterling capital invested in Indian railways, joint stock companies, and other enterprises of all kinds, besides shipping bills, family remittances and the like. But for the large imports of treasure the balance of foreign trade in 1895-96 would have been exceptionally favourable. This unfavourable feature was due to the large transactions which took place in gold. Taking silver by itself the net imports in the two years varied little, being 6,35 and 6,39 lakhs, respectively, which may perhaps be regarded as India's ordinary demand for this luxury. In 1894-95, there was a net export of gold amounting to 4,99 lakhs, but in the past year there has been a net import valued at 2,85 lakhs, of which no less than 62 lakhs arrived in March alone. The silver imports in March (1,46 lakhs) were also very high and these transactions together have severely checked the rise in exchange which characterised the last few months of the year. The gold and silver business is almost entirely in the hands of speculative natives in Bombay who by their operations in one direction or the other exert a large temporary influence on the demand for Council drafts and consequently on exchange.

8. The large expenditure by Government since 1893 upon Councils and upon public works paid for out of ordinary revenues has steadily reduced the Reserve Treasury balances until at the close of 1895-96 they amounted to only 2,04 lakhs, though at the close of the two preceding years they had stood as high as 9,92 and 6,78 lakhs, respectively.

9. To arrive at the active circulation among the people it is necessary to deduct from the net circulation not only the value of notes in Government treasuries but also of those held by the Presidency Banks at their Head Offices, which are liable to large and violent fluctuations, for the trade demand for money varies suddenly, and when it is weak the Banks entrust so much of their coin as is not needed for current use to the Currency Department, receiving in exchange notes of high value which never pass into active circulation but return to the currency offices as coin is withdrawn for use. In the following table the active circulation is worked out in the manner indicated above :—

LAST DAY OF MONTH.	Net circulation in lakhs on last day of month.			Amounts held in Reserve Treasuries.			Amounts held in other Treasuries.			Total held in Treasuries.			Balance being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Presidency Banks at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
April	24,22	30,64	30,76	1,89	10,30	6,81	1,94	1,80	2,20	3,83	12,30	9,01	20,39	18,34	21,75	1,49	1,50	2,22	18,90	16,84	19,53
May	24,99	31,13	30,17	3,22	9,44	6,98	1,55	1,71	2,08	4,77	11,15	9,06	20,22	19,98	21,11	1,78	2,69	1,98	18,44	17,29	19,13
June	26,49	31,40	30,86	3,36	9,70	7,32	1,45	1,86	1,92	4,81	11,56	9,24	21,68	19,84	21,62	3,64	2,61	2,85	18,04	17,23	18,77
July	27,05	31,20	32,43	3,29	8,51	5,95	1,11	1,54	1,70	4,40	10,05	7,65	22,65	21,15	24,78	4,56	3,59	5,06	18,09	17,56	19,72
August	25,30	31,57	31,54	4,69	8,32	4,22	1,08	1,34	1,58	5,77	9,66	5,80	22,53	21,91	25,74	4,66	3,76	5,75	17,87	18,15	19,99
September	28,98	31,23	30,37	5,97	6,59	1,91	1,22	1,22	1,59	7,19	7,81	3,50	21,79	23,42	26,87	3,93	5,09	6,10	17,86	18,33	20,77
October	28,59	31,81	29,98	6,76	5,84	7,6	87	1,20	1,48	7,63	7,04	2,24	20,96	24,77	27,74	3,00	5,85	6,18	17,96	18,92	21,56
November	29,62	32,36	28,39	5,79	4,88	1,10	1,13	1,35	1,61	6,92	6,23	2,71	22,70	26,13	25,68	5,00	6,83	4,44	17,70	19,30	21,24
December	30,13	31,45	27,82	7,36	4,17	83	1,40	1,62	1,87	8,76	5,79	2,70	21,37	25,66	25,12	3,11	5,46	3,97	18,26	20,20	21,15
January	30,52	29,50	27,12	10,00	4,72	1,38	1,61	2,44	2,03	11,61	7,16	3,41	18,91	22,34	23,71	1,38	2,63	3,21	17,59	19,71	20,50
February	30,20	30,35	25,99	10,67	6,46	1,82	1,58	2,21	1,88	12,25	8,67	3,70	17,95	21,68	22,29	1,29	2,24	1,78	16,66	19,44	20,51
March	30,41	30,70	25,94	9,92	6,78	2,04	1,65	2,25	2,03	11,57	9,03	4,07	18,84	21,67	21,87	2,00	2,61	1,77	16,84	19,06	20,10
Average	28,29	31,11	29,28	6,08	7,16	3,42	1,38	1,71	1,83	7,46	8,87	5,25	20,83	22,24	24,02	2,98	3,74	3,77	17,85	18,50	20,24

10. The net circulation varied but little between December, 1893, and August, 1895, and attained its maximum in July, 1895, chiefly in consequence of a sudden decrease in the trade demand for money, which within one month raised the note balances of the Presidency Banks by 2,21 lakhs. There was little demand for money until November when the requirements of the jute and early cotton crops began to be felt, and in February and March the demand caused by a busy rice season in Burma produced quite a tightness in the market. After July, 1895, the net circulation was steadily reduced by reason of the large expenditure of Government and fell at the end of the year to a level lower than that of any year since 1891-92. The active circulation during 1895-96 has followed its ordinary course, rising to a maximum in December and then declining. The average for the whole year has overtaken that of 1892-93 which had previously been the highest ever attained.

11. Until 1893-94 the experience of the Department had been that the movements of the net and the active circulation of currency notes had in different months been in opposite directions, though the yearly averages of both had moved together. The figures for the last twelve years are given below in lakhs:—

YEAR.	Circulation including Reserve Treasuries.	Circulation excluding Reserve Treasuries.	
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
1884-85 .	14,62	13,05	Increased together.
1885-86 .	14,71	13,95	Ditto.
1886-87 .	14,20	13,33	Decreased together.
1887-88 .	16,16	15,54	Increased together.
1888-89 .	16,13	15,27	Slight movement in opposite directions.
1889-90 .	16,15	15,15	Decreased together.
1890-91 .	22,88	21,15	Increased together.
1891-92 .	25,43	23,30	Ditto.
1892-93 .	27,09	24,83	Ditto.
1893-94 .	28,29	22,21	Wide movement [in opposite directions.
1894-95 .	31,11	23,95	Increased together.
1895-96 .	29,28	25,85	Wide movement in opposite directions.

12. In 1893-94 for practically the first time the net circulation increased, while the active circulation fell off in consequence of the large withdrawals of coin into the treasuries. In 1894-95 both advanced; but the experience of 1895-96 has again been abnormal and directly the opposite of that of 1893-94, because the treasuries have restored many crores to the market and have returned to their normal condition. The expectation expressed in last year's report that we might soon expect to see the active circulation rising again as largely as it has done in the past has thus been fulfilled.

13. For the reasons given in previous reports it is of no use to attempt to explain in any detail the variations in individual Circles; but it is usual to give the figures for each Circle, and the net circulation is accordingly [distributed

over the various Circles in the following table :—

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Allahabad	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)								
March 1895 . .	13,48,39	1,06,09	1,55,64	9,27,80	60,09	4,01,80	13,93	56,25	30,70,00
April „ . .	13,28,81	1,04,22	1,67,85	9,19,21	64,79	4,13,90	15,86	61,84	30,76,48
May „ . .	13,06,67	1,13,61	1,54,51	9,24,69	62,25	3,92,78	15,34	47,43	30,17,28
June „ . .	13,77,12	1,19,11	1,42,87	9,32,38	62,65	3,70,38	16,46	64,66	30,85,64
July „ . .	14,50,68	1,25,63	1,74,18	9,62,34	64,05	3,74,13	16,39	75,46	32,42,86
August „ . .	13,36,68	1,18,43	1,86,14	9,89,56	65,72	3,76,71	16,94	63,58	31,53,76
September „ . .	11,44,05	1,17,06	1,74,60	11,21,72	74,41	3,28,98	18,05	58,43	30,37,30
October „ . .	10,88,06	1,18,75	1,72,72	11,23,10	82,58	3,14,06	22,10	76,95	29,98,33
November „ . .	10,73,13	1,18,89	1,71,00	9,68,20	70,45	3,29,51	19,99	87,55	28,38,72
December „ . .	11,58,64	1,22,00	1,82,37	8,37,27	67,69	3,20,76	21,74	71,15	27,81,62
January 1896 . .	11,41,27	1,24,32	1,66,92	8,05,05	59,56	3,36,81	22,39	55,47	27,11,79
February „ . .	10,94,17	1,05,00	1,59,54	7,54,45	59,72	3,37,42	21,02	68,35	25,99,37
March „ . .	10,93,93	1,02,61	1,59,36	7,39,71	71,96	3,57,65	19,88	48,97	25,94,07
Average of last twelve figures.	12,16,10	1,15,80	1,67,67	9,23,14	67,15	3,54,40	18,85	64,99	29,28,10
Average of 1894-95 .	13,17,43	1,31,76	1,67,15	10,12,75	68,06	3,52,54	12,76	48,66	31,11,11
„ 1893-94 .	11,55,00	1,26,79	1,46,94	9,98,02	68,76	2,63,56	15,51	54,57	28,29,15

14. It is not possible to bring out for each Circle the active circulation by the method employed above in respect of the total circulation, because both Treasuries and Presidency Banks hold notes of Circles other than their own. The Reserve Treasuries, however, hold practically the whole of their balances in notes of their own Circles; and in the following table the circulation of the three larger Circles is accordingly reduced by the note balances of the Reserve Treasury, and is compared with the corresponding results for the preceding two years :—

LAST DAY OF	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			OTHER CIRCLES.			TOTAL.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	(In lakhs of Rupees.)														
April 1895 .	9,16	7,94	9,97	6,63	5,90	6,81	2,53	2,46	3,03	4,01	3,84	4,14	22,33	20,14	23,95
May „ .	8,04	8,18	9,55	6,75	6,98	6,96	3,16	2,49	2,76	3,92	4,03	3,93	21,77	21,68	23,20
June „ .	9,03	7,88	9,94	7,78	7,14	6,99	2,38	2,49	2,55	3,94	4,19	4,06	23,13	21,75	23,54
July „ .	9,08	8,16	10,98	8,30	7,57	8,29	2,20	2,81	2,65	4,18	4,15	4,56	23,76	22,69	26,48
August „ .	7,99	7,94	10,34	9,28	7,96	9,67	2,03	3,04	2,79	4,31	4,31	4,51	23,61	23,20	27,31
September „ .	8,07	8,31	10,28	8,45	9,02	10,96	2,20	3,04	2,80	4,29	4,27	4,43	23,01	24,64	28,47
October „ .	8,28	8,76	10,29	7,27	9,49	11,20	2,14	3,15	3,00	4,14	4,57	4,73	21,83	25,47	29,22
November „ .	8,93	9,46	10,42	8,36	10,08	9,05	2,22	3,19	3,14	4,32	4,81	4,68	23,83	27,48	27,20
December „ .	7,82	9,83	11,15	7,87	9,48	8,24	2,30	3,15	2,95	4,78	4,82	4,65	22,77	27,28	26,99
January 1896 .	8,05	9,61	11,05	5,99	7,63	7,53	2,19	3,16	2,86	4,28	4,38	4,29	20,51	24,78	25,73
February „ .	7,66	10,03	10,31	5,72	6,58	6,87	2,40	3,17	2,86	3,74	4,11	4,14	19,52	23,89	24,18
March „ .	7,85	10,18	10,55	6,33	6,68	6,47	2,72	3,14	2,85	3,59	3,92	4,03	20,49	23,92	23,90
AVERAGE .	8,40	8,56	10,40	7,40	7,87	8,25	2,29	2,94	2,55	4,12	4,28	4,34	22,21	23,95	25,85

This table furnishes a closer approximation to the active circulation than that given in the preceding paragraph. The increase has been in the Calcutta and Bombay Circles : Madras shows a falling off, and other Circles have been almost stationary.

15. The details of the net circulation of 31st March 1896 for each denomination of notes are as follows :—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES.								TOTAL.	
	5.	10.	20.	50.	100.	500.	1,000.	10,000.	Pieces.	Value.
										₹
Calcutta . . .	79,421	2,064,558	72,126	57,514	226,246	23,233	29,581	1,121	3,453,800	10,93,93,005
Allahabad . . .	14,444	57,045	17,437	19,207	26,540	3,615	3,518	13	151,819	1,02,61,260
Lahore . . .	30,853	78,409	51,849	32,970	39,735	6,202	4,068	117	244,203	1,59,36,335
Bombay . . .	407,063	1,141,120	137,283	92,054	113,955	9,251	24,505	1,265	1,926,496	7,39,70,875
Karachi . . .	3,062	100,491	18,728	10,213	11,778	1,041	1,432	2 6	146,961	71,95,730
Madras . . .	71,667	202,882	43,877	26,477	179,057	5,033	2,454	830	532,277	3,57,64,745
Calicut . . .	9,754	8,622	3,449	2,761	7,684	126	65	75	32,536	19,88,420
Rangoon . . .	9,288	47,773	13,340	6,443	17,790	713	868	78	96,293	48,96,620
	625,552	4,600,900	368,089	247,639	622,785	49,214	66,491	3,715	6,584,385	25,94,06,990
Total for 31st March 1895 . . .	563,015	4,328,358	364,900	240,275	617,192	47,865	61,168	9,477	6,232,250	30,70,02,105
Total for 31st March 1894 . . .	499,652	3,744,839	332,023	219,828	519,248	42,390	53,818	11,960	5,423,758	30,41,16,310

16. There has been an increase in notes of all denominations except that of ₹10,000, the reduction in which almost exactly represents the diminution in the balances of the Reserve treasuries and the Presidency Banks which are almost entirely held in these notes. The circulation excepting of notes of ₹500 and ₹1,000 exceeds that of all previous years.

17. The percentage of increase or decrease in each denomination as compared with 1894-95 is given below :—

	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
Five Rupee . . .	+	11.1
Ten " . . .	+	6.3
Twenty " . . .	+	.8
Fifty " . . .	+	3.1
One hundred Rupee . . .	+	.9
Five " " . . .	+	2.8
One thousand " . . .	+	8.7
Ten " " . . .	-	60.8

The large decrease in notes of ₹10,000 is due to the reduced balances of the Reserve Treasury.

18. Dividing the net circulation between notes of ₹500 and upwards and notes below ₹500, the values at the end of each of the last three years have been—

	Notes of ₹100 and under, value.	Percentage of total.	(Thousands of Rupees.) Notes of ₹500 and upward, value.	Percentage of total.	TOTAL.
	₹		₹		₹
1893-94 . . .	10,95,03	36	19,46,13	64	30,41,16
1894-95 . . .	12,71,30	41	17,98,70	59	30,70,00
1895-96 . . .	13,11,59	50	12,82,48	50	25,94,07

For the first time the lower value notes are in excess, which is partly the result of 12 lakhs belonging to the Calcutta Reserve Treasury having in December been held in lower value notes for the convenience of the Currency Department.

19. The varying proportions in which notes of each denomination have circulated in the whole of India and in the principal Circles during the last two years, are exhibited below :—

YEARS.	CALCUTTA.		ALLAHABAD.		LAHORE.		BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		TOTAL OF ALL CIRCLES.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Rupees 5 . .	2'5	2'3	10'25	9'5	12'3	12'6	19'7	21'1	11'6	13'5	9'	9'5
" 10 . .	85'5	85'8	34'3	37'6	32'4	32'1	59'7	59'2	35'	38'1	69'5	69'9
" 20 . .	2'3	2'1	17'5	18'1	22'4	21'2	7'6	7'1	8'6	8'2	5'9	5'6
" 50 . .	1'7	1'67	13'9	12'6	12'4	13'5	5'	4'8	5'2	5'	3'9	3'8
" 100 . .	6'4	6'55	19'2	17'5	16'1	16'3	6'1	5'9	37'8	33'6	9'9	9'45
" 500 * . .	'7	'7	2'7	2'4	2'7	2'55	'5	'5	1'1	'9	'7	'7
" 1,000 . .	'8	'85	2'1	2'3	1'6	1'7	1'2	1'3	'5	'5	1'	1'
" 10,000 . .	'1	'03	'05	...	'1	'05	'2	'1	'2	'2	'1	'05
TOTAL . .	100'	100'	100'	100'	100'	100'	100'	100'	100'	100'	100'	100'

20. The distribution of the circulation in each Circle between the various denominations of notes has varied but slightly, and each Province still maintains its habitual preference for particular values. Madras has taken rather a larger share of ₹10 notes and a smaller one of those of ₹100, which the Commissioner attributes to changes introduced by him in Resource operations, the sale of supply bills and wire transfers to commercial firms and planters having been stimulated and remittances of ₹100 notes having in consequence diminished. The consumption of ₹10,000 notes has decreased everywhere for reasons already indicated. Calcutta still consumes large numbers of ₹10 notes and has not become reconciled to those of ₹5 or ₹20. The small circulation of these denominations illustrates the effect of a successful forgery. There were one of ₹20 notes in 1882 and five of ₹5 notes about the years 1886 and 1887, of which one was unusually good. The effect upon the circulation is shown in thousands of pieces in the following statement :—

₹5 Notes.			₹20 Notes.		
1885-86 . .	1,295		1883-84 . .	1,482	
1886-87 . .	1,137		1884-85 . .	1,391	
1887-88 . .	462		1889-90 . .	1,289	
1893-94 . .	410		1893-94 . .	1,385	
1894-95 . .	396		1894-95 . .	1,422	
1895-96 . .	393		1895-96 . .	1,454	

The ₹20 note circulation began to rise after 1889-90, but the current has hardly yet turned in the case of notes of ₹5.

21. The average value during the last four years of the notes in circulation in each circle on the last day of the year is given below, notes of ₹10,000 being

excluded, as their high value and irregular consumption only tend to create mistaken impressions :—

	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta Circle . . .	28	28	26	29	30
Allahabad „ . . .	66	68	68	79	79
Lahore „ . . .	60	60	59	69	66
Bombay „ . . .	31	31	34	37	34
Karachi „ . . .	34	35	38	36	38
Madras „ . . .	51	56	57	58	58
Calicut „ . . .	38	29	27	31	28
Rangoon „ . . .	42	47	45	59	54
All India . . .	33	34	34	37	36

22. Except in Calicut, where there has been an unexplained increase, there has been throughout India either no change or a slight decrease in the average value of notes in circulation. This is satisfactory as indicating that paper currency is being gradually more largely used for the smaller monetary transactions of the people.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

23. There is nothing new to report on the subject of the analysis of circulation. As stated last year, all differences have been ascertained, even where they have not been reconciled, and current work can now, therefore, be proved, allowing for the known differences.

RESERVE.

24. The Currency Reserve upon 31st March 1896 stood as follows :—

	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Silver Coin—						
At Calcutta . . .	3,87,77,347	0	0			
„ Allahabad . . .	2,11,67,590	0	0			
„ Lahore . . .	2,71,66,535	0	0			
„ Bombay . . .	2,96,44,818	0	0			
„ Karachi . . .	55,69,500	0	0			
„ Madras . . .	3,94,95,385	0	0			
„ Calicut . . .	26,61,960	0	0			
„ Rangoon . . .	1,51,98,855	0	0			
				17,96,81,990	0	0
Invested in Government securities . . .	8,00,00,000	0	0			
				8,00,00,000	0	0
Total agreeing with net circulation . . .				25,96,81,990	0	0*
(vide paragraph 4).						

25. The proportion of the Currency held in coin has fallen to 69 per cent. from 74 per cent. in each of the two preceding years. This resulted from the same causes that have produced a decrease in the net circulation. The question of taking power by legislation, to invest a further sum of two crores in Government Securities was considered during the year, and the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce and Presidency Banks were ascertained. A unanimous opinion was expressed that the proposed measure, if carried out, involved no risk so far as the convertibility of the paper currency was concerned, but a doubt was entertained by some lest the payment to the market of two

* From this amount there should be deducted a sum of Rs 2,75,000 received at Calcutta, but not paid at Allahabad until after 31st March 1896.

crores should interfere with the policy adopted when the mints were closed.

26. The half-yearly verifications of the Currency balances on 30th September, 1895, and 31st March, 1896, were held for all Circles and Sub-Circles, the balances being verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject by a gazetted officer unconnected with the Currency Department.

INVESTMENTS.

27. No change was made during the year in the amount of the investments as the full amount allowed under Act XV of 1890 has been invested. The nominal value of the investment is Rs. 8,15,95,000 which is held at a book-value of Rs. 8,00,00,000. The average rate at which the whole investment is held on the books is thus a little over Rs. 98 against a present market-rate of over Rs. 109.

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

28. The interest realised and credited under the head "Profits on Note circulation" during the year is Rs. 28,71,328 being the interest on the nominal amount of the investment at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF NOTES.

29. The following are the gross issues and receipts of the year, the detail by Circles being shown in Statement VI:—

		R	R
Gross circulation, 1st April 1895	.	.	31,27,02,390
ISSUES—			
Over the counter	.	93,66,01,565	
At Agencies	.	1,81,75,675	
In remittance	{ Between Head Offices and		
transactions	{ Agencies	9,52,95,205	
	{ Between Circles	12,17,21,000	
			1,17,17,93,445
			1,48,44,95,835
RECEIPTS—			
Over the counter	.	89,01,11,880	
At Agencies	.	15,83,875	
From other Currency Circles	.	10,86,53,845	
In remittance	{ Between Head Offices and		
transactions	{ Agencies	9,54,01,185	
	{ Between Circles	12,16,73,000	
			1,21,74,73,785
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1896			
(vide paragraph 4)	.	.	26,70,72,050

30. The Agencies deal exclusively with Treasuries and the bulk of the transactions are in the Punjab. The receipts from other Currency Circles represent the receipts in each Circle of its own notes cashed in other Circles; the amounts so received increased this year by 28 lakhs, but were lower than in 1893-94 when these transactions were specially large.

31. The remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one Currency Office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another. The amounts issued and received in Remittance transactions in notes and coin taken together must of course agree, and this agreement is brought out in the note at foot of Statement VII. The total remittances are nearly twice as large as they were in the previous year.

32. The total issues and receipts for the last three years are as follows:—

	Issues. ₹	Receipts. ₹
1893-94	1,03,97,64,180	99,92,60,205
1894-95	1,00,57,23,145	1,00,23,36,925
1895-96	1,17,17,93,445	1,21,74,23,785

33. The issues have increased by about 16,61 lakhs, and the receipts by 21,51 lakhs as compared with the previous year, the difference being made up as follows:—

	Issues.	Receipts.
Over the counter	+10,14	+13,95
Remittance transactions	+6,35	—76
From other Currency Circles . . . . .	...	+23
Other heads	+12	+8,04
	+16,61	+21,51

The increase in transactions over the counter chiefly occurred in the Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon Circles.

34. It is noticeable that the Issues and Receipts in the various Circles bear no fixed proportion to the circulation. This is brought out in the following table which gives for each of the larger circles, the value of the gross circulation, the mean value of the receipts and issues, and the percentage of the former on the latter:—

NAME OF CIRCLE.	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.		Percentage of amount in column 2 on that in column 3.
	Average circulation on last day of month.	Mean value of Receipts and issues.	
1	2	3	4
Calcutta	12,16	53,01	23
Allahabad	1,16	3,04	38
Lahore	1,68	8,75	19
Bombay	9,23	27,50	33
Madras	3,54	16,35	21
Rangoon	65	8,23	8

35. The aggregate gross issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both Offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows :—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES.								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues . . .	1,081,209	6,086,669	639,798	437,813	1,472,366	173,975	328,920	50,669	10,291,419	1,17,17,93,445
Receipts . . .	1,018,285	5,810,039	639,466	448,829	1,461,042	171,822	322,726	56,426	9,928,635	1,21,74,23,785
More Issues . .	62,924	276,630	332	8,984	11,324	2,153	6,194	...	362,784	...
„ Receipts . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,757	...	4,56,30,340

The issues exceeded the receipts in every case except in that of notes of ₹10,000, the decrease in the circulation of which has already been explained.

36. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations are given in the following table :—

	NOTES CASHED			NOTES ISSUED.			NOTES CANCELLED.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
At Calcutta . . .	14,421	12,880	14,520	14,494	15,437	16,251	10,505	10,053	11,691
„ Bombay . . .	7,938	7,220	8,636	8,282	8,878	9,651	5,397	5,032	4,829
„ Madras . . .	2,981	3,275	4,872	2,009	3,527	4,931	3,019	3,161	4,329
„ Rangoon . . .	924	1,050	1,361	975	1,184	1,445	857	1,007	1,339

37. The proportion of cancellations continues high, especially in the Madras and Rangoon Circles, the withdrawals of notes which have been at all soiled being regarded as an important safeguard against forgery. The difference in procedure in this respect, at the time when the Department was first organised and at the present time, is made very evident by the following table which shows the percentages of cancellations in the Calcutta Circle in the first, second and third years of the notes issued in 1862 and 1892. Five Rupee notes were first issued in 1872.

DENOMINATION.	PERCENTAGE OF CANCELLATIONS IN					
	FIRST YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.		THIRD YEAR.	
	Issue of 1862.	Issue of 1892-93.	Issue of 1862.	Issue of 1892-93.	Issue of 1862-63.	Issue of 1892-93.
Rupees 10	88	31.19	6.53	46.87	35.2	12.15
„ 20	2	60.01	5.59	32.54	32.37	4.20
„ 50	99	70.87	9.52	23.59	43.15	2.9
„ 100	6	61.61	13.3	32.13	34.51	3.33
„ 500	Nil	57.51	46.9	38.12	33.27	2.49
„ 1,000	4.09	86.74	67.35	9.76	18.76	1.37

38. The Paper Currency Department having now been in existence for upwards of thirty years, it will be interesting to learn what proportion of the first issues still remain in circulation. This information is given for all India (except Burmah) in the following statement. The first issues were made in 1862 in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; in 1864 in Allahabad and Lahore; and not until 1883 in Burmah.

DENOMINATION.	FIRST YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.	
	Issued.	Outstanding.	Issued.	Outstanding.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Rupces 10 . . .	25,50,000	23,860	14,75,000	10,920
" 20 . . .	24,32,000	16,680	15,12,000	7,840
" 50 . . .	46,30,000	19,150	24,92,800	9,000
" 100 . . .	97,48,500	35,900	51,45,000	9,700
" 500 . . .	64,50,000	19,500	55,47,000	3,000
" 1,000 . . .	1,66,50,000	29,000	2,87,98,000	12,000
TOTAL .	4,24,60,500	1,44,090	4,49,69,800	52,460

39. The outstandings in the issues of the first year are proportionately about three times as large as those of the second year's issues, possibly because Paper Currency when quite a novelty was not preserved so carefully as when its value became better known. It appears not unlikely that not much less than a lakh of the first year's issue will never be presented for payment. These old notes are still coming in, though slowly. Taking the Calcutta Circle alone, the cancellations of the issues of the first year, 1862, during the last ten years are shown below:—

DENOMINATION.					Originally issued in 1862.	Cancelled since 1885.	Still out- standing.
Rupces	10	.	.	.	102,000 pieces.	23 pieces.	1,117 pieces.
"	20'	.	.	.	50,000 "	5 "	506 "
"	50	.	.	.	45,600 "	14 "	260 "
"	100	.	.	.	41,585 "	25 "	253 "
"	500	.	.	.	5,900 "	8 "	29 "
"	1,000	.	.	.	13,450 "	51 "	39 "

40. It seems evident, therefore, that many of these notes, must have been lost and will never be presented. The Bank of England makes extraordinary investments of the value of all notes outstanding for more than forty years.

CASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

Following is the Foreign Note account of the Circles in

	R	R
Balance held on 1st April 1895 . . . . .	.....	57,02,285
Received over the counter	11,02,79,255	.....
From other Circles	17,67,745	.....
Received at Agencies (net)	1,87,365	.....
	<u> </u>	<u>11,22,34,365</u>
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	<u>11,79,36,650</u>
Remitted to Circles concerned . . . . .	.....	11,02,71,590
Balance on 31st March 1896 . . . . .	.....	<u>76,65,060</u>
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	<u>11,79,36,650</u>

42. The details by Circles of the amount received over the counter in the above statement are as follows:—

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed.

CIRCLE.	CASHED BY								TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calcut.	Rangoon.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	"	1,12,48,175	40,61,210	97,01,500	5,21,745	3,44,845	686	25,050	2,59,05,911	2,24,06,190	2,26,07,140	2,38,27,290
Allahabad	(c) 1,29,01,855	...	10,88,075	20,72,110	1,19,445	32,045	73	12,230	1,62,26,833	2,47,98,125	3,26,41,550	80,01,545
Lahore	(c) 1,22,07,885	12,06,315	...	40,87,210	11,77,030	94,830	99	1,965	1,94,35,334	1,88,12,600	2,78,47,930	1,80,75,110
Bombay	1,78,31,645	11,90,100	6,18,675	...	6,63,100	35,84,790	3,848	3,220	2,39,04,528	2,14,32,155	1,70,22,445	3,02,85,560
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	110	25
Madras	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	565	770	25
Calcut	2,60,295	54,700	6,34,850	(c) 34,52,625	...	28,200	157	90	44,38,007	36,74,110	28,84,360	29,98,185
Rangoon	25,30,725	5,95,200	6,25,980	1,10,06,365	1,58,005	...	19,670	9,210	1,39,45,221	1,16,15,175	1,40,80,280	90,43,415
Calcut	30,610	6,895	3,035	6,14,565	875	(c) 18,21,490	...	230	24,77,800	14,04,630	20,52,460	11,56,580
Allahabad . . . . .	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	15	85	220	30
Rangoon	9,30,280	7,905	10,595	1,59,295	5,935	71,650	228	...	11,94,048	4,97,045	17,94,000	6,24,611
TOTAL 1895-96	4,57,66,260	1,43,15,420	70,44,430	3,17,00,675	26,46,225	59,77,940	24,767	52,095	10,75,27,912	...	...	...
" 1894-95	4,94,44,220	86,37,380	1,26,04,910	2,19,94,240	23,92,430	77,97,440	17,43,625	28,375	...	10,46,40,690	...	...
" 1893-94	6,58,72,530	1,30,03,600	8,25,250	2,40,70,785	20,79,400	63,39,225	23,81,005	13,710	...	...	12,28,35,265	...
" 1892-93	4,89,09,865	2,07,26,530	59,23,610	1,12,01,465	14,78,480	19,79,850	7,76,780	19,790	...	...	...	9,40,12,36

The letter (c) indicates the value of Foreign Notes which were legally encashable, i.e., the amount of Sub-Circle notes encashed by their respective head circles.

43. The gross amount of Foreign Circle encashments by all circles for 1895-96 varies little from that of the preceding year. The chief variations have been net increases of 97 and 55 lakhs in Bombay and Allahabad, and net decreases of 55 and 36 lakhs at Lahore and Calcutta. Bombay has cashed more notes of all other circles than in 1894-95, but in Allahabad the increase has been almost wholly in Calcutta notes. The Lahore encashments for all other Circles have decreased, while those of Calcutta have decreased for the Allahabad and Lahore Circles and increased for others.

44. The encashment of Foreign Circle notes represents the transfer of funds by the public from one Circle to another, and the following statement compares, in lakhs of rupees, the net transfers thus made between each of the Circles during the last two years. The plus figures indicate that transfers *to* the Circle exceeded those *from* it, and the minus figures represent an opposite movement :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.
Calcutta	+ 270	+ 199	— 71
Allahabad	— 161	— 19	+ 142
Lahore	— 62	— 124	— 62
Bombay	+ 6	+ 78	+ 72
Karachi	— 13	— 18	— 5
Madras	— 38	— 80	— 42
Calicut	+ 3	— 25	— 28
Rangoon	— 5	— 11	— 6

45. The most important transfers were those from Lahore and Bombay to Calcutta and from Madras and Lahore to Bombay. In 1894-95 Calcutta cashed 145 lakhs of Allahabad notes: last year the amount was only 17 lakhs, which accounts for the general decrease in Calcutta, as the Foreign Circle note encashments on account of all other Circles show an increase. Bombay cashed 75 lakhs of Madras notes against 22 lakhs in the previous year.

46. It is noticeable that the closing of the Mints has caused a very considerable difference in the encashment of Bombay notes by other Circles. Before the Mints were closed the transfers from that Circle always exceeded the transfers to it, but since that event the transfers to it have been in excess. The net figures for Bombay for the last six years are :—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
— 168	— 68	— 161	+ 70	+ 6	+ 78

The difference occurs largely in the encashment of Bombay notes at Calcutta, the amounts so encashed having been in the last six years 266, 184, 258, 112, 132 and 178 lakhs respectively. When the Mints were open, silver was chiefly imported at Bombay and tendered to the Currency Department, and the notes received in payment were to a large extent remitted to Calcutta and paid in as revenue; but this has ceased with the closing of the Mints. The high net figure for Bombay last year is due to the large encashments of Madras notes already referred to.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

47. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by Circles see Statement VII):—

	Coin.		
	R	a.	p.
Balance, 1st April 1895	22,70,00,105	0	0
RECEIPTS—			
Over the counter	13,46,56,990	0	0
From small coin account	25,000	0	0
At Agencies	1,78,23,675	0	0
<i>In remittance transactions—</i>			
Between Head Office and Agencies	R12,41,36,145		
Between Circles	R9,74,68,540	22,16,04,685	0 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS		37,41,10,350	0 0
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS		60,11,10,455	0 0

	Coin.		
	R	a.	p.
ISSUES—			
Over the counter	19,84,71,560	0	0
At Agencies	12,31,875	0	0
<i>In remittance transactions—</i>			
Between Head Office and Agencies	R12,44,29,490		
Between Circles	R9,72,95,540	22,17,25,030	0 0
TOTAL ISSUES		42,14,28,465	0 0

BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1896 (see paragraph 22)	17,96,81,990	0	0
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48. The receipts and issues for the past three years are given below:—

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1893-94	38,56,14,881	2	1	33,68,84,315	2	5
1894-95	33,07,83,210	0	0	32,78,99,415	0	0
1895-96	37,41,10,350	0	0	42,14,28,465	0	0

49. The net result was a decrease in the coin reserve of 473 lakhs. As no fresh investment was made during the year, and as no portion of the Currency Reserve is now held in bullion, this decrease exactly corresponds with the decrease in the net circulation as shown in paragraph 4, after deducting therefrom a sum of R2,75,000 received at Calcutta, but not paid at Allahabad until after 31st March 1896.

50. The receipts and issues exceeded those of the previous year by 434 lakhs and 935 lakhs, the differences being made up as follows :—

						LAKHS OF RUPEES.	
						Receipts.	Issues.
Over the counter	.	.	.	.	.	— 51	+ 386
Remittance transactions	.	.	.	.	.	+ 475	+ 634
Other items	.	.	.	.	.	+ 10	— 85
						<u>+ 434</u>	<u>+ 935</u>

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

51. The following table shows the withdrawal of shroff-marked and un-current coin from circulation during the year and the remittance of such coin to the Mint :—

PROVINCES.	SHROFF-MARKED COIN.					UN-CURRENT COIN.				
	Opening Balance.	Receipts from Public.	Total.	Remitted to Mints.	Closing Balance.	Opening Balance.	Receipts from Public.	Total.	Remitted to Mints.	Closing Balance.
(In thousands of Rupees.)										
India . .	16	(g) 39	55	(a) 30	25	3	(g) 9	12	(c) 6	6
Central Provinces.	5	6	11	6	5	1	1	2	1	1
Burma . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . .	3	3	6	(b) 3	3	...	...	...	(d) ...	...
Bengal . .	4	4	8	5	3	1	2	3	2	1
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	7,68	3,69	11,37	10,03	1,34	60	39	99	89	10
Punjab . .	5,45	(e) 8,01	13,46	10,51	2,95	69	(f) 65	1,34	1,20	14
adras . .	11	20	31	14	17	21	50	71	46	25
Bombay . .	6	91	97	87	10	14	208	122	1,07	15
Hyderabad .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
TOTAL .	13,58	13,34	26,92	22,00	4,92	1,69	2,75	4,44	3,71	73

(a) Of this 28 remitted to the Punjab.

(b) " 2 " Reserve Treasury, Calcutta.

(e) Includes 28 received from India.

(c) Remitted to the Punjab.

(d) " " Reserve Treasury, Calcutta.

(f) Includes 6 received from India.

(g) Includes 2 received from Bengal.

52. The total amounts of shroff-marked rupees withdrawn from circulation in the last six years are shown below :—

	R
1889-90	23,44
1890-91	20,68
1891-92	20,43
1892-93	13,06
1893-94	11,87
1894-95	9,79
1895-96	13,34

The increase during the year has probably been accidental.

53. The following statement shows the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act during the calendar year 1895 :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 3 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other causes.			
		R	½R	¼R	1/8R	R	½R	¼R	1/8R	R	½R	¼R	1/8R	R	½R	¼R	1/8R
India	8	2,545	1,461	...	...	1,168	31	32	1	11,205	782	575	84	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	19	67	98	108	328	82	2	4	...	293	4	...	8	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	19	12	35	395	2,398	3	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	9	139	106	1	3	172	2	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	45	1,428	46	...	...	1,704	26	13	...	1,321	91	1	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces,	47	21,384	317	...	...	1,902	52	74	93	10,895	577	1,031	235	...	...	...	...
Punjab	21	20	1	...	...	6,377	1	1	...	10,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	25	37,832	21,616	...	...	1,193	149	163	55	131	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	25	50,382	2,610	...	...	760	112	107	35	1,106	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	113,810	26,267	144	786	10,759	358	382	185	35,586	1,458	1,607	327	...	...	...	...

It was decided in the course of the year that coins bearing the date 1835 received in Government treasuries should not be re-issued to the public. The coinage in circulation is believed to be about two crores. The metal will be used in the manufacture of small coin.

54. There was no coinage of whole rupees during 1894. The usual statements of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1893, and of the proportion of each of those annual issues found on examination in each District Treasury of a certain number of rupees of the coin ordinarily current in each district, are shown below :—

Statement of whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1893.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	R	R	R	R
William IV	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
„ 1840, 2nd issue	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
„ 1862	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
„ 1874	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
„ 1875	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
„ 1877	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
„ 1878	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
„ 1879	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
Carried over	1,08,34,88,525	10,76,07,305	1,19,36,10,305	2,38,47,06,135

55. In the report for 1894-95 it was remarked that the proportion of all the earlier coinages found in circulation had very distinctly increased, and it was inferred that this was due to a return into circulation of hoarded coin which had been released by the substitution for it of bar silver bought at a rupee price thought by the people to be very low. The results of the Rupee census this year do not at first sight exhibit the same tendency, for the proportions in which the older coinages have been found seem generally to be rather lower than in 1895. But the coinages which must have been most largely hoarded are the earliest, and of these the coinage of 1835 must be disregarded because its withdrawal has already been commenced, and this must have affected the Census figures. The issues of 1840 and 1862 represent the coinages of 34 years, and produced as many rupees as all the other coinages put together. Taking them by themselves, the proportions in which they have appeared during the last four years have been 33·7, 34·6, 35·5, and 35·7 per cent. The increase which set in after the Mints were closed has been smaller during the past year than it was before, but still there has been an increase, and this until 1893 was quite unnatural. If there is any truth in the idea that hoarded coin is reappearing, evidence in support of it ought to be chiefly furnished by the Bombay returns, for Bombay is the market for silver bullion. It will be seen from the statement which follows this paragraph that, excepting the years 1835 and 1880, the percentages for all the years up to 1884 have, in Bombay, been distinctly higher than 1895. It therefore appears likely that bar silver has still been releasing hoarded rupees, though the tendency seems to be diminishing. The imports of silver during the first eleven months of 1895-96 were considerably lower than during the corresponding period of 1894-95, and since March 1896 they have not been high.*

* Since writing the above I have received Mr. Harrison's note upon the Rupee census which forms an appendix to this report. Dealing with the returns in a somewhat different manner, he arrives at the same conclusion as myself "that the mintages from 1840 to 1876 form a larger proportion of the circulations than they did last year."

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing Rs. 2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
HYDERABAD (BERAR).											
William IV	'2	'35	'4	'3	'5	'4	'4	'3	'6	'45	'4
1840, 1st issue	2'1	1'6	1'45	1'75	2'9	2'5	1'3	1'4	2'	1'8	3'2
1840, 2nd "	9'1	7'55	9'45	7'25	7'4	7'1	7'85	6'1	8'15	8'3	7'8
1862	30'7	24'8	25'	19'05	20'3	19'8	20'7	16'2	18'7	19'4	17'6
1874	1'05	'75	'8	'5	'7	'5	'6	'5	'65	'65	'5
1875	2'15	1'6	1'6	1'	1'4	1'2	1'25	1'1	1'05	1'1	1'
1876	2'55	1'95	1'95	1'4	11'6	1'4	1'7	1'4	1'5	1'65	1'2
1877	4'9	4'15	4'5	2'9	3'4	3'1	3'3	2'7	3'	3'15	2'7
1878	3'9	2'95	3'05	1'05	2'2	2'2	2'3	1'9	1'95	2'1	1'7
1879	3'8	2'9	2'75	1'9	2'2	1'9	2'1	1'8	1'8	1'95	1'6
1880	7'35	5'3	5'1	3'65	3'9	3'7	3'5	3'	3'2	2'9	2'7
1881	'6	'35	'9	'2	'3	'2	'2	'2	'2	'25	'2
1882	6'9	4'9	4'65	3'55	3'4	3'4	3'4	2'7	2'8	3'	2'3
1883	1'4	1'2	'85	'65	'7	'6	'6	'7	'75	'75	'5
1884	4'6	3'3	3'45	2'75	2'9	2'7	2'4	2'1	1'95	2'1	1'7
1885	11'45	13'	7'5	4'65	4'8	4'4	4'4	3'6	3'5	3'65	2'7
1886	7'25	16'65	10'2	5'45	5'	4'5	3'9	3'5	3'05	3'1	2'3
1887 . . . . .	...	6'65	11'35	7'85	6'	5'2	4'9	3'8	3'7	4'	3'6
1888 . . . . .	...	...	5'05	22'2	14'9	11'6	9'5	7'	6'15	6'2	4'3
1889 . . . . .	...	...	...	10'95	8'4	7'7	6'1	4'8	4'7	4'7	7'3
1890 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7'1	10'3	10'	10'4	7'05	7'2	16'2
1891 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5'6	8'	8'5	6'7	6'15	4'4
1892 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'6	12'8	10'05	9'	7'1
1893 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'5	6'8	6'45	7'
Surat, Arcot and Portuguese	...	'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

56. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were as follows :—

	Receipts.			Issucs.			Net Issues.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Half Rupees	8,34,829	8	0	16,27,491	0	0	7,92,661	8	0
Quarter Rupees	12,09,712	0	0	23,51,143	0	0	11,41,431	0	0
One-eighth Rupees	7,88,184	8	0	14,59,893	12	0	6,71,709	4	0
TOTAL	28,32,726	0	0	54,38,527	12	0	26,05,801	12	0
TOTAL, 1894-95	26,46,419	12	0	43,25,435	6	0	16,79,015	10	0

There have been larger receipts and much larger issues of small silver compared with the previous year. The increase has occurred chiefly in Calcutta, where the net issues during the year have been abnormally large, having exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 8,12,257, of which Rs. 4,69,937-4 has occurred in quarter rupees. In Bombay also there was an increase in the net issues of all kinds of small silver coin, notably in those of half rupees. The variations in the transactions of the other circles were not important.

AGENCIES.

57. The only Province in which the Currency Agency system, properly so called, is at all thoroughly worked, is the Punjab. The issue of notes from the Agencies in that Province at Simla, Rawal Pindi, Umballa, and Peshawar, shows a slight increase, the total issues amounting to 1,69 lakhs against 1,58 lakhs in 1894-95 and 1,64 lakhs in 1893-94. The issues from Agencies form a very large proportion (19 per cent.) of the total issues in this Circle.

58. The other so-called Agencies are really Currency chests, established with the object of more conveniently and rapidly effecting the resource operations of Government. This system is being developed every year.

59. At the end of the year, the total number of Currency chests was 111 against 101 in 1894-95, and the total balance of coin deposited in them was upwards of 6,25 lakhs of rupees against 7,24 in 1894-95 distributed as follows :—

	1894-95. R	1895-96. R
Calcutta Circle	1,63,32,578	2,01,37,617
Allahabad „	1,83,50,000	37,00,000
Lahore „	1,55,30,276	1,49,74,794
Bombay „	1,13,61,000	81,55,000
Madras „	1,01,95,000	1,35,05,000
Rangoon „	6,57,670	29,56,120
	<u>7,24,26,524</u>	<u>6,25,28,591.</u>

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

60. The following is a statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :—

Nature of loss.	Number of notes for Rupees								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number	Value.
Whole notes, lost or destroyed	11	86	13	5	42	...	...	...	157	5,625
Half notes {lost by post	6	76	39	57	92	9	1	...	280	16,120
lost accidentally	8	64	64	33	255	15	16	...	455	52,610
Mutilated notes	14	139	21	0	23	...	5	...	208	9,480
1895-96	39	365	137	101	412	24	22	...	1,100	86,835
1894-95	53	311	92	133	490	30	13	...	1,122	88,865
1893-94	40	260	111	105	416	34	12	...	978	86,870

Both the number and the value of these claims decreased during the past year, and are extremely small when compared with the value of the notes in circulation. Notes lost by theft are not included in the above statement, as no claim lies on their account against the Department. The names and addresses of presenters of stolen notes are ascertained and communicated to the Police, but these proceedings seldom lead to the recovery of the value of the notes by the rightful owners. Thus in Calcutta 75 cases were referred to the Police in the half-year ended 30th September 1895, in only three of which were convictions secured, and all three were on account of R100 notes.

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

61. The forged notes presented during the year have been the following :—

Circle in which Presented.	Rs.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	TOTAL.
Calcutta	3	31	...	1	1	6	1	43
Bombay	3	...	...	...	19	...	...	22
Madras . . . . .	...	19	...	...	1	...	...	20
Allahabad	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	5
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	12	51	...	1	22	6	2	94

The total number is higher than usual, but 18 of the Rs. 100 notes in Bombay and the 19 Rs. 10 notes in Madras were seized by the Police in two criminal cases. Of the 43 Calcutta notes three represent new forgeries, *vis.*, one of Rs. 10, one of Rs. 50, and one of Rs. 100. No evidence has been obtained as to their origin. No less than 22 Rs. 10 notes of the Mahendra forgery were presented during the year, which is suspicious, as the forger was released from prison in 1894, since which year the number of these false notes which have come to light has perceptibly increased. All the Bombay notes belong to old forgeries, and 18 of Rs. 100 belong to the Bhownagar case, which was referred to in the report for 1894-95. It was then stated that two men had been convicted, of whom one was acquitted on appeal. Three associates of those men were tried in 1895, one of whom was sentenced to five and another to one year's imprisonment for uttering, while the third was discharged. All the Madras cases are new, and the Rs. 100 forgery is a fairly successful one, upon paper apparently water-marked. The 19 notes of Rs. 10 have been produced with the aid of photography, and their appearance is such as at once to create an impression that, as in another Madras case which occurred in 1893, a clumsy attempt had been made to cast suspicion upon an innocent man. The Police, however, prosecuted the person in whose shop, in Bangalore, they were found, but the evidence produced being obviously unworthy of belief he was discharged. The Rs. 1,000 note presented at Allahabad could deceive only a very careless person, for it was made by hand with pen and ink. It has been traced to Benares, where the investigation is proceeding. In the other Allahabad case some evidence has been obtained which may lead to a satisfactory result, but no prosecution has yet been undertaken.

62. There were a few cases during the year of fraudulent claims upon half notes which were of the usual kind, and do not need special notice. There was only one prosecution during the year in such a case. A resident of Ellichpur in the Berars presented to the Madras Office half of a Rs. 100 note, the other half of which he alleged that he had recently lost. It had, however, been in the Madras Office since 1886. After a preliminary enquiry, a prosecution was instituted, and resulted in a sentence of Rs. 500 fine, with six months' rigorous imprisonment in default. There were also a few fraudulent alterations, of which the most ingenious came to light in Bombay. A divided Rs. 10 note was presented there, apparently mismatched, the last figure on one side being 4 and on the other 3, but it was noticed that the 3 was separated, and not by accident, from the rest of the

note, and had been neatly fastened on with a backing of thin paper. The motive for this became apparent when a note for ₹100 was subsequently received, on which a 4 had been gummed in a similar manner. Some one had evidently received a mismatched ₹100 note and had cunningly concealed the flaw in it by making a ₹10 note appear to be mismatched.

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

63. The following is the detail of silver remittances :—

	R
<i>Through Circle Offices—</i>	
Calcutta to Rangoon . . .	35,00,000
Allahabad to Calcutta . . .	82,67,440 (₹10,92,440—shroff-marked coin).
Lahore to Calcutta . . .	11,71,100 (shroff-marked coin).
Bombay to Karachi . . .	62,65,000
Madras to Calcutta . . .	50,00,000
Madras to Bombay . . .	25,00,000
<i>Through Agencies—</i>	
Allahabad to Calcutta . . .	58,00,000
Allahabad to Lahore . . .	70,00,000
Allahabad to Bombay . . .	33,00,000
Allahabad to Rangoon . . .	35,25,000
Madras to Calicut . . .	11,00,000
Bombay to Calcutta . . .	4,50,000
Bombay to Lahore . . .	10,00,000

The chief feature of the year in respect of this matter has been the large remittances made from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. During the last two years there have been exceptionally heavy accumulations of silver in the province, and it has been necessary to remove 268 lakhs and 200 lakhs from the province during the two years, the remittances in the two previous years having amounted to only 45 and 10 lakhs. Out of the 268 lakhs removed from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ₹1,29,75,000 were sent to Calcutta, 70 lakhs to Lahore, ₹35,25,000 to Rangoon, and 33 lakhs to Bombay. Another important feature of the year was that it became necessary for the first time after a long period to send remittances of whole rupees to Bombay from other provinces. With the Mints open and the imports of silver, chiefly at Bombay, silver coin was formerly always accumulating there, and had consequently to be removed to other provinces. The position has been changed by the closing of the Mints. After the stoppage of the coinage of whole rupees in August 1893, the coin reserve in Bombay fluctuated for a time both above and below 6 crores, but in January 1895 it commenced to fall, and by January 1896 it came down to nearly 150 lakhs. The net issues of coin in 12 months amounted to nearly 4½ crores, and the reserve had to be replenished by remittances from the North-Western Provinces and Madras. The largest issues were in connection with the cotton trade, which was exceptionally brisk during the year, the exports from Bombay and Kurrachee having amounted to 11,60 lakhs against only 660 lakhs in the previous year.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABSORPTION OF SILVER,

64. The absorption of whole rupees during the year, as compared with the previous year, is shown below :—

In Lakhs of Rupees

	1894-95.					1895-96.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency	22,41	23,42	23,23	23,55	92,61	22,70	22,85	22,37	19,85	87,77
Treasury	10,04	9,76	8,29	7,31	35,40	8,80	7,87	6,58	4,75	28,00
TOTAL	32,45	33,18	31,52	30,86	1,28,01	31,50	30,72	28,95	24,60	1,15,77
Closing Balance—										
Currency	23,42	23,23	23,55	22,70	92,90	22,85	22,37	19,85	17,97	83,04
Treasury	9,76	8,29	7,31	8,80	34,16	7,87	6,58	4,75	7,87	27,07
TOTAL	33,18	31,52	30,86	31,50	1,27,06	30,72	28,95	24,60	25,84	1,10,11
Net absorption + Return from circulation	-73	+1,66	+66	-64	+95	+78	+1,77	+4,35	-1,24	+5,66
Net receipts into + or payments from treasuries.	-55	-5,11	-2,80	+5,43	-3,03	-1,33	-7,45	-3,08	+5,83	-6,03

65. The following statement shows the distribution of the above results by circles and provinces :—

In Lakhs of Rupees

CIRCLE OR PROVINCE.	1894-95.					1895-96.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL.
Calcutta	-1,54	+1,61	+1,00	+5	+1,12	-69	+2,15	+1,98	-1,67	+1,77
Allahabad	-1,22	+13	-1,12	-82	-3,03	-68	+31	-25	-1	-63
Lahore	+73	-21	+61	+2	+1,15	+1,61	-20	+59	-30	+1,70
Bombay	+74	-64	+31	+4	+45	+69	+3	+2,100	+85	+3,57
Madras	+1,01	+48	-14	-1,49	-14	+60	+3	-25	-1,63	-1,25
Burma	-18	-1	-23	+1,71	+1,29	-62	-51	-18	+1,69	+38
Assam	-7	+9	+11	-7	+6	+8	+10	+2	-6	+14
Central Provinces	-20	+21	+12	-8	+5	-21	-14	+44	-11	-2
TOTAL	-73	+1,66	+66	-64	+95	+78	+1,77	+4,35	-1,24	+5,66

Though the net exports of merchandise in the first quarter of 1895-96, as shown in para. 6, have been considerably smaller than those of the corresponding period of the previous year, there appears to have been a large increase in the demand for coin, as 78 lakhs passed into circulation during the quarter, while in the corresponding period of the previous year 73 lakhs worth of coin came back from circulation. The larger payments from treasuries account for a portion of this, but it is difficult to give a reason for the whole of the difference. During the second quarter there were no important variations between the two years either in net exports or in the net absorption of coin. There was an increase in the circulation in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces but it was nearly made up by a decrease in Burma and Madras. During the third quarter the exceptionally heavy exports of cotton from Bombay led to

a large increase in the circulation in that Presidency. The exports of jute, indigo and tea from Calcutta were also considerably larger than in the previous year, and there was consequently an increase in the net absorption of coin in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. During the fourth quarter, the exports of cotton from Bombay and Kurrachee exceeded those of the previous year by 304 lakhs: the net imports of gold and silver, on the other hand, exceeded those of the previous year by 203 lakhs. As a result there was an increase in the absorption of coin to the extent of 81 lakhs. In Bengal there was a heavy decline in the exports of rice, jute, and indigo, which led to a decrease in the circulation.

66. The following statement compares the distribution of silver at the end of 1895-96 with that at the end of the two previous years:—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

	1ST APRIL 1894.			1ST APRIL 1895.			1ST APRIL 1896.			PERCENTAGE.		
	Currency.	Treasury.	TOTAL.	Currency.	Treasury.	TOTAL.	Currency.	Treasury.	TOTAL.	1894.	1895.	1896.
India Treasuries	40	42	82	82	34	56	11	48	59	2'5	1'78	2'20
Central Provinces	21	48	69	53	38	91	19	34	53	2'12	2'89	2'09
Burma	1,89	1,18	3,07	1,15	98	2,13	1,52	1,03	2,55	9'46	6'76	9'87
Assam	25	23	48	23	33	56	22	25	47	1'48	1'78	1'82
Bengal (including Reserve Treasury and Calcutta)	3,24	2,19	5,43	4,04	1,55	5,59	3,54	1,25	4,79	16'73	17'75	18'54
North-Western Provinces	3,35	1,76	5,11	4,04	1,54	5,58	2,12	1,25	3,37	15'75	17'71	13'05
Punjab	2,78	04	3,42	2,99	82	3,81	2,72	74	3,46	10'54	12'10	13'40
Madras	3,65	1,32	4,87	3,70	1,37	5,07	4,22	1,27	5,49	15'01	16'09	21'25
Bombay	6,74	1,82	8,56	5,80	1,40	7,20	3,33	1,25	4,58	26'38	23'14	17'73
TOTAL	22,41	10,04	32,45	22,70	8,50	31,20	17,97	7,86	25,83	100	100	100

The statement shows that there is at present an accumulation in Madras; this will shortly be removed to Bombay.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

67. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96 have been as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Receipts from the Public in payment of Government dues	13,09,88,093	14,69,48,715	17,28,96,790
Receipts from the Public in exchange for silver	2,96,51,857	3,37,97,101	3,47,69,697
Receipts from the Public for other notes	26,22,775	28,65,120	35,48,830
TOTAL RECEIPTS	16,32,62,725	18,36,10,936	21,12,15,317
Issues to the Public in payment of Government dues	5,74,51,680	6,34,63,665	6,62,54,559
Issues to the Public in exchange for silver	4,11,59,365	3,83,79,781	4,60,39,443
Issues to the Public for other notes	26,22,775	28,65,120	35,48,830
TOTAL ISSUES	10,12,33,820	10,47,08,566	11,58,42,832

There has been a large increase in the receipts and a smaller increase in the issues of notes at treasuries. That in receipts was almost wholly in payments of Government dues, a consequence no doubt of the larger active circulation indicated by the figures given in paragraph 9. There was hardly any increase in the demand for coin in exchange for notes, the public inclination being indeed in the other direction, for complaints are sometimes made that notes cannot always be obtained when wanted at Mofussil treasuries. If notes were supplied to the full extent of the Mofussil demand the issues would, no doubt, become larger, but the cost to Government of remitting coin about the country would also rise.

68. The total Treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of rupees):—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Government of India	300	361	434
Central Provinces	53	59	78
Burma	52	66	61
Assam	69	78	87
Bengal	572	562	620
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	289	278	334
Punjab	423	479	520
Madras	392	510	544
Bombay	487	482	582
Hyderabad	7	7	10
TOTAL .	26,44	28,82	32,70

• The transactions largely increased in 1895-96 in all Provinces except Burma.

69. The following statement gives details regarding the encashment of notes by Treasuries:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	176	188	187
Where notes were ordinarily but not always cashed	51	38	40
Where notes were not usually cashed	18	18	17
TOTAL .	245	244	244

The number of Treasuries where notes are not usually cashed continues low.

70. Statement V shows the proportion of Treasury and Bank balances, which in each Province were held in the form of Currency Notes.

Including Reserve Treasuries the percentage of balances held in notes was :—

	1894.	1895.
Calcutta Circle	64 per cent.	34 per cent.
Bombay „	53 „	28 „
Madras „	27 „	29 „

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted the figures would be :—

	1894. Balance in		1895. Balance in		Percentage of Notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1894.	1895.
	In thousands of rupees.				Per cent.	Per cent.
Calcutta Circle	57,28	2,34,96	50,82	1,78,64	19	22
Bombay „	19,23	91,07	17,47	78,41	17	18
Madras „	23,38	1,11,11	22,22	1,12,96	17	16

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

71. The figures of receipts and expenditure given in Statement III are only approximate, as the accounts for 1895-96 are not yet closed. The actual receipts in 1894-95 were less by Rs. 2,845 and the expenditure more by Rs. 455 than the approximate figures given in last year's report. Details of the differences are given in the foot-note to Statement III. The charges for 1895-96 were less than in the previous year by Rs. 1,32,000, due almost entirely to a decrease in the charges for note forms.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in

DATE.	CALCUTTA.		ALLAHABAD.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.
March 1895	13,48,38,970	.....	1,06,09,865	.....
April "	13,28,80,665	—19,58,305	1,04,23,340	—1,86,525
May "	13,06,67,555	—22,13,110	1,13,61,225	+9,38,885
June "	13,77,12,295	+70,44,740	1,19,10,800	+5,49,575
July "	14,30,67,710*	+73,55,415	1,25,62,645*	+6,51,845
August "	13,36,67,840	—1,13,99,870	1,18,43,270	—7,19,375
September "	11,44,05,010	—1,92,62,830	1,17,05,835	—1,37,435
October "	10,88,00,280	—55,98,730	1,18,75,235	+1,69,400
November "	10,73,13,645†	—14,92,635	1,18,88,770	+13,535
December "	11,58,64,385	+85,50,740	1,21,99,650	+3,10,880
January 1896	11,41,26,985	—17,37,400	1,24,31,000	+2,32,350
February "	10,94,16,545	—47,10,440	1,05,00,095	—19,31,805
March "	10,93,93,005	—23,540	1,02,61,260†	—2,38,835
TOTAL	1,45,63,21,020	.....	13,89,63,025	.....
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	Average for each
1863-64	2,47,50,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,30,468	.....
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....
1866-67	2,83,01,438	.....	21,93,184	.....
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....
1868-69	3,60,45,643	.....	33,74,186	.....
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....
1872-73	4,78,04,052	.....	52,18,260	.....
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....
1875-76	4,93,06,846	.....	69,07,957	.....
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....
1878-79	6,43,65,500	.....	63,73,527	.....
1879-80	6,20,33,985	.....	47,91,797	.....
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....
1881-82	6,42,82,870	.....	72,19,658	.....
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,15,813	.....
1883-84	6,12,93,062	.....	69,21,029	.....
1884-85	6,57,43,221	.....	75,09,040	.....
1885-86	6,06,33,913	.....	60,15,686	.....
1886-87	5,72,39,275	.....	77,81,407	.....
1887-88	6,21,17,981	.....	88,36,324	.....
1888-89	6,60,77,552	.....	84,06,225	.....
1889-90	6,50,53,434	.....	79,26,061	.....
1890-91	8,72,18,599	.....	92,37,520	.....
1891-92	9,71,75,967	.....	1,22,55,720	.....
1892-93	10,42,48,589	.....	1,28,28,054	.....
1893-94	11,54,09,901	.....	1,26,79,402	.....
1894-95	13,17,42,626	.....	1,31,70,290	.....
1895-96	12,10,10,160	.....	1,15,20,252	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1895-96 as compared with 1894-95	—1,07,32,466	.....	—15,90,038	.....
Percentage on average circulation, 1894-95	—7.691	.....	—12.112	.....
DATE.	MADRAS.		CALICUT.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.
March 1895	4,01,79,845	.....	13,92,835	.....
April "	4,13,89,615*	+12,09,770	15,86,425	+1,93,590
May "	3,92,77,075	—21,11,940	15,33,595†	—52,830
June "	3,70,38,425	—22,39,250	16,46,210	+1,12,615
July "	3,74,12,660	+3,74,235	16,39,220	—6,990
August "	3,76,71,350	+2,58,690	16,93,585	+54,365
September "	3,28,97,770	—47,73,580	18,05,390	+1,11,805
October "	3,14,06,205†	—14,91,565	22,10,130	+4,04,740
November "	3,20,50,670	+15,44,465	19,98,935	—2,11,195
December "	3,20,75,800	—8,74,870	21,73,785	+1,74,850
January 1896	3,36,80,955	+16,05,155	22,38,615*	+64,830
February "	3,37,11,845	+30,90	21,36,670	—1,36,640
March "	3,57,64,745	+20,52,900	10,88,420	—1,13,555
TOTAL	42,52,77,715	.....	2,26,16,285	.....
1862-63	41,35,714	.....	.....	Average for each
1863-64	66,50,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	61,81,761	.....	61,755	.....
1865-66	63,07,003	.....	4,21,160	.....
1866-67	67,97,750	.....	5,54,549	.....
1867-68	62,19,398	.....	5,56,109	.....
1868-69	71,21,806	.....	8,16,466	.....
1869-70	73,46,017	.....	7,70,240	.....
1870-71	87,56,321	.....	8,63,419	.....
1871-72	1,10,63,042	.....	11,96,533	.....
1872-73	1,07,03,116	.....	18,10,467	.....
1873-74	1,22,14,342	.....	22,08,618	.....
1874-75	99,92,176	.....	21,49,859	.....
1875-76	1,28,83,331	.....	25,38,708	.....
1876-77	1,36,59,999	.....	20,86,198	.....
1877-78	1,67,54,482	.....	21,89,267	.....
1878-79	1,52,45,985	.....	17,66,917	.....
1879-80	1,29,02,618	.....	18,00,536	.....
1880-81	1,35,26,580	.....	14,78,377	.....
1881-82	1,34,77,339	.....	15,35,584	.....
1882-83	1,34,72,861	.....	13,09,536	.....
1883-84	1,39,21,985	.....	10,43,825	.....
1884-85	1,33,48,674	.....	12,59,258	.....
1885-86	1,40,74,261	.....	12,12,091	.....
1886-87	1,60,49,242	.....	13,28,140	.....
1887-88	1,80,27,491	.....	11,45,155	.....
1888-89	1,82,82,918	.....	11,23,309	.....
1889-90	1,96,74,433	.....	13,46,789	.....
1890-91	2,49,90,137	.....	20,39,467	.....
1891-92	2,76,70,245	.....	22,75,300	.....
1892-93	2,83,90,304	.....	11,60,680	.....
1893-94	2,63,55,615	.....	15,51,086	.....
1894-95	3,52,54,269	.....	12,70,495	.....
1895-96	3,54,39,810	.....	18,64,600	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1895-96 as compared with 1894-95	+1,85,541	.....	+6,08,105	.....
Percentage on average circulation, 1894-95	+5.26	.....	+47.645	.....

I.

circulation throughout India during 1895-96 and previous years.

LAHORE.		BOMBAY.		KARACHI.	
Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—
1,55,64,145	.....	9,27,70,480	.....	60,09,660	.....
1,07,85,080	+ 12,20,935	9,19,21,610	-8,57,840	64,79,100	+ 4,00,440
1,54,50,605	+ 13,34,475	9,24,08,545	+ 5,46,935	62,25,445	- 2,53,655
1,43,87,325†	- 11,63,280	9,32,38,010	+ 7,69,465	62,05,300	+ 39,045
1,74,18,500	+ 31,31,235	9,62,33,750	+ 29,97,740	64,94,670	+ 1,39,280
1,86,13,860*	+ 11,95,300	9,89,55,800	+ 27,22,050	65,72,130	+ 1,07,460
1,74,59,060	- 11,53,300	11,21,72,570	+ 1,32,10,770	74,40,080	+ 8,68,530
1,72,2,510	- 1,87,450	11,23,10,320*	+ 1,37,750	82,57,450*	+ 8,16,770
1,71,00,035	- 1,72,475	9,08,20,100	- 1,54,90,220	70,44,700	- 12,12,000
1,82,37,080	+ 11,37,045	8,37,27,705	- 1,36,92,305	67,08,810	- 2,75,080
1,60,02,050	- 15,45,030	8,05,04,920	- 32,22,785	50,59,430†	- 8,12,380
1,59,54,305	- 7,37,055	7,54,44,050	- 50,59,070	50,72,445	+ 10,015
1,59,30,335	- 18,060	7,39,70,875†	- 14,74,075	74,95,730	+ 12,23,285
20,12,07,795	.....	1,10,77,09,155	.....	8,05,83,070	.....
year from 1862-63.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....
7,81,033	.....	3,20,00,058	.....	.....	.....
2,45,1182	.....	3,50,04,005	.....	9,08,721	.....
25,00,558	.....	4,80,41,935	.....	10,13,765	.....
24,05,652	.....	4,05,18,059	.....	15,00,835	.....
25,81,540	.....	4,50,48,070	.....	10,07,010	.....
22,52,807	.....	4,92,03,254	.....	24,73,000	.....
20,74,301	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	.....
52,34,025	.....	4,77,30,435	.....	22,33,014	.....
47,59,828	.....	5,03,13,434	.....	20,30,310	.....
47,77,161	.....	3,59,37,322	.....	21,07,823	.....
53,43,400	.....	3,27,04,374	.....	17,28,019	.....
60,21,276	.....	3,33,00,731	.....	17,87,612	.....
62,40,332	.....	3,34,10,793	.....	18,40,533	.....
54,70,048	.....	3,00,98,730	.....	21,08,000	.....
49,00,418	.....	3,07,78,084	.....	25,13,095	.....
05,49,450	.....	3,05,20,370	.....	20,72,208	.....
02,04,530	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61,504	.....
81,52,304	.....	2,00,68,513	.....	33,30,384	.....
78,45,178	.....	4,50,01,757	.....	32,37,773	.....
70,09,704	.....	3,90,17,564	.....	20,08,713	.....
74,99,231	.....	4,44,12,529	.....	30,80,570	.....
77,20,230	.....	4,99,05,900	.....	40,00,707	.....
81,09,917	.....	4,20,10,240	.....	40,00,540	.....
91,59,344	.....	5,17,61,125	.....	47,80,004	.....
85,39,250	.....	5,41,07,603	.....	40,15,070	.....
85,13,522	.....	5,21,51,834	.....	41,25,155	.....
1,20,46,149	.....	8,34,53,291	.....	40,44,846	.....
1,34,17,439	.....	8,00,04,133	.....	07,00,748	.....
1,50,39,100	.....	9,00,49,303	.....	82,27,352	.....
1,46,94,051	.....	9,08,02,185	.....	68,70,080	.....
1,67,15,300	.....	10,12,75,028	.....	68,05,610	.....
1,07,07,316	.....	9,23,14,090	.....	67,15,286	.....
+ 52,016	.....	- 80,60,932	.....	- 90,354	.....
+ 31†	.....	- 8,848	.....	- 1,327	.....
RANGOON.		TOTAL.			
Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—		
56,25,935	.....	30,70,00,105	.....	
61,83,595	+ 5,57,660	30,76,48,430	+ 6,48,325		
47,43,410†	- 14,40,185	30,17,28,035	- 59,20,375		
64,05,975	+ 17,22,565	30,85,64,430	+ 68,36,375		
75,46,530	+ 10,80,555	32,42,85,745*	+ 1,57,21,315		
63,58,095	- 11,88,435	31,53,75,930	- 80,00,815		
53,42,925	- 5,15,170	30,37,30,140	- 1,16,45,790		
76,95,000	+ 18,52,075	29,68,33,130	- 35,97,010		
87,54,885*	+ 10,59,885	28,38,71,830	- 1,59,01,300		
71,15,060	- 16,39,825	27,81,62,275	- 57,00,555		
55,47,505	- 15,67,555	27,11,70,360	- 1,82,915		
68,34,930	+ 12,87,425	25,09,37,180	- 1,12,44,180		
48,06,620	- 10,38,310	25,04,07,000†	- 5,30,180		
7,70,84,530	.....	3,51,37,23 4/5	.....	
year from 1862-63.	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,41,04,385	.....	
.....	.....	5,23,25,000	.....	
.....	.....	6,88,20,116	.....	
.....	.....	7,27,57,683	.....	
.....	.....	8,08,93,170	.....	
.....	.....	9,18,59,848	.....	
.....	.....	10,14,55,327	.....	
.....	.....	10,60,90,777	.....	
.....	.....	9,81,32,240	.....	
.....	.....	11,41,57,442	.....	
.....	.....	12,80,40,267	.....	
.....	.....	11,14,52,907	.....	
.....	.....	10,67,04,071	.....	
.....	.....	11,35,26,624	.....	
.....	.....	11,64,16,538	.....	
.....	.....	13,24,02,472	.....	
.....	.....	13,19,05,084	.....	
.....	.....	12,79,83,033	.....	
.....	.....	13,66,29,354	.....	
.....	.....	13,90,40,742	.....	
.....	.....	15,18,07,113	.....	
.....	.....	13,38,69,257	.....	
10,03,295	.....	14,54,07,275	.....	
20,55,743	.....	14,71,02,032	.....	
29,31,184	.....	14,20,10,950	.....	
33,03,174	.....	16,16,23,200	.....	
58,22,866	.....	16,43,16,288	.....	
36,73,487	.....	16,15,14,963	.....	
27,23,737	.....	22,88,92,275	.....	
40,62,264	.....	25,43,62,371	.....	
58,01,818	.....	27,09,95,630	.....	
95,51,741	.....	28,20,15,237	.....	
54,50,977	.....	31,11,11,406	.....	
48,65,788	.....	29,28,10,291	.....	
64,98,711	.....	- 1,83,01,115	.....	
+ 16,32,923	.....	- 5,882	.....	
+ 33,559	.....	.....	.....

†Lowest.

No.

Statement of Notes issued, received.

CIRCLE.	NATURE OF WORK.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued.	123,168	6,15,840	3,440,209	3,44,02,090	152,951	30,59,020	155,820
Allahabad	"	12,715	63,575	89,850	8,98,560	41,616	8,32,320	24,359
Lahore	"	41,012	2,05,060	114,412	11,44,120	80,481	16,09,620	53,785
Bombay	"	690,403	34,52,315	1,528,498	1,52,84,980	179,983	35,99,660	113,798
Karachi	"	2,278	11,390	103,481	10,34,810	18,003	3,72,060	14,068
Madras	"	166,921	8,34,605	598,750	59,87,500	111,664	22,33,280	66,421
Calicut	"	11,601	58,005	12,708	1,27,980	4,819	96,380	4,975
Rangoon	"	33,051	1,65,235	198,665	19,80,650	49,681	9,93,620	24,587
TOTAL . . . . .	...	1,081,209	54,06,045	6,086,669	6,08,66,690	639,798	1,27,95,960	457,813
Percentage on Total Issues	{	10 51	...	59 14	...	6 21	...	4 45
Calcutta	Notes received.	125,039	6,25,195	3,276,777	3,27,66,770	155,794	31,15,880	154,502
Allahabad	"	13,426	67,130	81,424	8,14,240	30,403	7,88,060	25,268
Lahore	"	30,441	1,82,205	104,623	10,46,230	76,301	15,26,020	45,998
Bombay	"	636,931	31,84,955	1,459,518	1,45,95,180	181,455	36,09,100	110,985
Karachi	"	2,852	14,260	99,675	9,99,750	21,113	4,22,260	14,282
Madras	"	155,498	7,77,490	576,790	57,67,900	112,030	22,40,600	66,659
Calicut	"	16,804	84,020	17,758	1,77,580	6,804	1,36,080	5,504
Rangoon	"	31,294	1,59,470	193,568	19,35,580	47,516	9,51,320	25,031
TOTAL . . . . .	...	1,018,285	50,91,425	5,810,039	5,81,00,390	639,406	1,27,89,320	448,829
Percentage on Total Receipts	{	10 25	...	58 52	...	6 44	...	4 52
Calcutta	Notes cancelled.	105,792	5,28,960	2,247,841	2,24,78,410	113,145	22,62,900	122,178
Allahabad	"	13,024	65,120	79,338	7,93,380	38,790	7,75,800	25,268
Lahore	"	31,025	1,59,625	88,884	8,88,840	62,456	12,49,120	42,934
Bombay	"	351,736	17,58,680	731,811	73,18,110	99,536	19,90,720	108,439
Karachi	"	2,771	13,855	96,127	9,61,270	20,569	4,11,380	14,096
Madras	"	136,704	6,83,470	510,738	51,07,380	99,780	19,95,600	60,372
Calicut	"	10,662	83,310	17,686	1,76,860	6,781	1,35,620	5,474
Rangoon	"	20,544	1,52,720	188,580	18,88,800	47,448	9,48,960	25,537
TOTAL . . . . .	...	689,248	34,46,240	3,961,305	3,96,13,050	488,505	97,70,100	404,298
Percentage on Total Cancellations	{	9 36	...	53 8	...	6 63	...	5 49
Percentage of Total Cancellations of Receipts	{	...	38	...	4 41	...	1 09	...
Percentage of Total Cancellations of Receipts	{	67 68	...	68 18	...	76 39	...	90 08

Abstract of all Circles

YEAR.	NOTES ISSUED.	
	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	205,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	236,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	38,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525
1873-74	4,915,395	61,99,24,575
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,700
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980
1878-79	5,853,587	80,00,06,030
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,940
1881-82	6,006,875	71,68,22,915
1882-83	6,417,808	73,71,65,755
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,920
1884-85	6,014,915	73,99,22,615
1885-86	6,610,519	70,10,23,730
1886-87	6,737,250	74,12,56,165
1887-88	7,234,682	83,30,40,665
1888-89	7,415,524	90,39,02,285
1889-90	7,413,571	93,41,95,680
1890-91	8,103,359	1,03,24,77,850
1891-92	8,610,623	97,47,43,040
1892-93	8,880,670	1,14,81,33,500
1893-94	8,544,109	1,03,97,64,180
1894-95	9,337,690	1,00,57,23,145
1895-96	10,291,419	1,17,17,93,445

I.

and cancelled during 1895-96.

pees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
77,91,000	628,041	6,28,04,400	84,106	4,20,53,000	165,171	16,51,71,000	20,123	20,12,30,000	4,790,592	51,71,26,350
14,17,950	48,261	48,26,100	5,730	43,05,000	8,508	85,08,000	048	04,80,000	234,993	3,01,01,505
20,89,250	77,759	77,75,900	10,814	84,07,000	11,439	1,14,39,000	5,490	5,48,00,000	401,182	8,80,09,050
36,89,900	177,313	1,77,31,300	14,050	70,28,000	79,864	7,98,04,000	13,357	13,35,70,000	2,797,332	20,04,20,155
7,03,400	17,175	17,27,500	3,287	16,43,500	10,028	1,00,28,000	545	54,50,000	170,105	2,15,70,000
33,21,050	410,921	4,10,92,100	39,415	1,97,07,500	35,709	3,57,09,000	5,203	5,20,30,000	1,415,004	10,15,15,035
2,48,750	18,240	18,24,000	548	2,74,000	025	2,74,000	192	19,20,000	53,804	51,74,715
12,29,350	94,547	14,54,700	7,019	35,02,500	10,970	1,09,70,000	4,701	4,70,10,000	429,287	8,19,25,075
2,28,90,650	1,472,366	14,72,36,600	173,975	8,69,87,500	328,920	32,89,20,000	50,009	50,06,90,000	10,201,410	1,17,17,93,445
...	14'31	...	1'69	...	3'2	...	49	...	100	...
1'95	...	12'57	...	7'42	...	28'07	...	41'24	...	100
77,25,100	611,475	6,11,47,500	82,932	4,14,66,000	163,116	16,31,16,000	23,311	23,31,10,000	4,592,846	54,30,72,445
12,03,400	49,071	49,07,100	8,970	44,85,000	8,136	81,36,000	1,005	1,00,50,000	227,303	3,05,70,930
22,99,900	70,439	70,43,900	15,005	79,52,500	10,008	1,00,08,000	5,027	5,02,70,000	305,942	8,09,28,755
55,49,250	173,310	1,73,31,000	13,182	65,91,000	70,757	7,07,57,000	15,601	15,60,10,000	2,60,739	2,53,02,185
7,14,100	17,273	17,27,300	3,150	15,75,000	10,065	1,00,65,000	435	43,50,000	100,445	1,04,04,070
33,32,950	423,597	4,23,59,700	39,111	1,99,55,500	35,889	3,58,89,000	5,505	5,50,50,000	1,117,855	16,55,70,200
2,75,200	17,186	17,18,600	553	2,70,500	594	5,94,000	128	12,80,000	65,331	45,41,980
12,81,550	96,121	96,12,100	7,219	36,02,500	16,961	1,69,61,000	4,814	4,81,40,000	423,174	8,20,47,620
2,24,41,450	1,461,042	14,61,04,200	171,822	8,59,11,000	322,726	32,27,26,000	56,426	56,42,60,000	99,28,635	1,21,74,23,785
...	14'72	...	1'73	...	3'25	...	57	...	100	...
1'84	...	12'	...	7'06	...	26'51	...	46'35	...	100
61,08,900	539,053	5,39,05,300	74,385	3,71,92,500	145,669	14,56,69,000	7,549	7,54,90,000	3,355,612	34,36,35,070
12,03,400	49,071	49,07,100	8,970	43,85,000	7,036	70,36,000	835	83,50,000	223,632	2,85,35,800
21,40,700	69,409	69,40,900	15,432	77,10,000	10,199	1,01,09,000	1,505	1,50,50,000	322,914	4,52,58,185
54,21,950	160,023	1,60,02,300	12,057	64,78,500	75,281	7,52,81,000	12,330	12,33,00,000	1,558,719	23,82,71,300
7,04,800	16,847	16,84,700	3,008	15,01,000	7,088	70,88,000	317	31,70,000	101,723	1,04,38,005
30,18,000	381,200	3,81,20,000	33,335	1,70,07,500	31,861	3,18,61,000	4,100	4,10,00,000	1,250,892	13,92,14,050
2,73,700	16,002	16,00,200	552	2,70,000	581	5,81,000	127	12,70,000	64,555	44,05,090
12,76,850	95,330	95,33,000	7,206	30,03,000	16,938	1,69,38,000	4,814	4,81,40,000	411,703	8,24,81,930
2,02,14,900	1,334,917	13,34,91,700	157,645	7,88,22,500	296,153	29,61,53,000	31,679	31,67,90,000	7,363,750	89,83,01,490
...	18'13	...	2'14	...	4'02	...	43	...	100	...
2'25	...	14'86	...	8'77	...	32'97	...	35'27	...	100
...	91'36	...	91'74	...	91'76	...	56'14	...	74'16	...

from 1861-62 to 1895-96.

NOTES RECEIVED.		NOTES CANCELLED.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	...	...
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,5,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,09,000	214,290	3,15,06,600
854,111	9,98,39,180	380,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,04,270	995,679	10,85,20,500
2,936,353	44,09,90,800	1,553,433	14,25,85,000
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	50,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,59,650
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,804,516	25,04,00,100
4,194,129	50,96,88,825	2,150,030	25,00,27,590
4,600,018	62,04,55,900	2,505,830	2,20,42,890
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,004,093	28,68,65,125
5,200,541	62,17,81,055	3,500,388	29,62,50,840
5,702,046	77,87,20,475	3,061,384	37,80,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,70,735
6,036,955	90,75,10,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
6,007,088	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,030
6,025,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
5,964,017	71,00,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,00,02,315
6,769,757	68,93,02,090	4,710,289	42,04,58,825
6,692,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
6,531,341	76,35,44,405	4,759,490	42,70,23,405
6,657,354	74,47,96,640	4,856,426	42,80,60,590
6,873,377	80,55,70,115	4,892,405	46,06,32,630
7,365,395	91,17,06,030	5,121,273	48,37,09,505
7,330,692	93,37,97,425	5,203,114	48,16,61,600
8,360,406	93,35,27,600	5,400,509	51,83,12,075
8,314,479	99,00,37,240	5,714,482	61,02,38,340
8,427,053	1,12,38,71,880	6,040,673	75,02,22,125
8,768,876	99,92,00,205	6,850,184	74,08,32,490
8,501,854	1,00,23,30,985	6,523,330	77,19,87,250
9,928,635	1,21,74,23,785	7,303,750	89,83,01,490

[illegible]

(*) Includes cost of note terms not shown in the Annual Report of that year.

The following are the Circles in which the Final Receipts and Disbursements differed from approximate figures reported in 1894-95.

[illegible]

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other balances on 31st December 1895.

	DENOMINATIONS OF NOTES.										TOTAL.		PERCENTAGES OF NOTES.	
	Rs.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R300.	R1,000.	R10,000.	Foreign Notes.	Notes.	Cash.	TOTAL.	December 1895.	December 1894.
TREASURIES AND BRANCH BANKS.														
Calcutta Circle	20,630	4,67,160	1,59,420	2,73,500	13,06,200	3,13,500	4,20,000	41,10,000	21,14,915	91,85,325	1,78,68,153	2,73,53,478	34	64
Allahabad	18,230	68,180	78,940	1,62,500	2,39,100	2,74,500	3,21,000	6,30,000	14,33,605	32,26,055	1,22,46,710	1,54,72,765	20	10
Lahore	41,860	91,730	1,63,720	2,15,550	4,08,300	3,65,000	4,25,000	33,30,000	3,22,475	53,63,625	75,57,960	1,29,21,585	41	31
Bombay	1,97,005	12,74,470	2,58,580	2,00,550	5,49,200	2,33,500	2,31,000	30,000	1,43,080	31,08,285	78,41,397	1,09,49,682	28	53
Nagpur	7,875	54,080	12,760	41,000	1,08,000	1,01,500	1,90,000	10,000	4,30,535	10,46,720	32,74,198	43,20,918	24	13
Karachi	4,180	1,00,170	44,300	81,000	1,63,200	1,72,500	7,74,000	1,50,000	8,270	14,97,520	10,02,060	24,99,580	59	55
Madras	34,580	1,38,290	81,180	1,47,100	1,73,700	2,15,000	2,91,000	25,70,000	1,09,975	47,60,805	1,14,20,959	1,61,50,774	29	27
Calicut	11,310	11,750	19,420	37,150	2,79,100	29,000	31,000	2,00,000	1,34,335	7,53,065	23,74,912	31,17,977	24	19
Central India	3,865	23,000	12,000	24,500	86,700	67,000	78,000	...	29,370	3,25,355	23,95,305	27,20,000	11	12
Burma	12,345	40,490	44,240	71,350	2,42,900	62,500	1,50,000	33,20,000	55,275	39,99,200	39,78,368	79,77,458	50	26
	3,42,780	22,70,240	8,74,580	12,56,000	46,43,400	18,34,000	29,11,000	1,46,50,000	47,81,975	3,35,65,965	6,99,58,942	10,35,24,707	32	41
PRESIDENCY BANKS, HEAD OFFICE.														
Bank of Bengal	10,100	4,66,450	48,220	1,35,200	4,85,800	7,55,500	85,63,000	87,50,000	55,02,920	1,88,17,190	14,39,283	2,02,56,473	92	98
" Bombay	15,980	1,26,130	57,920	47,650	1,28,000	1,46,000	31,61,000	1,33,70,000	1,33,855	1,71,86,585	1,22,673	1,73,09,258	90	99
" Madras	5,765	76,740	24,660	39,350	2,31,500	1,53,000	2,17,000	29,20,000	...	36,88,015	10,66,114	47,54,129	77	82
	31,845	6,68,320	1,30,800	2,22,200	8,65,300	10,56,500	99,41,000	2,30,40,000	57,36,805	3,96,91,790	26,38,070	4,23,19,860	93	98

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	CIRCLES.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Circulation on 1st April 1895	13,67,38,685	1,12,88,450	1,64,75,175	9,29,96,655	75,06,790	4,05,14,500	15,31,875	56,50,260	31,27,02,390
ISSUES.									
Over the counter	43,10,26,350	2,69,11,505	3,10,04,070	22,78,58,155	1,21,28,660	12,10,06,035	51,74,715	8,14,87,075	93,66,01,565
At Agencies	2,10,000	...	1,68,81,675	5,46,000	...	1,00,000	...	4,38,000	1,81,75,675
In Remittance Transactions { Between Head Offices and Agencies	2,30,92,000	23,75,000	1,96,84,205	1,40,16,000	...	3,61,28,000	...	...	9,52,95,205*
	6,27,98,000	9,00,000	2,05,00,000	2,38,00,000	94,42,000	42,81,000	...	...	12,17,21,000*
TOTAL ISSUES	51,71,26,350	3,01,91,505	8,80,69,930	26,62,20,155	2,15,70,660	16,15,15,035	51,74,715	8,19,25,075	1,17,17,93,445
TOTAL OF BALANCE AND ISSUES									
	65,38,65,035	4,14,79,955	10,45,15,125	35,92,16,810	2,90,77,450	20,20,29,535	67,06,590	8,75,75,335	1,48,44,95,835
RECEIPTS.									
Over the counter	41,13,35,735	1,18,05,935	2,63,04,420	23,01,77,135	1,37,88,490	11,34,95,970	17,60,820	8,14,43,375	89,01,11,880
At Agencies	2,06,000	...	8,68,875	5,00,000	...	...	...	...	15,83,875
From other Currency Circles	2,65,19,860	1,62,64,995	1,86,80,760	2,28,67,050	43,76,180	1,59,59,595	27,81,160	12,04,245	10,86,53,845
In Remittance Transactions { Between Head Offices and Agencies	2,20,76,850	8,50,000	3,85,74,700	94,35,000	...	2,44,64,635	...	...	9,54,01,185*
	8,29,34,000	16,50,000	25,00,000	2,06,39,000	23,00,000	1,16,50,000	...	...	12,16,73,000*
TOTAL RECEIPTS	54,30,72,445	3,05,70,930	8,69,28,755	28,36,27,185	2,04,64,670	16,55,70,200	45,41,980	8,26,47,620	1,21,74,23,785
BALANCE IN CIRCULATION ON 31ST MARCH 1896									
	11,07,92,590	1,09,09,025	1,76,16,370	7,55,89,625	86,12,780	3,64,59,335	21,64,610	49,27,715	26,70,72,050

* See foot-note to Statement No. VII.

No. VII.
Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Circles.								TOTAL.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Balance on 1st April 1895	4,48,91,402	4,04,39,880	2,99,10,110	5,95,35,473	37,68,555	3,51,41,260	18,24,125	1,14,89,250	22,79,00,105
RECEIPTS.									
Over counter	4,08,95,855	73,42,230	94,16,080	2,77,96,255	20,25,560	78,04,090	18,01,405	3,75,75,515	13,46,56,990
From small coin account . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....	...R.	25,000
At Agencies	1,92,000	.....	1,65,50,675	5,43,000	.....	1,00,000	.....	4,38,000	1,78,23,675
In Remittance transactions	2,72,54,650	2,375,000	2,01,56,505	2,18,06,000	.....	4,31,53,500	.....	92,90,490	12,41,36,145
Between Head Office and Agencies	2,22,88,540	1,22,50,000	80,00,000	1,27,61,000	68,65,000	.....	11,00,000	3,42,04,000	9,74,68,540
Between Circles . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	9,06,31,045	2,19,67,230	5,41,23,260	6,29,06,255	89,15,560	5,10,57,590	29,01,405	8,16,08,005	37,41,10,350
TOTAL OF BALANCE AND RECEIPTS	13,55,22,447	6,24,07,110	8,40,33,370	12,24,41,728	1,26,84,115	8,61,98,850	47,25,580	9,30,97,255	60,11,10,455
ISSUES.									
Over the counter	6,69,71,600	65,47,080	1,17,60,860	6,18,15,910	63,55,615	62,71,965	11,63,620	3,75,83,910	19,84,71,560
At Agencies	1,88,000	.....	5,37,875	5,06,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,31,875
In Remittance transactions	2,60,85,500	8,50,000	3,90,47,000	1,72,25,000	.....	3,18,31,500	.....	93,90,490	12,44,29,490
Between Head Office and Agencies	35,00,000	3,38,42,440	55,21,100	1,32,50,000	7,58,000	86,00,000	9,00,000	3,09,24,000	9,72,95,540
Between Circles . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ISSUES	9,67,45,100	4,12,39,520	5,68,66,835	9,27,96,910	71,14,615	4,07,03,465	20,63,120	7,78,98,400	42,14,28,465
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1896	3,87,77,347	2,11,67,590	2,71,66,535	2,96,44,818	55,69,500	3,94,95,385	26,61,960	1,51,98,855	17,96,81,990

Remittance transactions with other Circles. Receipts. Issues.

Remittance transactions with Agencies. Receipts. Issues.

* Home notes (Statement VI) 12,16,72,000
Coin (Statement VII) 9,74,68,540
Add—Foreign notes received and issued in Remittance 21,91,41,540
Deduct—Amount received at Calcutta, Madras and 21,99,61,540

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month.

	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	
April	5.13	5.68	7.48	7.02	7.84	8.02	9.80	9.65	10.13	13.34	11.01	9.27	10.75	10.73	11.13	13.30	11.27	12.89	12.86	14.20	13.35	12.34	13.02	13.78	14.02	16.54	15.82	17.42	25.71	23.96	24.22	30.64	30.76	
May	5.01	6.04	7.45	7.87	8.19	10.04	10.35	8.68	10.49	13.49	11.21	9.96	11.06	10.70	11.55	13.09	11.17	13.10	13.01	14.67	13.09	13.24	13.54	14.17	13.90	17.03	15.77	17.65	26.18	25.28	24.99	31.13	30.17	
June	5.09	5.99	8.34	8.60	8.53	10.04	10.86	8.70	10.83	13.51	11.83	10.16	11.29	11.59	12.67	13.87	11.82	13.64	13.72	14.91	13.01	13.83	14.96	13.78	14.08	17.69	16.24	17.94	26.81	26.77	26.49	31.40	30.86	
July	5.11	6.31	8.58	8.67	8.72	10.06	10.53	9.12	10.72	13.47	11.95	10.73	11.18	11.54	12.85	14.07	12.24	13.91	14.04	15.29	13.54	14.56	14.50	14.26	15.48	18.05	16.49	18.19	27.04	28.46	27.05	31.26	32.43	
August	5.16	6.37	8.69	8.48	9.39	10.13	10.21	9.45	11.29	13.22	12.05	10.87	11.19	11.91	12.15	14.27	12.74	13.75	14.22	15.29	13.79	14.97	14.36	14.44	15.66	17.69	16.15	20.50	26.93	29.07	28.30	31.57	31.54	
September	5.26	6.48	8.87	9.28	9.53	10.41	10.18	10.07	11.32	13.35	12.09	10.65	11.77	11.75	12.39	14.06	13.33	13.47	13.55	15.28	14.40	15.01	15.55	14.30	16.78	16.94	16.14	22.97	26.24	28.97	28.98	31.23	30.37	
October	5.63	7.07	7.84	10.16	9.96	10.61	10.76	10.19	11.31	13.00	12.06	10.88	12.04	11.45	13.19	13.70	13.58	13.55	13.39	15.82	14.49	13.61	15.71	14.53	17.78	16.74	16.67	25.66	25.99	25.94	28.94	28.94	31.81	29.98
November	5.16	7.13	7.83	10.10	10.21	10.41	11.33	10.27	11.09	13.30	11.73	11.02	11.69	11.93	14.74	13.45	13.75	14.50	13.07	16.25	14.47	15.76	15.64	14.68	18.61	15.59	16.67	26.54	25.88	28.83	30.62	32.35	28.39	
December	5.11	7.48	7.40	9.96	10.32	10.30	11.31	10.35	10.87	12.88	10.91	14.08	11.22	11.97	15.05	12.69	13.80	14.38	13.15	16.16	13.39	15.08	15.20	14.41	17.69	15.15	15.47	27.04	24.85	26.05	30.13	31.45	27.82	
January	5.15	7.39	6.91	8.68	10.11	10.20	11.42	10.76	13.08	12.16	9.98	11.10	11.77	13.44	15.64	12.15	14.23	14.12	13.39	15.37	12.11	14.97	15.41	14.10	17.08	17.28	16.29	27.66	22.62	26.61	30.57	29.50	27.12	
February	5.08	7.40	6.87	8.87	9.56	10.68	10.82	10.07	12.69	11.52	9.69	11.13	11.28	12.57	14.07	12.20	13.28	13.25	13.74	14.44	12.26	14.53	14.56	14.07	16.45	14.83	16.37	26.42	22.90	25.56	30.20	30.35	25.99	
March	5.35	7.43	6.97	8.09	9.07	9.96	10.47	10.44	13.17	11.14	9.25	11.24	11.00	11.62	13.57	11.42	12.36	13.40	13.91	14.51	12.76	14.58	14.17	13.89	16.42	15.24	15.77	25.69	24.08	26.40	30.41	30.70	25.04	
Average	5.17	6.73	7.76	8.82	9.28	10.15	10.67	9.81	11.42	12.86	11.15	10.67	11.35	11.64	13.25	13.19	12.80	13.66	13.50	15.18	13.38	14.54	14.71	14.20	16.16	16.43	16.15	22.89	25.44	27.10	28.32	31.11	29.28	
Net Imports of Silver	12.80	10.08	18.67	6.96	5.59	8.60	7.32	94	6.52	71	2.49	4.64	1.55	7.20	14.68	3.97	7.87	3.89	5.38	7.51	6.25	7.44	11.48	7.04	9.30	9.28	10.93	14.17	9.15	12.87	13.15	6.96	6.39	
Net Amount borrowed in India	—34	—99	60	79	79	—35	2.18	1.22	—1.16	—1.51	—4	3.43	2.92	—85	3.03	3.88	4.03	3.09	2.79	2.04	2.53	...	...	1.20	5.50	2.79	1.88	—1	—5	26	2.61	—1.17	—58
Currency Investment on 31st March	2.49	3.57	3.98	3.25	3.25	3.91	3.60	3.23	5.91	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.69	6.00	5.69	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.98	6.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
Profits of Paper Currency Department	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	21	22	20	21	21	21	21	21	24	20	27	28	29	

Note upon the Rupee Census.

I attach the table I have constructed for the past two years showing the composition of the rupee circulation. In its construction, as was explained in 1894, the provincial results have been utilized, each provincial average being weighted according to what is believed to be its relative importance.

Table A.

The composition of the Rupee Circulation.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
William IV.	4'82	4'35	5'02	3'57	3'14	2'99	3'01	3'08	2'83	2'57	2'31	2'85	2'13	2'02	1'81	1'84	1'69	1'44	1'47	1'54	'77
1840— 1st issue.	10'34	10'49	8'33	8'04	6'81	6'88	7'02	7'31	6'93	6'27	5'46	6'17	5'44	5'53	4'86	4'42	4'67	4'01	4'	4'4	4'03
1840— 2nd issue.	29'86	27'97	24'16	23'3	21'75	20'71	21'	19'82	18'99	18'5	16'16	16'22	15'24	14'16	12'86	13'11	12'24	11'4	10'99	11'23	11'21
1862-73	49'83	45'07	38'35	30'67	34'82	34'14	34'53	32'85	31'52	29'23	27'81	27'96	25'35	24'26	23'85	22'3	22'11	20'23	19'92	18'85	20'96
1874	2'19	2'28	1'83	1'67	1'6	1'46	1'38	1'19	1'16	1'18	'99	'92	'92	'89	'95	'82	'72	'91	'75	'79	'77
1875	2'7	3'13	2'79	2'58	2'6	2'24	2'08	1'92	1'85	1'79	1'64	1'67	1'44	1'4	1'39	1'38	1'21	1'19	1'12	1'19	1'17
1876	'26	4'12	3'54	3'35	3'04	2'78	2'64	2'42	2'4	2'26	1'99	1'87	1'79	1'75	1'65	1'61	1'49	1'32	1'41	1'43	1'43
1877	...	1'78	12'07	11'49	10'49	9'71	9'2	8'75	7'98	7'69	6'9	6'63	6'11	5'67	5'44	5'28	4'9	4'34	4'31	4'26	4'48
1878	...	...	3'89	2'26	7'76	6'88	6'37	6'18	5'57	5'35	4'77	4'47	4'03	3'88	3'66	3'23	3'23	2'99	2'91	2'95	3'01
1879	...	...	...	1'06	5'13	2'78	5'3	5'25	5'4	5'1	4'65	3'9	3'59	3'33	3'26	2'97	2'82	2'52	2'52	2'61	2'6
1880	...	...	...	...	2'85	6'31	5'96	5'41	5'38	4'86	4'53	3'98	3'89	3'49	3'37	3'13	2'92	2'61	2'62	2'66	2'99
1881	...	...	...	...	'13	'32	'39	'6	'54	'42	'34	'37	'38	'63	'37	'4	'33	'22	'39	'31	'31
1882	...	...	...	...	...	1'19	5'24	6'15	6'02	5'32	4'95	4'50	4'06	3'71	3'6	3'25	3'1	2'94	2'92	2'9	
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	'19	1'77	1'87	1'52	1'5	1'39	1'26	1'15	1'05	'97	1'03	1'05	1'02	1'05	
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'36	4'02	3'59	3'69	3'82	3'22	2'78	2'50	2'39	2'23	2'17	2'16	2'1	
1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'98	9'36	7'61	7'27	6'53	6'04	5'62	5'06	4'46	4'21	4'18	4'08	
1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'58	4'	4'28	3'85	3'22	3'02	2'77	2'63	2'42	2'39	2'31	
1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'64	5'33	6'99	6'82	6'14	5'58	5'04	4'8	4'30	4'63	
1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'8	5'78	5'46	4'9	4'46	3'7	3'72	3'68	3'58	
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'48	5'11	4'44	4'7	4'54	4'21	3'87	4'07	
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'44	4'53	6'19	6'44	6'27	6'03	6'47	
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'38	4'42	4'	4'06	3'87	3'83	
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'43	6'91	7'23	6'82	6'30	
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'77	4'96	5'42	5'19	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	'01	'01	...	...	'09	'11	'07	...	'1	'05	'05	'04	'03	'08	'04	'02	...	...
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Up to the census of 1893 the movements of the circulation were uniform. Each year contributed its quota of coinage, and the coin in the course of two or three years merged in the circulation. In this manner several crores yearly entered the currency; and on the other hand the percentages present of the mintages of other years shrank owing, firstly, to the intrusion of fresh mintages, and, secondly, to the waste due to the action of the miser, the trader, and the silversmith. Now, however, the position has changed. The mints no longer contribute to the currency. In September, 1895, we held only 395 lakhs of unissued new rupees, and we still hold 152 lakhs, so that nearly

243 lakhs have this year entered the circulation for the first time.* It is also probable that hoarding has received a slight check, whilst melting is not likely to be extensively practised when it is more profitable to melt bullion. We are therefore prepared for a change to show itself in the censuses of the last few years. To demonstrate whether this change has taken place or not I reproduce the censuses of the last five years.

Table B.

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing Rs.1,000 in every Government Treasury.

	Bombay.					Burma.					Assam.				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
William IV	'4	'35	'5	'45	'2	'85	'95	'8	1'05	'6	2'3	1'9	1'65	1'65	1'1
1840 to 1876	34'65	30'8	28'85	30'45	33'8	30'2	29'	27'2	29'75	29'7	44'5	41'4	37'35	37'65	39'3
1877 to 1888	37'7	29'9	30'5	30'25	30'9	47'1	40'9	40'1	40'	39'5	44'5	43'4	41'2	39'7	38'1
1889 to 1893	27'	38'8	40'15	38'85	35'1	21'85	29'15	31'9	29'2	30'2	8'7	13'3	19'8	21'	21'5
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* The details are interesting. When our balances were examined last year we held the following new un-issued coin :—

Year of issue.	In lakhs.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1880	'02	...	'02
1887	...	6'90	6'90
1889	'40	33'94	34'34
1890	16'34	156'54	172'88
1891	1'26	19'80	21'06
1892	2'88	50'42	53'30
1893	44'88	61'36	106'24
	65'78	328'96	394'74

We now hold.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1889	'02	...	'02
1890	'42	39	39'42
1891	...	16	16'00
1892	'72	39'	39'72
1893	13'54	43'	56'54
	14'70	137'	151'70

We have therefore issued since the last examination :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1880	'02	...	'02
1887	...	6'90	6'90
1889	'38	33'94	34'32
1890	15'92	117'54	133'46
1891	1'26	3'80	5'06
1892	2'16	11'42	13'58
1893	31'34	18'36	49'70
	51'08	191'96	243'04

It appears therefore that at least 243'04 lakhs of new unissued rupees have entered the circulation since last census. I say "at least" because the examination of new coin was made in Calcutta and Bombay in September and the census was in June. The Accountant General, Bombay, tells me no new coin was issued between June and September, but I have no such assurance for Calcutta. Turning to the census of this and last year it is worth noticing what the effect of this release has been upon the percentages. The release of 34'32 lakhs of 1889 coin has raised the percentage present in 1896; in 1895 this coinage formed 3'87 per cent. of the circulation; it now forms 4'07 per cent. The release of 133'46 lakhs of the 1890 mintage has raised the contribution of this mintage from 6'03 to 6'47. On the other hand the release of 49'70 lakhs of the 1893 mintage has not raised the figure for this year which stands at 5'19 as against 5'42 last year. These divergent results show how unsafe it is to measure the circulation by a consideration of any recent addition to it. The fact is that it takes time for the coin to spread itself over, and lose itself in, the circulation. By way of example I had the curiosity to look at the provincial figures to trace the routes taken by the released 1890 coins, and it is clear that they have betaken themselves in considerable quantities to the Central Provinces.

	Central Provinces.					North-Western Provinces and Oudh.					Bengal.				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
William IV	1'03	'5	'8	'73	'3	3'3	3'35	3'05	2'9	'95	2'15	1'33	1'7	1'95	1'2
1840 to 1876	42'35	35'05	37'2	37'85	41'1	55'7	53'4	52'1	51'05	51'6	40'2	34'7	34'45	36'95	37'35
1877 to 1888	37'5	36'95	34'4	34'35	32'8	36'1	35'75	35'25	34'45	34'85	39'25	35'25	33'45	35'55	33'5
1889 to 1893	19'1	26'6	27'6	27'05	25'8	4'9	7'5	9'6	10'70	12'6	18'4	28'5	30'3	27'55	27'95
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	Madras.					Punjab.					The weighted average of the preceding.				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
William IV	1'15	'95	'9	'95	'4	2'9	2'8	2'6	2'8	1'4	1'69	1'44	1'47	1'54	'77
1840 to 1876	51'95	49'7	47'65	45'3	45'8	50'75	48'5	46'8	48'2	47'1	42'74	39'06	38'19	38'89	39'87
1877 to 1888	36'4	34'2	33'55	33'25	32'7	41'3	40'9	39'65	36'75	37'	38'75	34'80	33'99	33'56	33'61
1889 to 1893	10'4	15'1	17'9	20'5	21'1	5'05	7'8	10'95	12'25	14'5	16'74	24'66	26'73	26'01	25'75
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

I have grouped the coinages (excepting the 1835th figures) in three periods. The first contains the early, the second the middle, and the last the recent issues. Before we proceed to argue upon these results it is necessary to consider the extent to which they can be relied upon. This much depends on the correctness of my assumption as to the relative volume of the circulation in each province. It will be noticed that each province has its own circulation. Bombay with a mint within its confines has a young circulation; provinces not far from the mints or of recent creation like Burma have a middle-aged circulation; and so on. Now nothing is more certain than that the course of trade tends to bring all these circulations to uniformity, there being no longer disturbing fresh supplies from the mints. For example, we expect to see that the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab in the last year have parted with some of their older coin to Bombay and Bengal, whilst these provinces in return have supplied them with coin somewhat newer. Turning to the table we see that this is so. Now, if I am right in the quantitative values I have assigned to these various provinces, the true result will still come out in my general table, the coin having simply changed its habitat. Yet, if this perhaps obvious explanation had not been given, people might have jumped to superficial conclusions and attached an incorrect significance to changes in the provincial percentages. I do feel, however, very strongly that these calculations are considerably dependent upon the correctness of the assumption made as to the relative volume of the circulation in each of the groups taken, and I hope later in the year with the aid of statistics of the recall of 1835 rupees to supplement our existing information upon this point. Before commenting upon the features of the present and recent censuses I give below the result of the census taken at the Bombay Municipal Office.

*NOTE.—I show the 1835 issues separately, because these figures are entirely vitiated by this mintage being under recall. In some treasuries the census has been taken of coin which had already been purged of 1835 rupees, in others this has not been so. It is therefore impossible to determine upon these data the exact percentage really present. There is no question that it is nearer 1 per cent. than '77, the figure it stands at in this table.

Table C.

Statement shewing the result of the examination according to the year of coinage of rupees received in the Bombay Municipal Office.

Year of coinage.	BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.								
	Census of 1895.	September 1895.	October 1895.	November 1895.	December 1895.	January 1896.	February 1896.	March 1896.	Average.
William IV . . .	'55	'88	'43	'87	'7	'53	'63	'47	'65
1840 to 1876 . . .	29'	29'96	25'89	31'95	27'83	27'94	29'27	28'12	28'71
1877 to 1888 . . .	30'29	29'15	30'56	29'89	29'75	30'66	29'45	29'85	29'91
1889 to 1893 . . .	40'16	40'01	43'12	37'29	41'72	40'87	40'65	41'56	40'73
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

In this case the 1835 rupees had not been previously removed, and we see that its percentage was larger than last year, as I have no sort of doubt it would also have been in the general table, but for the recall and the circumstances already alluded to in a previous foot-note. I look upon this Bombay census as most instructive. The fact of there being still some new coin in course of issue has caused the urban percentage of such coin to be greater than in the previous year. This increase has not been able to entirely obscure the rise in the 1835 rupee percentage, but it has operated to reduce the other percentages.

I now return to the general table. It shows clearly that the mintages from 1840 to 1876 form a larger proportion of the circulation than they did last year.* The same question therefore confronts us as last year. Has the circulation expanded or contracted? Last year it seemed probable that the large imports of silver (in 1892-93 and 1893-94 over fifteen crores of silver were imported each year) were in fact absorbed by the substitution of rupees. Since 1893-94 this import has dropped to $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores in 1894-95 and was 8'34 crores last year. Moreover some of the recent import has been made on account of the new trade dollar. On the whole I am disposed to attribute the present change (it is after all inconsiderable) to the joint action of several slight causes. Firstly, when coin is exported, it goes from ports where the currency is of later date than in the interior. Secondly, when coin is melted, the village artificer is likely to select heavy and therefore newer coin for his use. Thirdly, when coin is hoarded there should be a slight predilection in favour of newer and full-weight coin. Fourthly, contrariwise, when coin leaves hoards it is presumably of a date relatively older than that circulating. All these causes operate either to reduce the percentage of new coin present or to increase the percentage of old coin present. I am not therefore disposed, on a view of this year's census, to draw the conclusion that the circulation is expanding, and was only driven last year to the contrary opinion by a consideration of the large imports of silver and of the calculations I made of the circulation upon the basis of the data of the year. This year I do not attempt to calculate the circulation direct from the results

* It may be remarked *en passant* that the mintages from 1877 to 1888 formed a smaller proportion of the circulation than last year. Though the figure is 33'61 as against 33'56 last year, the figure for the 1835 mintage has been incorrectly shown as '77 instead of something over 1 per cent. If this difference be rateably distributed over the other percentages 33'61 will shrink below 33'56.

of this census. The figures, as I have shown, are deranged by the change in our policy, and I do not think the machinery they afford us, is sufficiently delicate for us to arrive at present at quantitative conclusions which can be relied upon as being accurate within three or four per cent.

Fortunately, as we find it impracticable to calculate the circulation with any exactness from the observed effect upon it of the entry of an ascertained quantity of rupees, we are collecting the means of calculating it by the reverse method of observing the effect upon it of the withdrawal of an ascertained quantity of rupees. I purpose, in the course of the next few months, with the aid of statistics which the Comptroller General is very kindly collecting, to record the quantity of rupees withdrawn in each province, and the effect of the quantity so withdrawn upon the provincial circulation, and thence to deduce the volume of the circulation in each province and all India.

MADRAS,

23rd June 1896.

F. C. HARRISON,
Offg. Accountant General.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 34.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 34.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 19th August, 1896.

No. 246.—The Reverend J. H. Collins, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 24th July 1896.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th August, 1896.

No. 2543-P.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874) and with the previous sanction

of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Petroleum Act (XII of 1886) relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of petroleum are in force in the Chutia Nagpur Division.

By order,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

Simla, the 21st August, 1896.

No. 1970—33-2.—The services of Mr. Frank Finn, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian

Museum, are transferred to the Forest School, Dehra Dun, for two months, with effect from the 1st September 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th August, 1896.

No. 1341-G.—Mr. H. G. Waterfield, officiating Second Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th July, 1896.

No. 1345-G.—Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the 21st July, 1896.

No. 1347-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Monerieff Wright as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. G. Gordon.

No. 1351-G.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. R. MacGill, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Berar Commission, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mr. S. H. King, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from 27th January, 1896.

The 19th August, 1896.

No. 1358-G.—Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Second Assistant and Assistant Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th August, 1896, or the

subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1360-G.—Lieutenant C. D. Field, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 28th Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1362-G.—Captain E. E. Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, and officiating Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 3rd August, 1896, and until further orders, *vice* Major A. Masters.

The 21st August, 1896.

No. 1370-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. Bleeck as acting Consul for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. O. Schmidt-Ernsthausen.

No. 2656-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act VIII of 1895 (an Act to amend Act V of 1861) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :

Provided that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided also that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad, and references to British India or territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

H. S. BARNES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 21st August, 1896.

No. 3609-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

July 1896.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN JULY.		TO END OF JULY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1895-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1895-96.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,31	1,49	7,30	7,88	27,02	27,03
Opium	59	60	2,18	2,45	6,90	7,11
Salt	58	59	3,10	3,15	8,70	8,88
Stamps	48	45	1,70	1,08	4,73	4,73
Excise	47	47	1,02	1,87	5,75	5,73
Provincial Rates	21	20	1,25	1,28	3,67	3,73
Customs	35	38	1,44	1,60	4,48	5,02
Assessed Taxes	19	17	51	47	1,70	1,69
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	12	12	56	53
Registration	4	5	16	16	43	42
Tributes from Native States	2	3	16	19	89	78
Other Civil Revenue	35	20	1,17	1,06	3,73	3,53
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,62	4,72	21,01	21,91	68,56	69,18
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 45	— 41	— 1,23	— 1,28	— 3,65	— 3,72
Opium	— 3	— 4	— 1,40	— 1,15	— 2,50	— 2,07
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2,22	— 2,07	— 8,17	— 8,00	— 26,56	— 23,46
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,70	— 2,52	— 10,86	— 10,43	— 32,80	— 31,25
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 20	+ 4	+ 91	+ 15	+ 1,78	+ 49
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 1	...	5	+ 3	+ 32	+ 33
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 14	+ 20	+ 1,20	+ 1,57	+ 3,81	+ 3,73
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, etc.	...	...	1	— 1	60	50
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 7	+ 18	+ 20	+ 70	+ 77
Ditto Issues	— 1,34	— 1,47	— 5,30	— 5,85	— 16,82	— 17,48
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 6	+ 22	+ 26	+ 5	+ 85
Ditto Issues	— 5	— 6	— 22	— 24	— 5	— 75
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 91	+ 1,16	+ 4,10	+ 4,67		+ 13,70
Issues	— 75	— 75	— 3,37	— 3,11		— 10,35
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 33	+ 34	+ 1,54	+ 1,70		+ 4,95
Issues	— 13	— 11	— 50	— 51	1,78	— 1,88
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 30	+ 22	+ 80	+ 52		+ 2,08
Issues	— 55	— 58	— 2,27	— 2,18		— 7,17
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 87	— 88	— 2,77	— 2,80	— 12,54	— 11,23
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	+ 2,71	— 7	+ 2,67	— 21	+ 3,72	— 58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	...	3	— 1	...	1
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 1,14	— 1,37	— 4,91	— 4,97	— 12,02	— 12,39
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 1,24	— 2,04	— 5,45	— 7,04	— 10,50	— 19,66
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 30	+ 10	54	+ 16	— 86	9
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+ 3	— 3,38	— 8,26	— 12,07	— 25,66	— 32,73
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 1,08	— 2,06	— 88	— 3,39	— 2,44	— 6,03
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,54	21,20	16,50	22,53	16,50	22,53
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,62	19,14	15,62	19,14	14,06	16,30

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3558-A.

The 19th August, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read again—

Resolution in this Department No. 96, dated the 7th January 1888.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886) the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the rules published in the Resolution above referred to:

I.—For Rule 5 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:

“5. No notice will be taken of any trust appearing in an endorsement of transfer or receipt for interest. When a note is endorsed to, or receipted by, any person, in his capacity of trustee or in any other representative capacity, such person will be treated in all respects as the true owner of the note.”

II.—For Rule 7 the following shall be substituted, namely:

“7. The holder of a note may be required to receipt the same for renewal in all or any of the following cases, that is to say:

(1) If the note has been enfaced for payment of interest at a Mofussil Treasury, and the holder thereof is desirous of altering the place of payment.

(2) If only sufficient room remains on the back of the note for one further endorsement, or when any word or words is or are written upon the note across any existing endorsement or endorsements, all cross endorsements being strictly prohibited.

(3) If the note is torn or in any way damaged or crowded with writing, or unfit, in the opinion of the officer before whom it is produced for payment of interest, for receiving endorsement.

(4) If the note bears an endorsement which transfers the note to, or is signed by, any person otherwise than in his personal capacity, except in the under-mentioned cases:

(a) where the transferee is a well-known firm, corporate body, or Bank; or the signature attached to the endorsement is the usual name or signature of such a firm or purports to be the impression of the common seal of a corporate body with perpetual succession or is the signature of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Manager, or Agent, of a Bank or corporate body;

(b) where an endorsement is made in his official capacity by the person holding for the time being one of the offices to which the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared section 7, sub-section (1), of the Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886), to apply;

(c) where the transfer is made to or by a person in whose favour a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889) or probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865), or the Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881) has or have been granted by a Court of competent jurisdiction;

(d) where the transfer is made to or by the executor or administrator of an estate who is described as such therein, such executor or administrator being shown to be the holder according to the tenor of the note and previous endorsements.

(5) If the endorsement is not clear and distinct, or if it is made on paper affixed to a Government Promissory Note.

(6) If, in the opinion of the officer before whom the note is presented for payment of interest, the title of the person so presenting the note is irregular or not fully proved.

(7) If the note in question, being a counterpart note issued under the provisions of Rule 8, has ceased to be the property of a minor, or to belong to an estate in which administration is limited to interest.

In all or any of the preceding cases payment of any further interest on such note may be refused until the note is receipted for renewal and actually renewed."

III.—In Rules 10 and 16 for the words "the Act" and in Rules 15 and 22 for the words "the said Act" the words and figures "the Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886)" shall be substituted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller and Auditor General with reference to his letter No. 156-D., dated the 22nd May 1894, and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for the information of the public.

No. 3587-S. R.

The 20th August, 1896.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 94 (Revenue), dated the 30th July 1896, and enclosures.

REVENUE.

INDIA OFFICE ;

No. 94.

London, 30th July, 1896.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I forward, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, 100 copies of an Order in Council, made on the 29th June 1896, revising the dues leviable in respect of the Basses and Minicoy Lighthouses, together with a like number of tables showing the amount of dues leviable at ports in India at the Treasury rate of exchange of one shilling and one penny halfpenny per rupee, less the abatement of 25 per cent.; and I request that they may be distributed to Collectors of Customs at the various ports in India without delay.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 29th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council, dated the 22nd day of May, 1883: After reciting (amongst other things) that by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, it was enacted that in any case in which any Lighthouse, buoy, or beacon, had been or should be thereafter erected or placed on or near the coasts of any British Possession by or with the consent of the Legislative Authority of such Possession, Her Majesty might by Order in Council fix such dues in respect thereof to be paid by the Owner or Master of every ship which passes the same or derives benefit therefrom as Her Majesty might deem reasonable, and might in like manner from time to time increase, diminish, or repeal such dues, and that from the time specified in such Order for the commencement of the dues thereby fixed, increased, or diminished, the same should be leviable throughout Her Majesty's dominions in manner thereafter mentioned: And reciting that Lighthouses had, by and with the consent of the Legislative Authority of the Colony of Ceylon, been constructed and placed on the Great Basses Rock and on the Little Basses Rock in the said Colony, and a light had been exhibited from each of such Lighthouses: And reciting that it was proposed to construct a Lighthouse on the Island of Minicoy between the Maldive and the Laccadive Islands, and to exhibit a light therefrom: And reciting that the Legislative Authorities of India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Mauritius had given such consents as were necessary either to the erection of the Lighthouses or to the collection of dues in respect thereof: And reciting section 10 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1881, which provided (amongst other things) that so long as any money was due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners on account of any loan under that section, the dues payable in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse, or the Minicoy Lighthouse should be altered only with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury: And reciting that it was expedient that provision should be made for the payment of such of the said dues as might be payable in India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Mauritius, including the Seychelles Islands, in the currency of the respective countries in which they are payable: And reciting that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury had signified their consent to the dues specified in the Two Schedules annexed to the Order now in recital: And reciting that the several classes of ships therein particularly specified would pass the said Great Basses Lighthouse and the said Little Basses Lighthouse, and would derive benefit therefrom: And reciting that the several classes of ships therein also particularly specified would pass the said Minicoy Lighthouse and would derive benefit therefrom: Her Majesty, by the said Order now in recital, was pleased to direct that from and after the date of such Order the dues specified in the Schedule marked A, thereunto annexed, should be levied in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse: And that from and after the first exhibition of a light from the said Minicoy Lighthouse the dues specified in the Schedule marked B, thereunto annexed, should be levied in respect thereof:

And whereas all advances made by the Public Works Loan Commissioners in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse, the Little Basses Lighthouse, and the Minicoy Lighthouse have been repaid:

And whereas by an Order in Council, dated the 9th day of May, 1892, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that from the time therein mentioned the dues theretofore levied in respect of the said Lighthouses under the hereinbefore recited Order of the 22nd day of May, 1883, should be subject to an abatement or discount of 50 per centum:

And whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, has been repealed, but the hereinbefore recited provisions of such last-mentioned Act are re-enacted and continued by the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1894:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty to be expedient that the amount of the dues specified in the Schedules marked A and B, annexed to the said recited Order of the 22nd day of May, 1883, as altered by the said recited Order of the 9th day of May, 1892, should be varied by diminishing the same in manner hereinafter mentioned:

And whereas the provisions of section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Acts, or either of them, doth by this Order in Council fix the dues to be paid in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse at three-eighths of one penny per ton of the burden of every ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the said lights, that is to say :

Every ship which, in the same voyage by the southward of Ceylon, shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the north-westernmost point of the Island of Sumatra, and also a line from the southernmost point of Ceylon to Cape Guardafui on the eastern coast of Africa, and *vice versa*.

Every ship which, in any voyage to or from any place in the Maldivé Islands, shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the north-westernmost point of Sumatra.

Every ship which in any voyage from any port on the eastern coast of Africa, south of Cape Guardafui, or from any port in Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, or any island adjacent to the same, including the Seychelles and the Chagos Islands ; or in any voyage in which such ship shall have rounded the Cape of Good Hope eastward shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the southernmost point of the coast of Tenasserin, and shall, between the 1st day of April and the 30th day of September, both included, arrive at any port situated north of such line.

Every ship which having departed between the 1st day of October and the 31st day of March, both included, from any port situated to the northward of such last-mentioned line, and also to the westward of the ninetieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, in any voyage to any port on the eastern coast of Africa south of Cape Guardafui, or to any port in Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, or any island adjacent thereto, including the Seychelles and the Chagos Islands, or in any voyage in which such ship shall round the Cape of Good Hope westward, shall cross the latitude of the Great Basses Lighthouse, or the Little Basses Lighthouse, on the eastward side of the said lighthouse.

And further Her Majesty doth by this Order in Council fix the dues to be paid in respect of the Minicoy Lighthouse at one-eighth of one penny per ton of the burden of every ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the said light, that is to say :

Every ship which in any voyage shall or may pass between the Laccadive Islands and the Maldivé Islands through the channel known as the nine degree channel, north of Minicoy Island, or through that known as the eight degree channel south of Minicoy Island.

And further Her Majesty is pleased to direct that the dues hereby fixed shall be subject to an abatement or discount of twenty-five per centum.

And further that when the said dues are paid or collected in India, Ceylon, Mauritius, or the Seychelles Islands, the same may be paid in the currency of those countries at the rate fixed for the time being by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the adjustment of accounts between the Imperial and Indian Governments.

And further that when the said dues are paid or collected in the Straits Settlements, the same may be paid in the currency of that country according to the current rate or value of the dollar in English currency at the port where the said dues are paid or collected.

And lastly Her Majesty is pleased to order and direct that this Order shall come into operation and take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1896, or from the time of the receipt of the notice of this Order (if that be later) by the officers authorized to collect light dues, from which dates respectively the dues specified in the Schedules annexed to the said Order of the 22nd day of May, 1883, and altered by the said Order of the 9th day of May, 1892, shall cease to be levied.

C. L. Peel.

TABLE showing the AMOUNT of GREAT and LITTLE BASSES and MINICOY LIGHT DUES leviable at PORTS in INDIA at the Treasury Rate of Exchange of One Shilling and One Penny Halfpenny per Rupee, less the Abatement of Twenty-five per Cent.

Great and Little Basses, ½d. per Ton, Less 25 per Cent.				Minicoy, ½d. per Ton, Less 25 per Cent.				Great and Little Basses and Minicoy, ½d. per Ton, Less 25 per Cent.			
Tons Net.	Rs.	A.	P.	Tons Net.	Rs.	A.	P.	Tons Net.	Rs.	A.	P.
1			4	1			1	1			5
2			8	2			3	2			11
3		1	0	3			4	3		1	4
4		1	4	4			5	4		1	9
5		1	8	5			7	5		2	3
6		2	0	6			8	6		2	8
7		2	4	7			9	7		3	1
8		2	8	8			11	8		3	7
9		3	0	9		1	0	9		4	0
10		3	4	10		1	1	10		4	5
20		6	8	20		2	3	20		8	11
30		10	0	30		3	4	30		13	4
40		13	4	40		4	5	40	1	1	9
50	1	0	8	50		5	7	50	1	6	3
60	1	4	0	60		6	8	60	1	10	8
70	1	7	4	70		7	9	70	1	15	1
80	1	10	8	80		8	11	80	2	3	7
90	1	14	0	90		10	0	90	2	8	0
100	2	1	4	100		11	1	100	2	12	5
200	4	2	8	200	1	6	3	200	5	8	11
300	6	4	0	300	2	1	4	300	8	5	4
400	8	5	4	400	2	12	5	400	11	1	9
500	10	6	8	500	3	7	7	500	13	14	3
600	12	8	0	600	4	2	8	600	16	10	8
700	14	9	4	700	4	13	9	700	19	7	1
800	16	10	8	800	5	8	11	800	22	3	7
900	18	12	0	900	6	4	0	900	25	0	0
1,000	20	13	4	1,000	6	15	1	1,000	27	12	5
2,000	41	10	8	2,000	13	14	3	2,000	55	8	11
3,000	62	8	0	3,000	20	13	4	3,000	83	5	4
4,000	83	5	4	4,000	27	12	5	4,000	111	1	9
5,000	104	2	8	5,000	34	11	7	5,000	138	14	3

Board of Trade, London,
1st April, 1896.

Ordered, that the despatch and its enclosures be published in the *Gazette of India*; also that copies be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, in continuation of No. 3109, dated the 27th July 1892.

No. 3597-P.

The 21st August, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2958-P., dated 22nd June 1895.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 188 (Financial), dated 21st September 1893.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 77, dated 25th March 1896.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 109 (Financial), dated 9th July 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that Her Majesty's Secretary of State has decided that officers of the Forest, Public Works and Telegraph Departments, holding any of the appointments enumerated in the following list and belonging to what was formerly termed the Uncovenanted Service, shall be eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, provided they shall have rendered not less than three years' effective service in the appointments and provided also that in each case during such service the officer has shown such special energy and efficiency as may be considered to be deserving of the concession :

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Conservators of Forests, 1st grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Director-General of Railways and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch

Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Civil Works Branch.

Accountant-General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Accounts Branch.

* All Chief Engineers and Officers of corresponding rank in the several branches of the Public Works Department.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Government Telegraph Department when the office is held by a member of the Indian Telegraph Department.

Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

To the above should be added any officers graded as Chief Engineer and seconded from the Public Works Department holding appointments of corresponding rank and responsibility in foreign service.

* Detailed list of appointments referred to under Public Works Department as at present held.

Madras	...	...	Chief Engineer	and Secretary, Public Works Department.
Ditto	...	...	Ditto	and Joint Secretary, Public Works Department.
Bombay	...	...	Ditto	and Secretary, Public Works Department.
Ditto	...	...	Ditto	Central Division.
Bengal	...	...	Ditto	and Secretary, Buildings and Roads Branch.
Ditto	...	...	Ditto	ditto, Irrigation Branch.
N. W. P. and Oudh	...	...	Ditto	ditto, Buildings and Roads Branch.
Ditto	...	...	Ditto	ditto, Irrigation Branch.
Punjab	...	...	Ditto	ditto, Buildings and Roads Branch.
Ditto	...	...	Ditto	ditto, Irrigation Branch.
Burma	...	...	Ditto	ditto, Public Works Department.
Central Provinces or Assam	...	...	Ditto	ditto, ditto ditto.

(Either of these, but not both at one time, may be held by a Chief Engineer.)

† Railway Branch—

Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Railways.

Manager, North-Western Railway.

Consulting Engineer of any constituted circle, when the appointment is held by a Chief Engineer.

Engineers-in-Chief of Railways under Survey, Construction, or Open, when the appointment is held by a Chief Engineer.

† N.B.—The present sanctioned number of appointments carrying the rank of Chief Engineer in the Railway Branch is six.

2. Provided the necessary conditions are fulfilled, the additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year now sanctioned will, in the case of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, be admissible to all officers who entered the service on or after the 11th October 1893, and such of the officers who entered before that date as do not become eligible on retirement for the pensions mentioned in Article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations.

3. Under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State contained in paragraph 10 of the Despatch of the 21st September 1893, quoted in the preamble, officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments who entered the service on or after the 11th October 1893 (the date on which the Despatch was received by the Government of India) are not entitled to the special additional pensions of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 a year mentioned in Article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 20th August, 1896.

No. 3592-A.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1896, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	12,60,10,550	5,13,29,757	...	5,13,29,757
Allahabad	1,27,54,000	2,31,65,135	...	2,31,65,135
Lahore	2,10,98,835	2,87,94,440	...	2,87,94,440
Bombay	8,80,86,730	4,02,54,028	...	4,02,54,028
Kurrachee	82,12,065	44,10,850	...	44,10,850
Madras	3,18,68,830	3,77,56,095	...	3,77,56,095
Calicut	26,25,080	35,94,260	...	35,94,260
Rangoon	52,37,350	2,65,94,875	...	2,65,94,875
TOTAL	29,58,99,440	21,58,99,440	...	21,58,99,440
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL				29,58,99,440

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st August, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 926.—The following appointments are made, with effect from 1st August 1896:

No. 1 Field Battery.

Lieutenant C. E. Harington, Royal Artillery, officiating subaltern, to be subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Langhorne, vacated.

Lieutenant C. W. Stulpnagel, Royal Artillery, officiating supernumerary subaltern, to be supernumerary subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant H. F. Head, Royal Artillery, posted to the arsenal at Bombay.

No. 2 Field Battery.

Lieutenant G. A. Hope, Royal Artillery, officiating subaltern, No. 4 Field Battery, to be supernumerary subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Brewster, vacated.

No. 3 Field Battery.

Lieutenant C. H. Rowcroft, Royal Artillery, officiating subaltern, to be subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant G. G. Woods, appointed to the Ordnance Department.

No. 4 Field Battery.

Lieutenant G. A. Smyth, Royal Artillery, officiating supernumerary subaltern, No. 2 Field Battery, to be subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant R. G. Ouseley, vacated.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 927.—Lieutenant A. P. Douglas, Royal Artillery, officiating ordnance officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 4th November 1895, to fill an existing vacancy.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 928.—The appointment of Captain C. Haynes as Aide-de-Camp. to Major-General C. J. Moorsom will have effect from the 30th September 1895, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 367 of 1896.

COMMANDS.

No. 929.—Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I., commanding the Meerut District, to officiate in Command of the Forces, Bengal, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General while so employed, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir W. K. Elles, K.C.B., deceased. Dated 6th August 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 930.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 28th July 1896, pages 4287 and 4288.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 28th July, 1896.

* * * * *

Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel R. A. Gilchrist, Indian Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the army. Dated 9th November 1895.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Colonel P. J. Maitland, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Major-General, whilst employed as Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. Dated 28th April 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel M. J. King-Harman, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the army on appointment as 1st Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. Dated 28th April 1896.

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 931.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified:

Rank and names.	Department.	Date of transfer to pension establishment.
Sub-Conductor John Clarke	Military Works Department, Bengal	13th January 1895.
Sub-Conductor Lewis Coutts	Military Works Department, Bombay	23rd January 1895.
First class Assistant Surgeon Charles Samuel Atkins.	Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.	28th February 1895.
First class Assistant Surgeon John Alexander Judd.	Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.	19th March 1895.
First class Assistant Surgeon Santana Caridade Saldanha.	Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.	20th March 1895.
Conductor George Henry Ashby	Ordnance Department, Madras .	1st April 1895.
Conductor Joseph McConachie	Public Works Department, Bombay	1st May 1895.
Sub-Conductor Thomas Kean	Military Works Department, Bengal	10th May 1895.
First class Assistant Surgeon Henry Henderson.	Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.	15th June 1895.
Conductor Joseph Phillips	Ordnance Department, Madras .	1st August 1895.
First class Assistant Surgeon Henry Henderson.	Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.	23rd August 1895.
First class Assistant Surgeon T. H. Govind Singh.	Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.	25th August 1895.
Sub-Conductor Frank Beart	Ordnance Department, Madras .	8th September 1895.
Conductor William Devine	Ordnance Department, Bengal .	17th October 1895.
Conductor Frederick Clarke	Ordnance Department, Bombay .	21st October 1895.
First class Assistant Surgeon Gooroosawmy Pillay.	Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.	27th October 1895.
Conductor John Arthur Archbold	Office of the Quarter Master General in India.	5th November 1895.
Conductor Ernest Newby	Ordnance Department, Bombay .	17th November 1895.

Rank and names.	Department.	Date of transfer to pension establishment.
Conductor Harry Sears	Ordnance Department, Madras .	23rd November 1895.
Conductor William Steele	Ordnance Department, Bengal .	5th December 1895.
Conductor Hector McLeod	Ordnance Department, Bengal .	9th December 1895.
First class Assistant Surgeon George Basil Fonseca.	Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.	21st December 1895.
Conductor John Francis Tripp	Ordnance Department, Madras .	2nd January 1896.
First class Schoolmaster R. C. Farrell .	Educational Department, Bombay .	9th January 1896.
Sub-Conductor Richard William Seaman .	Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal.	19th January 1896.
Sub-Conductor George Edward Chapman .	Ordnance Department, Bengal .	28th March 1896.
Conductor William Dulev	Commissariat-Transport Department, Madras.	1st April 1896.
Conductor Edwin Bonner	Ordnance Department, Madras .	1st April 1896.
Conductor Ebenezer Johnson	Ordnance Department, Bombay .	4th April 1896.
Conductor Samuel Collard	Commissariat-Transport Department, Madras.	23rd April 1896.
Sub-Conductor Charles Warner	Military Works Department, Bengal	27th April 1896.

No. 932.—Second class Assistant Surgeon Richard Bickett, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 933.—The admission to the colonel's allowance of Major-General W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, notified in G. G. O. No. 727 of 1896, has effect from the 14th and not the 13th June 1896.

No. 934.—The undermentioned Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the 20th August 1896 :

George Young.

Michael Alexander Rowlandson.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 935.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary James Cody to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval ;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Graham Young to be Assistant Commissary ;

Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) James Ezechiel is absorbed in the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary ;

Sub-Conductor Harry Collyer to be Conductor ;

Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) John Richard Arthur is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 19th August 1896, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary George Collyer, retired.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 936.—Sub-Conductor Harry Robert Arthur, clerk, Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Command, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor John Leather to be Conductor ;

Store-Sergeant George Henry Edward Cuerdon to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 15th July 1896, *vice* Conductor Henry Preist, appointed Draftsman, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, and *seconded*.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 937.—Sergeant Charles Gibson, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 29th March 1896, *vice* Sub-Conductor George Lane, remanded to regimental duty.

(This cancels G. G. O. No. 795 of 1896.)

No. 938.—Sergeant Robert Digby, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 11th May 1896, in succession to the promotions consequent on the death of Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary A. Algar.

(This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 796 of 1896 which relates to the promotion of Sergeant Charles Gibson.)

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 939.—Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant Henry

Hawkes to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon Thomas Benjamin Zedekiah Hesterlow to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Walter David Bartley to be first class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Felix George D'Cruz to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 22nd April 1896, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain G. J. Duckworth, retired.

No. 940.—First class Assistant Surgeon Henry Roberts to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Septimus George Jackson to be first class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Henry St. Charles Daily to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 2nd February 1896, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant C. R. Meneaud, retired.

Bombay.

No. 941.—Second class Assistant Surgeon Henry Richard Roach to be first class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Robert George Ives to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 9th January 1896, *vice* first class Assistant Surgeon J. C. D'Souza, deceased.

No. 942.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Frederick Charles Henry Dady to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 9th March 1896, *vice* second class Assistant Surgeon S. Simoens, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 943.—*The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).*

Dafadar Muhammad Kadir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramchandrarao Mohitay, transferred to the 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers, with effect from the 16th May 1896.

No. 944.—*5th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse).*

Jemadar Nawab Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Jan Muhammad Khan to be

Jemadar, *vice* Faizulla Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th May 1896.

Dafadar Muzaffar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Allah Bakhsh Khan, discharged, with effect from the 21st May 1896.

No. 945.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse).*

Jemadar Dost Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Ghani Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hustan Khan, promoted, with effect from the 10th August 1895.

No. 946.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse).*

Jemadar Nawab Sayyid Mushin Shah to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jan Muhammad, resigned, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 947.—*5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.*

Jemadar Jiwan Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Ibrahim to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Allah Bakhsh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1896.

No. 948.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.*

Color-Havildar Ranlal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Wazir Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st December 1894.

Havildar Bir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Amir, promoted, with effect from the 21st May 1895.

No. 949.—*30th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Baluch Battalion).*

Jemadar Bahadur Sher to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Saidal to be Jemadar, *vice* Sri Kishn, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 950.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Burma, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th October 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 951.—Captain Richard Horniman, Deputy Commissary, Ordnance Department, Bengal, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, is permitted to retire from the service.

No. 952.—Surgeon-Captain George John Duckworth, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd April 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 953.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, and "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th June 1896:

Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor in Gymnastics William Eade, 1st class gymnasium, Secunderabad.

First class Sergeant Instructor Maurice O'Shea, Madras Railway Volunteers.

Company Sergeant-Major Edward Cawsey, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 954.—In G. G. O. No. 870 of 1896, for "Sergeant-Major William Swaley" read "Sergeant-Major William Swaby."

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 955.—In G. G. O. No. 849 of 1896, under the heading "To the 2nd class, with the title of Bahadur," for "Subadar-Major Shaikh Muhammad Sultan, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent" read "Risaldar-Major Shaikh Muhammad Sultan, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent."

No. 956.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India:

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Hazrat Shah, *Bahadur*, 24th Bombay Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Shaikh Ibrahim, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 20th Bombay Infantry, deceased,—with effect from the 4th October 1895.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Risaldar-Major Jafir Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Sadoo Singh, *Bahadur*, late 9th Bombay Infantry, deceased,—with effect from the 28th July 1895.

Subadar-Major Amir Khan, 13th Bombay Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Hazrat Shah, *Bahadur*, 24th Bombay Infantry, promoted,—with effect from the 4th October 1895.

Subadar-Major Ram Singh, 28th Bombay Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Shaikh Mohidin, *Bahadur*, late 7th Bombay Infantry, deceased,—with effect from the 18th November 1895.

Subadar-Major Fazil Khan, 7th Bombay Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Shaikh Budhun, *Bahadur*, late 25th Bombay Infantry, deceased,—with effect from the 12th December 1895.

Subadar Lall Mast, 29th Bombay Infantry, to complete the establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 957.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

John Buchanan, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st January 1896, *vice* Templer, promoted.

No. 958.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Charles Augustins Clifford-Batten, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 10th August 1896, *vice* Berkeley, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 959.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Edward Morton Deane, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 960.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Henry Alexander Brown-Constable to be Captain, with effect from the 21st January 1896, *vice* Steward, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Henry Templer to be Lieutenant, *vice* Brown-Constable, promoted.

No. 961.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Arthur Cecil Chapman to be Major, with effect from the 13th August 1896, to complete the establishment.

No. 962.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Captain William Shipp is granted the honorary rank of Major.

No. 963.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Percy Marshall Ball to be Major, with effect from the 13th August 1896, *vice* Cruickshank, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 964.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant George Gower Collins to be Captain, *vice* Thurston, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 965.—*Gorakhpur Light Horse*—

Lieutenant W. C. Peppe resigns his commission, with effect from the 13th August 1896.

No. 966.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant A. Rule resigns his commission, with effect from the 19th August 1893.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st August, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 15th and the 21st August 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service (Madras Establishment).	Surgeon-Major C. Henderson	17th July 1896 .	Saugor.		
Unattached List Indian Staff Corps (2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment).	Second-Lieutenant J. E. T. Lane.	28th July 1896 .	Wellington.		
1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.	Second-Lieutenant W. Ashburner.	3rd August 1896	Bangalore.		
Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Bombay Infantry (attached to Meywar Bhil Corps).	Lieutenant H. G. Brown	7th August 1896	Kherwara.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 15th and the 21st August 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Herbert William Christian. (a)	Captain	1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles.	21st May 1896	Not known	Rs. a. p. 1,313 0 4	...	} 20th October 1896.
Charles Graham Monsell. (b)	Second-Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, The Buffs.	29th April 1896.	Intestate	983 6 0	...	

(a) *Next-of-kin*.—Father—John Christian, Esquire, Brighton Wood, Abresford, Hants, England.

(b) *Next-of-kin*.—Father—Colonel B. Monsell, 25, Gordon Square, London.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th August, 1896.

No. 349.—Mr. B. Parkes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 8th August 1896, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. M. Campion, or until further orders.

The 18th August, 1896.

No. 351.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Chief Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st August 1896, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 19th August, 1896.

No. 352.—Mr. Campbell Thomson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, one week's furlough in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 133, dated the 9th March 1896.

The 20th August, 1896.

No. 353.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From			To		Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Rala Ram . . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Temporary 6th March 1896.
Hanby, W. A. E. . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Temporary 8th March 1896.
Reilly, F. . . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Temporary 9th March 1896.
Howard, W. H. K. . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Temporary 15th March 1896.
Lloyd, C. V. . . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Temporary 20th March 1896.
Waghorn, Lieutenant W. D., R.E.	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Temporary 23rd March 1896.
Taylor, H. B. . . .	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Permanent 23rd March 1896.
Barrow, W. D. . . .	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Permanent 23rd March 1896.
Cowie, Captain C. H., R.E.	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Permanent 23rd March 1896.
Jones, H. S. . . .	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Permanent 23rd March 1896.
Rowland, A. . . .	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Permanent 23rd March 1896.
Bewly, A. . . .	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Permanent 23rd March 1896.
Labdha Rama Sahni .	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Permanent 23rd March 1896.
Shoo Nath . . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Permanent 1st April 1896.
Bhupal Rai . . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Permanent 1st April 1896.
Coutts, E. G. . . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Temporary 4th April 1896.
Eaglesome, J. E. . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Temporary 13th April 1896.
Dawson, F. G. R. . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Temporary 14th April 1896.
O'Hara, J. G. M. . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Permanent 2nd May 1896.
Walsh, A. R. . . .	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Assistant Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Permanent 2nd May 1896.
McMillan, H. . . .	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Permanent 13th May 1896.
Napier, Hon'ble E. H. S.	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	3rd	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Permanent 13th May 1896.
Fowler, F. D. . . .	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	2nd	Executive Grade.	Engineer,	1st	Permanent 17th May 1896.

TELEGRAPH.

The 18th August, 1896.

No. 350.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified :

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. R. Meredith .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	17th July 1896.

The 20th August, 1896.

No. 354.—The following is published for general information :

No. 649 R. T., dated Simla, the 18th August, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 1756, dated the 20th July 1896, forwarding the undernoted letters from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company :

No. 6303 T., dated the 17th June 1896. | No. 6305 W., dated the 17th June 1896.

No. 335 G.R., dated the 17th June 1896. | No. 6304 T., dated the 17th June 1896.

No. 6446 T., dated the 19th June 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, and the lines worked by it.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st October 1896, the application, to such portion or portions of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway and of the lines worked by it as are situate in British territory, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which are cited in the foregoing observations, in supersession of the rules now in force.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st August, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XIV OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893; It is hereby enacted as follows:

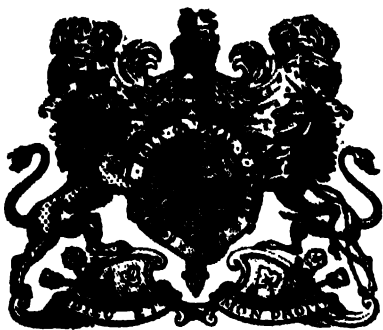
1. (1) In the description of the said Act immediately preceding the preamble, the word "certain" is repealed.

(2) In the preamble to the said Act the word "certain" and the words "and are wholly or partly irrigable from Government canals" are repealed.

(3) In section 3 of the said Act the words "and is wholly or partly irrigable from a canal the property of the Government" are repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th August, 1896 :

No. 19 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Indian Post-office Act, 1866.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Post-office Act, 1866; It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. After section 66 of the said Act (as amended by section 7 of Act III of 1895) the following section shall be added, namely :
Addition of new section alter section 66, Act XIV, 1866.

" 67. When a letter, parcel or other article on Recovery of duty of which any duty of customs customs paid by postal is payable, has been received authorities. by post from any place beyond the limits of British India and such duty has been paid by the postal authorities at any Customs-port or elsewhere, the amount of such duty shall be recoverable in the same manner as postage under this Act."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

AS the officers of the Customs Department cannot release articles arriving from abroad without realization of any customs-duty due upon them it is the practice of the Post-office to pay the customs-duty leviable on articles received with the mails from abroad and to recover the amount as if it were postage from the addressees on delivery. The postal authorities have, however, no legal authority to enforce such recovery, and cases have occurred in which the addressees, though taking delivery of the articles, have refused to pay the charge. This is a state of things which clearly ought not to be allowed to continue, and the object of this Bill is to add to the Indian Post-office Act (XIV of 1866) a provision which has become necessary by reason of the Post-office undertaking a class of business which was not contemplated at the date of the Act in question.

The 19th August, 1896.

J. WESTLAND.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India
assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND
REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN
COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 20th August,
1896.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E., Bahadur, Fakharud-
doulah, Chief of Loharu.

The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.

GOVERNMENT TENANTS (PUNJAB) ACT, 1893, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill to amend the Government
Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, be taken into consideration. He said that, as he
had already explained, the Bill merely provided for a simple amendment to the
present Act, and it was not thought necessary to circulate it for opinion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN POST-OFFICE ACT, 1866, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Post-office Act, 1866. He said :—" This Act, as its title implies, is now thirty years old, and it falls very far short of the requirements of the Post-office as at present constituted. We have it in contemplation, at some time or other, to take up the whole Act for amendment ; but there is at present one urgent and simple amendment, and it is in respect of this that I ask for leave to propose an alteration in the Act.

" In 1866 the Post-office had no duties in connection with foreign parcels,— in fact, such duties were not undertaken till a much more recent date than 1866,— and the consequence is that the Act as then passed makes no reference to them and gives the Post-office no legal powers in respect to this part of their business. Now, the Customs Act imposes upon the Customs-officers the task of realising the customs-duties upon parcels as it does upon all other goods which arrive from abroad ; the Customs-officers have, in accordance with their duty, to realise that customs-tax before they part with their control over the imported parcels. It would be extremely inconvenient for the public if the Post-office were obliged, on the receipt of their parcels from home, to intimate to the receivers of the parcels that they could only forward them for delivery after the addressees had paid the duties on them to the Customs-officers. The Post-office has, therefore, undertaken the responsibility of paying the duty so as to receive delivery of the parcels in order to distribute them over India. In most cases—I may say in all but a few exceptional cases—no difficulty whatever is experienced in recovering the duty thus paid ; but, in a few cases, persons who have taken delivery of their parcels have refused to pay the customs-duty due upon them to the Post-office, and the Post-office, as the law at present stands, have no means, or at any rate no summary means, of recovering the amount from the addressee.

" The simple object, therefore, of the present Bill is to give the Post-office the necessary legal power to recover the duty which it has paid upon the parcels."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced the Bill. He said :—" I may mention that the Bill consists of a single clause, adding a section to the Indian Post-office Act of 1866. The purport of that section is that the customs-duty which has been paid by the postal authorities upon parcels received from abroad shall be recoverable by the Post-office authorities in the same way as postage is recovered. The section of the Act which refers to the recovery of postage is section 28, and it provides two methods of recovery. One is the recovery in the same manner as fines imposed under the Act are recoverable, which is by a distress-warrant, and imprisonment if necessary ; and the other is action on the part of the Post-office itself in refusing the delivery of letters or parcels which may subsequently be received addressed to the same individual.

" It is not intended in the case of a simple Bill like this to circulate it for opinion to the Local Governments, and it will not be made public otherwise than in the regular way of publication in the local official Gazettes. I hope, with Your Excellency's permission, to ask the Council to pass the Bill during the course of the present Simla session. I have the honour, therefore, to move that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 10th September, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA ;

The 21st August, 1896:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 15th, 1896.

At the commencement of the week pressure was lowest over the west of the Punjab, relatively low down the Gangetic Plain and across South-West Bengal to Orissa and Ganjam, while it was highest in the extreme south. Under these conditions there occurred a strong flow of monsoon from the north of the Arabian Sea across North-Western India to the hills and submontane portions of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and in these localities a heavy burst of rain occurred. At the same time a moderate monsoon was blowing across the west coast into the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, giving general moderate rainfall to those regions, while the Bay monsoon was blowing over Burma and giving moderate to heavy rain to the Burma coast stations. At this time then the only region which was not receiving good rain was Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the east of the North-Western Provinces. But on Wednesday, 12th August, a change set in. A depression formed over the north-west of the Bay, and the conditions which have prevailed so continuously during the present monsoon season were re-established. Under these changed conditions of pressure the flow of air from the Arabian Sea into North-Western India ceased, and while the monsoon increased on the west coast and the rainfall became heavier, both there and over the Central Provinces, the fall decreased over Northern India, and at the close of the week had practically ceased over the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, and the east of the Peninsula. As a result of this distribution of rainfall the mean temperature was excessive over Northern and in defect over Southern and Central India.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, August 9th.*—The barometer had fallen almost everywhere—briskly to rapidly over North-Western India and slightly elsewhere. Pressure was lowest over the west of the Punjab and relatively low over South-West and West Bengal and the east of the Gangetic Plain. Gradients were steep. At the head of the Bay the monsoon was light and variable, and over the Gangetic Plain calms were reported. Along the west coast the monsoon blew strongly, and on the North Bombay coast there was a strong monsoon which blew right across North-Western India as far as the Himalayas. The mean temperature was excessive over Assam, Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and the west and north of the Punjab, and in defect elsewhere. There was very little rain reported from Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and North-Western India, but at Bahraich there had occurred a local fall of 5 inches, at Dehra Dun of 3·66 inches, and at Mussooree of 2·37 inches. In all other parts of the country there had been good general rain.

Monday, August 10th.—The barometer had fallen slightly over the Bay area, but had risen elsewhere—most over North-Western India. The pressure difference was somewhat slighter than on the 9th, but in other respects there was not much change. The winds were also practically unaltered, and there was a strong flow of air from the north of the Arabian Sea into Upper India. The mean temperature was excessive over Assam and Bengal as well as over

Sind and the west of the Punjab, but was in defect in other parts of India. Light to heavy rain had fallen over and near the hills in the north-west, the heaviest amounts having been 11·62 inches at Dehra Dun, 9·00 inches at Umballa, and 9·26 inches at Mussooree. Showers only had been received over Assam, Bengal, and the Gangetic Plain, while elsewhere moderate to heavyish rain was reported.

Tuesday, August 11th.—The barometer had continued to rise over the extreme north-west of India, but had fallen elsewhere. Pressure was still becoming more uniform, but there was no important change in the general distribution. The wind had become cyclonic at the head of the Bay, and the current from the Arabian Sea into North-Western India had taken off, but otherwise the winds were the same as on the 10th. The mean temperature was excessive over North-Eastern India and generally below the normal elsewhere. The rainfall was also similar to that of the preceding day, but the amounts were less heavy over the North-Western Himalayas.

Wednesday, August 12th.—The barometer had fallen everywhere. A well defined depression had appeared over the head of the Bay, and gradients were steep over the Bay area. The winds were cyclonic around the north of the Bay and westerly in most other places, but were variable in the extreme north-west. The mean temperature was excessive over North-Eastern and North-Western India and generally in defect elsewhere. Practically no rain had fallen over the Punjab, and only showers over the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and Upper Burma. On the contrary, Lower Burma, the west coast districts, and the Central Provinces had received heavy or moderate rain, and the centre and east of the Peninsula general showers.

Thursday, August 13th.—The barometer had risen almost everywhere. The rise had been brisk to rapid over Burma and Assam. The depression was little changed, but the central area of depression was apparently approaching the coast near Balasore. Cyclonic winds prevailed near the depression; westerly winds over the Peninsula, and variable winds in the north-west. The mean temperature was excessive all over Northern India and in defect over Burma and the Peninsula. Scattered showers were reported from Assam, Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and Upper India, but in all other parts of the country good and in places heavy rain was reported.

Friday, August 14th.—The barometer had fallen over the central parts of the country and had risen elsewhere. The depression which had developed over the north of the Bay had moved westward to the east of the Central Provinces and was central over Sambalpur. The winds were cyclonic within the depression area and blew from the normal directions elsewhere, the easterly current up the Gangetic Plain having been well marked. The mean temperature was excessive over Assam, Bengal, and North-Western India. Very little rain had been received in the Punjab, but in all other places more or less was reported. The amounts were largest in the Central Provinces.

Saturday, August 15th.—The barometer had fallen over Bombay, Gujarat, and Central India and risen in most other places. The depression had continued to move westward and was central over Saugor. A cyclonic circulation of the winds existed close to the depression, while elsewhere the winds blew from the normal monsoon directions. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal was unchanged. There had been practically no rain in

North-Western India and the east of the Peninsula, and only light showers in Bengal and Assam. Elsewhere rain was general and in parts of the west coast heavy.

Temperature.—The general temperature conditions again call for but little remark. In Northern India where the rainfall was light the mean temperature was generally and almost continuously excessive, while over the centre and south where the rainfall was steady the mean temperature was low.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	August 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	-0.9	-1.2	-0.1	-0.2	-1.8	-1.3	0	-0.8
Bengal and Assam	+2.0	+1.7	+2.3	+3.0	+2.8	+0.7	+0.2	+1.8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2.1	-1.7	+0.7	+1.0	+2.4	+1.5	+2.5	+1.2
Punjab	+0.3	+0.5	-1.9	0	+2.7	+2.3	+3.2	+1.0
Bombay	-1.8	-2.0	-0.8	-1.1	-1.9	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5
Central Provinces and Berar	-0.3	-1.4	-1.3	-0.2	-1.5	-2.5	-3.7	-1.6
Central India and Gujarat	+1.0	-0.1	+0.2	+0.5	0	-0.2	+0.6	+0.3
Sind and Rajputana	-0.3	+0.4	+0.8	+2.3	+2.7	+2.8	+2.1	+1.5
Madras	-1.7	-2.4	+0.1	-1.0	-2.5	-2.8	-1.9	-1.7
Mean for whole of India	0	-0.7	0	+0.5	+0.3	-0.1	+0.2	0

The mean temperature of the week for the whole country was exactly normal and variations for each day were exceedingly small. The provincial variations exhibit a slight excess over Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, normal temperatures in Burma, Central India, and Gujarat, and a slight deficiency over Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras.

The maxima were not remarkable.

Rain.—During the early part of the week under review the weather was fairly seasonable over the greater part of the country, except the extreme north-east, where only light and scattered showers were reported. On the 9th and 10th heavy to very heavy rain was experienced on and near the hills in Upper India, due to a strong flow of air from the north of the Arabian Sea into North-Western India. Thus the general conditions and distribution of rainfall were similar to those which prevailed at the close of the previous week. In the middle of the week, however, a change occurred. A depression developed over the head of the Bay and began to affect the winds over a large part of the country. The monsoon no longer blew from the Arabian Sea into North-Western India, but was drawn across the Peninsula towards the developing low pressure area, so that rain began to take off in the north-west. At the same time easterly winds, with slight northing, blew over the Gangetic Plain, and on the last day of the week there was practically no rain falling over the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Sind. On the other hand, as the depression grew and more particularly when it commenced its westerly march across the head of the Peninsula, the monsoon increased in strength along the west coast, and heavy rain fell both over the west coast districts and over the Central Provinces. Thus, at the close of the week,

the chart disclosed conditions which have frequently prevailed during the present monsoon season, *viz.*, a band of low pressure across the head of the Peninsula, with rainy weather and strong winds on its southern side, and light winds with fine hot weather on its northern side. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Every division, except Sind (0·02 inch) and the Baluchistan hills (0·0 inch), received effective rain during the week under review. The amount received ranged from 17·93 inches in the Konkan to 0·14 inch in Madras (South). From the East Coast (North (a)) no report has been received, but this is probably due to telegraphic interruption. The third column of the table gives the variation of the average actual from the average normal rainfall of the week. Twenty-four of the rainfall divisions reported a deficient fall and thirty-one an excessive fall, while for Upper Burma no comparison is possible and for the East Coast (North (a)) no information has been received. The region of deficient rainfall included the following divisions, *viz.*, East Bengal, Assam (Surma and Hills), Deltaic, Central and North Bengal, the Bengal hills, Chota Nagpur, both the Bihar divisions, the North-Western Provinces (East, West and Submontane East), the Punjab (South-East, South, North and West), Khandesh, Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India (West) and Madras (South). In all other places there was more or less excessive rain. This comparison shows that roughly to the north of Lat. 22° N. the weather had been drier and to the south wetter than usual.

The principal instances of deficiency are shown in the north-east, where Assam (Hills) shows a defect of 4·04 inches, Assam (Surma) of 2·58 inches, North Bengal of 2·96 inches, and East Bengal of 2·31 inches. The principal cases of excess are 7·37 inches in Tenasserim, 6·14 inches in Arakan, 6·05 inches in Malabar, 11·62 inches in the Konkan, and 6·28 inches in the central division of the Central Provinces.

The three concluding columns of the table give the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the actual and normal total rainfall from the 31st of May to date. In seventeen of the rainfall divisions the monsoon rainfall up to date has been heavier than usual, in twenty-three it has been normal, that is, has varied by less than 20 per cent. from the average, and in sixteen it has been in defect. The deficiency is reported from Assam, Bengal (except Chota Nagpur and Orissa), the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the east of the Peninsula, and the most marked cases of deficiency are 38 per cent. in the Assam hills, 41 per cent. in North Bengal, 34 per cent. in North Bihar, 35 per cent. in South Oudh, 42 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces (Submontane East), 38 per cent. in the Punjab (South and West), and 35 per cent. in the East Coast (South). On the contrary, Orissa, Coorg, the Deccan, Khandesh, and the Central Provinces (East) have received more than 50 per cent. over the normal seasonal fall.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week: Moulmein 18·18 inches, Tharrawaddy 10·45 inches, Maungdow (Akyab) 14·93 inches, Kurseong (Darjeeling) 11·02 inches, Dehra Dun 13·69 inches, Kangra 16·04 inches, Coondapur (Mangalore) 21·59 inches, Mercara 11·66 inches, Chiplun (Ratnagiri) 28·31 inches, Chandgad (Belgaum) 18·03 inches, Sohagpur (Hoshangabad) 13·85 inches, Hutta (Damoh) 12·59 inches, Monapalum (Nellore) 6·84 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15TH, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 31ST TO AUGUST 15TH, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to August 15th.	Excess or de- fect of (seasonal) rainfall (all expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	15.48	8.11	+ 7.37	121.70	108.32	+ 12
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	8.09	4.08	+ 4.01	68.48	53.07	+ 29
	3. Central Burma	5.26	2.82	+ 2.44	32.25	33.72	- 4
	4. Upper Burma	1.14	?	?	10.23	?	?
	5. Arakan	12.82	6.68	+ 6.14	122.87	119.17	+ 3
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	2.04	4.35	- 2.31	37.88	49.82	- 24
	7. Assam (Surma)	1.94	5.52	- 3.58	44.35	60.28	- 26
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	3.00	7.10	- 4.04	46.69	78.24	- 38
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	4.62	3.04	+ 1.58	29.77	38.25	- 22
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1.48	2.07	- 1.49	28.50	30.00	- 5
	11. Central Bengal	0.80	2.00	- 1.80	24.50	29.16	- 16
	12. North Bengal	0.85	3.81	- 2.96	30.00	50.06	- 41
	13. Bengal (Hills)	4.41	5.61	- 1.20	50.21	79.69	- 36
	14. Orissa	3.76	2.70	+ 1.06	44.71	28.37	+ 58
	15. Chota Nagpur	2.15	2.70	- 0.61	38.40	29.67	+ 30
	16. Bihar (South)	0.60	2.28	- 1.62	16.80	24.44	- 31
	17. Do. (North)	0.51	2.42	- 1.91	18.06	27.55	- 34
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	1.01	2.21	- 1.20	10.14	22.60	- 29
	19. Oudh (South)	2.48	1.02	+ 0.56	13.76	21.16	- 35
	20. Do. (North)	3.45	2.03	+ 1.42	17.33	22.03	- 24
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	2.42	2.12	+ 0.30	15.02	20.54	- 27
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	1.14	1.67	- 0.53	15.91	15.64	+ 2
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0.87	2.19	- 1.32	13.94	24.17	- 42
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	3.86	2.36	+ 1.50	23.02	26.37	- 13
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	3.57	2.60	+ 0.88	29.18	33.24	- 12
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	1.03	1.31	- 0.28	13.00	13.69	- 5
	27. Do. (South)	0.48	0.79	- 0.31	5.60	9.01	- 38
	28. Do. (Central)	1.14	1.03	+ 0.11	8.21	9.23	- 11
	29. Do. (Submontane)	2.34	1.62	+ 0.72	13.64	16.45	- 17
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	8.71	3.57	+ 5.14	39.83	40.89	- 3
	31. Do. (North)	0.89	1.01	- 0.12	7.31	8.20	- 11
	32. Do. (West)	0.26	0.42	- 0.16	2.66	4.30	- 38
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	10.07	4.02	+ 6.05	86.40	75.65	+ 14
	34. Madras (South-Central)	2.02	1.10	+ 0.92	18.80	13.78	+ 37
	35. Coorg	10.02	5.88	+ 4.14	126.04	82.51	+ 53
	36. Mysore	1.75	1.11	+ 0.64	14.80	11.41	+ 30
	37. Konkan	17.93	0.31	+ 11.62	166.21	85.64	+ 24
	38. Bombay Deccan	3.31	1.36	+ 1.95	27.73	15.60	+ 71
	39. Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	1.13	1.30	- 0.17	20.68	11.99	+ 72
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	3.19	1.29	+ 1.90	21.51	21.26	+ 1
	42. Central Provinces (West)	5.00	1.06	+ 3.84	34.15	24.77	+ 38
	43. Ditto (Central)	8.07	2.69	+ 0.28	44.31	33.89	+ 31
	44. Ditto (East)	7.47	2.10	+ 5.37	59.12	31.21	+ 89
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	3.27	2.47	+ 0.80	39.71	30.39	+ 31
	46. Kathiawar	0.27	0.78	- 0.51	17.54	13.98	+ 25
	47. Sind	0.02	0.47	- 0.45	4.43	4.02	+ 10
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0.32	- 0.32	2.52	1.95	+ 29
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	2.99	1.95	+ 1.04	25.78	24.34	+ 6
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	1.18	1.94	- 0.76	16.30	17.98	- 9
	51. Rajputana (West)	0.28	0.61	- 0.33	9.17	7.67	+ 20
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	2.26	1.55	+ 0.71	16.74	14.43	+ 16
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	? 0	3.34	? - 3.32	729.25	34.68	? - 16
	53. Hyderabad (South)	3.45	1.33	+ 2.12	12.32	12.35	0
	54. Madras (Central)	2.11	1.31	+ 0.80	7.91	8.73	- 9
	55. East Coast (Central)	2.90	1.12	+ 1.78	11.01	8.92	+ 24
	56. Ditto (South)	1.11	1.67	- 0.54	5.22	7.99	- 35
	57. Madras (South)	0.14	0.39	- 0.25	3.31	3.09	+ 7

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 20th August, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 15th August.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast, moderate and seasonable falls elsewhere, though light in the Southern, Carnatic and Central districts. Heavy floods in the Godavari and Kistna. The water-supply is still insufficient and more rain is needed in several districts. Agricultural operations are in progress. The standing crops are fair, but are suffering from want of rain in parts and have been damaged by floods in the larger rivers. Pasture is still insufficient or scarce in many districts, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are falling slightly or are stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; excessive and injurious to the crops in nine districts. More rain is required in Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, and for cotton sowings in Bijapur. Sowing of the early crops continues in three districts, but is retarded in two districts by excessive rain. Transplantation is progressing in four districts. The standing crops have been damaged by rats, locusts or grasshoppers, and are also suffering for want of water in Sindh. Cotton picking has commenced in Shikarpur. Preparations for the late crops are progressing in three districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sindh and Sholapur. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in three districts. Prices are normal, except in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th August.*—There was rain in all districts during the week, but the rainfall is still generally very deficient, except in Orissa and the south of Bengal. More rain is urgently wanted both for the autumn crops and for the transplantation of the winter rice. The reports from the northern districts of Bihar are very unfavourable, and unless there is heavy rain soon fear is entertained that the result will be a great failure of the crops. The rice crop in Cuttack is reported to have been seriously damaged in many parts by the late flood. The rivers in this district are said to be again rising. Early rice and jute are being harvested, but for the latter more water is required for purposes of steeping and washing. Indigo manufacture is proceeding. In Cuttack the fodder-supply is not sufficient. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in the districts of Bihar in consequence of the prolonged drought; elsewhere the price continues steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th August.*—The rainfall has been general and well distributed, except in parts of the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions. More rain is urgently needed in several districts to save the crops which are suffering from drought. Transplantation of rice is retarded owing to want of moisture. The standing crops generally are doing well and in a few places the earlier sowings are being reaped. Prospects have improved to some extent. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, August 15th, were: Banda 2,881, Hamirpur 3,611, Jhansi 497, Jalaun 1,401, Hardoi 11,783—total 20,173; of these 1,126 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 9,886 persons were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies are sufficient, except in the Bulandshahr and Hardoi districts. Fodder is reported

to be deficient in the Fatehpur, Lucknow and Bara Banki districts and to be dear in Etah. Prices are fairly stationary, but show a rising tendency in many districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 19th August.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Peshawar. The land is being prepared for the spring crops in Lahore. Weeding of the autumn crops is in progress in Jullundur and Gurgaon. The spring ploughings have begun in Amritsar and Gurgaon and are in progress in Jullundur, also the autumn ploughings in Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of the autumn crops are in progress in Ferozepore, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, but have been finished in Rohtak and Gujranwala. The autumn crops have benefited by the rainfall in Hissar and have much improved in Gujranwala. More rain is wanted in some districts. The condition and prospects of the autumn crops are fair in Shahpur, average in Rawalpindi and Peshawar and good elsewhere. The prospects of irrigated crops are good, but the prospects of unirrigated crops in Lahore are average. The grain stocks are average in Peshawar, but are generally sufficient elsewhere. The sugarcane, maize and millet crops have been damaged by insects in parts of Lahore. Locusts visited a few villages of the Rewari tahsil but no damage is reported. Cattle are generally in good condition, and are improving in Hissar and Gujranwala. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Gujranwala. The scarcity is being removed by the springing up of new grass owing to the recent rains. Prices are high throughout the province. The number of persons employed on relief works during the week ending 15th August is 1,771 in Gujrat.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 19th August.*—There was heavy and continuous rain throughout the provinces in the early part of the week with a break in the Nagpur country towards its close. The heaviest falls occurred in Jubbulpore, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Sambalpur, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Damage has been caused by flooding on the banks of the Mahanadi and other rivers. Weeding is retarded and some loss has been caused by excessive moisture in most districts to the crops standing in the heaviest soils. Insects have damaged the standing crops in Saugor and Hoshangabad. A break in the rains is much desired. Prices are rising in Raipur but are steady elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th August.*—In Lower Burma ploughing is nearly completed and transplanting is progressing. Slight damage has been caused by floods in Amherst, Thaton and Tavoy. In Upper Burma prospects are fair in the northern districts, but transplanting of the wet-weather paddy crop is retarded in parts for want of rain. Slight rain has fallen in most districts of the dry zone. Agricultural operations are at a standstill on unirrigated land in Minbu and in the Indaing and Mayagaw townships of Shwebo, and are retarded in the Sale and Myingyan townships of Myingyan and in Yamethin. The sessamum crop particularly has withered in Minbu and is very poor in Yamethin and is withering in Myingyan, Magwe and Sagaing. The crops have been injured by insects in Pakokku. The price of paddy has risen largely in Rangoon, Tharawaddy, Prome, Henzada and Mandalay and slightly in Amherst, but has fallen largely in Shwebo.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th August.*—The weather is hot. Rain is wanted in almost all districts. Transplanting of late rice is retarded for want of rain. Prospects of tea are fair. Cattle are in fair condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 19th August.*—**MYSORE.**—The rainfall was heavy in Kadur and Shimoga, good in Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan and slight in the remaining districts. The standing crops are in good condition.

COORG.—Rainfall over seven inches during the week. Transplanting of rice continues. The *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) crop is coming into ear. Coffee berries are maturing. The prospects of the season are fair. Fodder and water for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 19th August.*—**BERAR.**—The weather was cloudy and rainy throughout the week. The crops have suffered in some places on account of excessive rain. Ploughing of fields for the winter crops is stopped owing to excessive moisture, but weeding continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in Buldana, but are stationary elsewhere.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall good. Sowings for the autumn crops have been completed. Sowing of irrigated areas is in progress. Prices are almost steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 19th August.*—Rainfall general during the week. More rain is still wanted in four districts of Gwalior. Agricultural operations have been completed in Malwa and Goona and are in progress in other Agencies. The crops have been partly damaged by incessant rain in Malwa, three districts of Bhopawar and in Gwalior. Agricultural stock are in indifferent condition in Baghelkhand, Goona and two districts of Gwalior, but are fairly good elsewhere. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all Agencies, except Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Malwa, Goona and in four districts of Gwalior, but are normal elsewhere. The numbers employed on relief works were: Gwalior 768, Bundelkhand 1,362, Baghelkhand 689, Goona 72, and on railway works 4,500. The numbers on gratuitous relief were: Gwalior 5, Bundelkhand 1,638, Baghelkhand 1,307 and Goona 408.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th August.*—The average rainfall was good almost throughout Rajputana, except in Jaisalmer where no rain fell. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in the north-west parganas of Jaisalmer, where there is not sufficient rain as yet. The condition of the standing crops and agricultural stock is generally good. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are falling in five States, but are steady elsewhere. The numbers employed on relief works were: Sironj 335, Bikanir 3,190 and Jaisalmer 158. The numbers on gratuitous relief were: Sironj 100, Bikanir 586 and Jaisalmer 33.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 18th August.*—The weather is fine. Prospects of the autumn crops are excellent. Reaping of Indian-corn has commenced. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 19th August.*—Rainfall good. The crops are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th August.*—Heavy showers at night, but the days are bright and warm. The crops are doing well.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. $\frac{14}{206-2}$ -F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests),—dated Simla, the 19th August, 1896.

Read—

Circular No. 4-F., dated the 27th February 1895, communicating remarks on the Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun for the year 1893-94.

Read also—

Report of the Forest School for 1894-95.

Letter from the Inspector-General of Forests, No. 1005, dated the 19th December 1895, submitting the above Report.

R E S O L U T I O N .

During the twelve months ending 30th June 1895, the School continued under the direction of Mr. J. S. Gamble, M.A. The post of Deputy Director was temporarily occupied by Mr. J. Nisbet, *D. Occ.*, until the 23rd December 1894, when Mr. A. Smythies, B.A., the permanent incumbent, resumed his appointment. No other alterations were made in the teaching and examining staff, which was assisted by the Superintendent, Botanical Department, Northern India, the Superintendent of Forest Surveys, the Assistant Agricultural Chemist, and officers of the School Forest Circle.

2. The total number of students who attended the School, and were present on the 31st March 1895, was 98. Of these, 62 were in the service of or pecuniarily assisted by Government, 4 were deputed by Native States, and 32 were private students. Of these last, 5 came from the Bombay Presidency. Of the senior students, 34 out of a total of 42 in the Upper class obtained the Higher Standard certificate; while all the students in the lower class passed the test prescribed.

3. The proportion of students attending the School at their own expense, namely less than one-third, remained practically unchanged. If, as is hoped will be the case, the prospects of students passing out of the School are shortly improved by the strengthening of the permanent Subordinate Staff of the Forest Department throughout India, Local Governments and Administrations will be consulted as to the advisability of modifying the system of stipends. Meanwhile the Government of India are disposed to think that these stipends are granted too freely. Clause 12 (ix) of the Forest School Rules published with Resolution No. $\frac{20}{1-1}$ -F., dated 25th October 1895 in this Department allows Local Governments to grant them *in exceptional cases*, to *selected* students, to an amount *not exceeding Rs. 50*, in order to *assist* them through the School course; and clause 12 (iii) allows Conservators to test the fitness of candidates for Government employ by practical work in the forests before they are sent to the School. It is believed, however, that the stipends are almost always given of the maximum value of Rs. 50, and often without due regard to the existence of real need for

assistance ; while in very few provinces is any action taken under clause 12 (iii), in order to test the practical fitness of the recipients. It appears also that an impression has grown up that the undertaking by which a stipendiary student binds himself, under clause 12 (ix) of the rules, to serve Government for five years, creates a corresponding obligation on the part of Government to employ such students in the event of their passing. The Government of India can recognize no such obligation. Yet it is clear that its existence is believed in, from the fact that applications for stipends are not uncommonly received from parents who admit that they are in no need of pecuniary assistance, but base their applications upon the alleged fact that the receipt of a stipend is the only certain means of securing an appointment under Government. Any action that can give rise to or support such a belief is in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the service. If the stipendiary student is sure of his appointment upon securing a certificate, he has no inducement to exert himself further than is necessary to qualify ; while his unpaid class-mate must exert himself to the utmost throughout the School course in order to gain employment by conspicuous success. Of the two the private student offers to the State the more substantial guarantee of a sound preparation for his future duties ; and it may often be cheaper in the end for Government to take the better man and lose the amount of the stipends paid to the other.

There are indeed parts of India in which it is still impossible to procure suitable local candidates for training in the Forest School without the promise of stipends and a guarantee of employment if the student qualifies. The prospects are not sufficiently attractive, or are insufficiently known, or the School is too remote. Where such conditions obtain, the necessity of the case must prevail ; but even under these circumstances it is obviously desirable that the selected local candidates should have had some training in the forests to test their fitness and liking for the practical work of the forests before they are sent to the School. But where such conditions do not obtain, the Government of India think that the Local Government should preserve to itself an absolutely free hand in the selection from among the students of those who appear to be best fitted for the work to be done, without regard to whether they are stipendiaries or not ; and that whenever in such provinces a stipend is granted, it should be explicitly stated that the grant conveys no sort of promise or pledge of employment.

Especially are the Government of India opposed to the grant of stipends to students of European extraction. The initial pay of a Ranger is not sufficient to support a European ; and unless his parents are able to assist him during the first few years of his service, it is better that an English lad should not enter the Subordinate Staff. The Government of India cannot view without apprehension the constantly increasing number of young Englishmen on a pay of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 who are borne on the provincial lists. If, on the other hand, his parents are able to supplement their son's salary during the first few years of service, the grant of a stipend is clearly neither necessary nor desirable.

4. The Government of India observe that the Report of the Director for the period under notice is restricted in the main to a brief abstract of facts and statistics relating to the School administration. The requirements of the School, as regards the tuitional staff and general equipment, have been fully provided for by Government within the last few years ; while a great improvement has recently been effected in the ultimate prospects of such students as are candidates.

for employment in the Forest Department. The standard of scientific and technical education afforded by the School, and the standard required for promotion to the higher posts recently created for their benefit, have alike been raised. Under these circumstances the Governor General in Council desires that in future years the Director's annual administration Report may contain a sufficient notice of the practical results achieved during the year, with special reference to the fitness of the students, educationally and physically, for their career in the Forest Service.

5. The Government of India fully appreciate the excellent services rendered as Director by Mr. Gamble, who, ably assisted by the members of his staff, amongst whom Mr. Smythies may be specially commended, has during the past six years greatly increased the efficiency of the School.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Department of Finance and Commerce, and the Comptroller and Auditor General; also to the Inspector General of Forests for information and for communication to the Director of the Forest School and the Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

Ordered, further, that a copy, with copies of the Report, be forwarded to the Foreign Department, for communication to the Nizam's Government and to the Mysore, Jodhpur and Baroda Durbars.

(True Extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Bengal.
North-Western Provinces
and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.

Assam.
Coorg.
Ajmere.
Andamans.
Baluchistan.
Hyderabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 10TH AUGUST 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 8TH AUGUST 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1896, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1895.	WEEK ENDING 10TH AUGUST 1895.				WEEK ENDING 8TH AUGUST 1896.				Earnings from 1st July to 10th August 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 8th August 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	566	1,722	7,68,833	445	1,733	8,37,000	480	49,37,905	47,06,000	...	2,31,905		
Bengal-Nagpur	107	862	67,702	79	862	60,000	70	4,32,667	3,00,000	...	72,667		
Indian Midland (a)	116	752	53,331	71	752	69,500	93	3,86,006	4,11,000	24,994	...		
East Coast (state) (Bezawada extn.)	190	21	3,035	173	21	1,700	81	20,646	14,000	...	6,646		
Bezawada-Mad. (Mad.-Punur sec.) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9	1,700	188	...	9,700	9,700	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	214	1,790	2,60,133	145	1,815	2,39,000	132	20,01,114	14,60,000	...	5,41,114		
Patanpur-Deesa	34	17	510	30	17	900	53	3,231	4,100	869	...		
South Indian	166	1,042	1,56,833	151	1,042	1,25,000	120	9,93,753	8,85,000	...	1,08,753		
Mayavaram-Mutput	89	54	3,897	72	54	3,700	69	30,584	27,900	...	2,684		
Southern Mahratta (c)	107	1,105	90,354	83	1,105	97,500	84	6,03,009	6,12,000	8,991	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d)	122	756	71,873	95	756	90,000	127	4,71,050	5,30,000	58,950	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	200	9,850	49	200	12,400	62	62,739	58,200	...	4,539		
Assam-Bengal	64	128	6,424	50	157	7,500	50	35,195	53,200	18,005	...		
TOTAL	230	8,509	14,06,435	176	8,583	15,47,300	180	99,77,400	91,31,100	...	8,46,300		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e)	238	2,511	5,55,513	221	2,617	4,68,000	179	39,32,073	27,29,000	...	12,03,073		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	747	1,24,997	157	797	1,53,000	192	9,87,104	7,62,000	...	2,25,104		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	388	813	2,43,398	299	813	2,81,000	346	11,20,375	11,91,000	70,625	...		
Bengal Central (f)	150	125	15,067	125	125	19,000	152	85,293	89,500	4,207	...		
East Coast (state)	83	397	20,334	60	500	20,000	52	1,88,107	2,15,000	26,893	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	128	746	1,10,565	148	834	99,900	120	5,76,372	5,65,000	...	11,372		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	25	2,339	91	25	2,100	84	10,897	11,000	103	...		
Cherra-Companyanj (state provl.)	57	8	479	60	8	500	63	1,664	2,400	736	...		
TOTAL	224	5,422	10,70,202	199	5,710	10,40,300	184	69,01,945	59,64,900	...	9,37,045		
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	365	1,490	3,36,797	226	1,490	3,48,000	234	21,48,702	22,30,000	81,298	...		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	502	461	1,80,105	393	461	1,82,000	395	12,32,588	9,82,000	...	2,50,588		
Madras	252	840	2,03,735	243	840	1,97,000	235	14,58,037	10,84,000	...	3,74,037		
TOTAL	314	2,791	7,21,497	259	2,791	7,27,000	260	46,39,327	42,96,000	...	3,43,327		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	10,722	34,97,424	197	17,093	33,73,300	194	2,15,19,171	1,89,92,000	...	25,27,171		
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	20,807	130	161	18,800	117	1,39,750	1,19,000	...	20,750		
Tarkessur	229	22	4,087	213	22	4,500	205	33,010	31,200	...	1,810		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	5,862	89	66	5,100	77	35,626	35,900	274	...		
Bengal-Dooars	106	30	7,205	200	30	5,700	158	27,045	20,800	...	6,245		
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	12,581	161	78	13,200	169	68,316	62,100	...	6,216		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	12,447	244	51	13,000	235	73,286	76,000	2,714	...		
TOTAL	100	414	63,649	154	414	60,300	146	3,77,042	3,51,100	...	25,942		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Gonna	23	73	433	6	74	1,200	16	4,874	7,000	2,126	...		
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	...	...	...	114	5,800	51	...	40,900	40,900	...		
Nagda-Ujjain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	34	1,000	29	...	(h) 3,600	3,600	...		
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	45,993	138	333	51,000	153	2,80,304	2,91,000	1,096	...		
The Gaekwar's Pindia	102	13	1,491	99	13	700	54	6,119	6,000	...	119		
Rajputana-Bhatinda	183	108	19,555	108	108	15,000	110	1,41,725	1,15,000	...	26,725		
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	3,105	311	10	3,600	360	20,701	16,700	...	4,001		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (i)	100	362	31,674	87	352	31,700	88	1,83,029	1,78,000	...	5,029		
The Gaekwar's Melikana	56	93	3,847	41	93	4,100	44	24,512	28,100	3,548	...		
Kolhapur	74	29	1,900	66	29	1,400	48	10,993	9,000	...	1,993		
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	40	72	2,650	37	72	1,700	24	15,816	12,700	...	3,116		
Coch Behar	43	22	467	21	22	900	41	2,837	4,500	1,663	...		
TOTAL	114	1,115	1,10,904	99	1,264	1,18,100	93	6,99,990	7,12,500	12,510	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	17,613	53	334	20,200	60	1,09,206	1,12,000	2,794	...		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	46	2,705	59	46	2,500	54	15,721	14,800	...	921		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	49	364	12,970	36	364	10,000	27	86,396	79,000	...	7,396		
Godavari-Chitor (j)	42	60	2,008	33	60	2,400	40	(k) 2,759	13,800	11,041	...		
Special gauge—													
Morvi	66	94	5,723	61	94	5,600	60	31,897	29,500	...	2,397		
TOTAL	65	898	41,028	46	898	40,700	45	2,45,979	2,40,100	5,879	...		
GRAND TOTAL	312	10,149	35,12,905	183	19,663	35,42,900	180	2,28,42,182	2,03,04,700	...	25,37,482		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khangaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(h) Total earnings from 15th July to 8th August 1896.

(i) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(j) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

(k) Total earnings from 1st to 10th August 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Offg. Under Secretary

August, 1896.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

No. XVII OF 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st April 1896, audited figures have been used as far as possible

STATEMENT OF THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.													
N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st April 1896, audited figures have been used.													
RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	WEEK ENDING 10TH AUGUST 1895.				WEEK ENDING 8TH AUGUST 1896.				Earnings from 1st April to 10th August 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 8th August 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Rs.		Total.	Rs.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	609	1,722	7,65,833	445	1,733	8,32,000	480	1,91,60,880	1,75,31,000	16,27,880	5,22,039		
Bengal-Nagpur	146	862	67,762	79	862	60,000	70	24,22,639	16,00,000	8,22,639	1,14,810		
Indian Midland (a)	126	752	53,331	71	752	60,000	93	16,13,100	17,48,000	1,34,900	18,300		
East Coast (state) (Berwada extn.)	194	21	3,635	173	21	1,700	188	6,500	51,000	20,400	26,400		
Berwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ranpur sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	253	1,790	2,60,133	145	1,815	2,39,000	132	94,09,887	71,74,000	22,35,887	781		
Pilani-Punjab	42	17	510	30	17	900	53	15,119	15,000	119	68,611		
Pilani-Punjab	167	1,042	1,56,833	151	1,042	1,25,000	120	33,77,011	33,09,000	68,011	3,864		
South Indian	88	54	3,897	72	54	3,700	79	1,00,404	91,000	9,404	49,598		
Mysore-Mutput	117	1,165	96,354	83	1,165	97,500	84	25,97,402	26,47,000	50,000	39,103		
Southern Mahratta (c)	144	750	71,873	95	750	96,000	127	21,19,103	20,80,000	39,103	2,310		
Bengal and North-Western (d)	72	200	9,850	49	200	12,400	62	2,91,110	2,80,000	1,110	1,62,805		
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	76	128	6,424	50	157	7,500	50	(e) 35,105	1,98,000	...	...
Assam-Bengal	256	8,509	14,90,435	176	8,583	15,47,300	180	4,12,12,300	3,70,17,900	4,12,12,300	41,64,400		
TOTAL													
256	8,509	14,90,435	176	8,583	15,47,300	180	4,12,12,300	3,70,17,900	4,12,12,300	41,64,400			
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (f)	255	2,511	5,55,513	221	2,617	4,68,000	170	1,45,41,685	1,03,15,000	42,26,685	7,61,748		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,24,997	157	797	1,53,000	102	38,50,748	31,21,000	7,29,748	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	2,43,108	299	813	2,81,000	340	39,20,454	40,29,000	1,08,546	468		
Bengal Central (g)	144	125	15,667	125	125	19,000	152	2,91,408	2,91,000	408	1,25,045		
East Coast (state)	94	397	26,334	66	500	26,000	52	7,47,055	8,74,000	1,26,945	...		
Metro gauge—													
Burma (state)	169	746	1,10,565	148	834	99,000	120	23,01,950	24,39,000	1,37,050	935		
Special gauges—													
Orhāt (state provincial)	58	25	2,339	94	25	2,100	84	32,235	31,300	935	2,947		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	479	60	8	500	93	6,153	9,100	2,947	...		
TOTAL													
236	5,422	10,79,292	199	5,719	10,49,500	184	2,57,27,648	2,11,11,400	...	46,16,248	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	446	1,490	3,36,717	226	1,490	3,48,000	231	1,15,00,305	1,20,15,000	4,64,695	1,92,469		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	735	461	1,30,995	393	461	1,24,000	315	59,12,000	59,12,000	...	2,60,033		
Madras	253	840	2,03,735	243	840	1,97,000	235	41,00,035	39,14,000	1,86,035	1,37,809		
TOTAL													
437	2,791	7,21,497	259	2,791	7,27,000	260	2,32,14,809	2,18,41,000	...	1,01,94,457	...		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).													
379	16,722	32,97,244	197	17,093	33,23,800	194	9,01,74,757	8,00,20,300	...	1,01,94,457	...		
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	20,807	130	161	18,800	117	5,45,081	4,46,000	99,081	2,307		
Tarapur	265	22	4,687	213	22	4,500	205	1,24,307	1,20,000	4,307	...		
Metro gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec.)	117	66	5,862	89	66	5,100	77	1,67,914	1,78,000	10,086	7,784		
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	7,205	200	36	5,700	158	83,284	75,500	7,784	...		
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	12,561	101	78	13,200	169	2,11,036	2,22,000	10,964	...		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	12,447	244	51	11,000	255	2,91,878	3,19,000	27,122	...		
TOTAL													
173	414	61,649	154	414	60,300	146	14,21,500	13,00,500	...	61,000	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Groona	19	73	433	6	74	1,200	16	(i) 10,083	9,700	383	20,617		
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	...	...	114	5,800	51	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	...		
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,000	29	...	(j) 13,000	...	3,600		
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	45,993	138	313	51,000	151	11,18,470	11,05,000	13,470	13,470		
The Gakwar's Potliad	110	13	1,291	99	13	700	54	30,611	62,300	31,689	25,031		
Rajputana-Bhatinda	195	108	19,555	181	108	15,000	179	4,40,030	4,15,000	25,030	7,031		
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,105	311	10	3,600	360	58,139	51,100	7,039	...		
Metro gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (k)	98	362	31,674	87	362	31,700	88	6,32,929	5,16,000	1,16,929	96,929		
The Gakwar's Mohana	68	93	3,827	41	93	4,100	44	1,29,385	2,03,000	73,615	3,76		
Kolhapur	82	29	1,900	66	29	1,400	48	46,701	41,000	5,701	13,37		
Special gauges—													
The Gakwar's Dabhoi	72	72	2,659	37	72	1,700	24	1,07,475	93,900	13,575	8,828		
Cooch Behar	48	22	467	21	22	900	41	13,872	21,700	7,828	...		
TOTAL													
121	1,115	1,10,904	99	1,264	1,18,100	93	25,87,760	27,14,300	1,26,540	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metro gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbandar	121	334	17,613	51	334	20,200	60	8,26,431	7,19,000	1,07,431	2,307		
Jetalpur-Rajkot	80	46	2,765	59	46	2,500	54	69,040	66,500	2,540	...		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	60	364	12,979	36	364	10,000	27	3,82,065	4,10,000	27,935	...		
Oodypore-Chitor (l)	42	60	2,008	33	60	2,400	40	(m) 2,759	46,400	43,641	...		
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	5,723	61	94	5,600	60	1,54,587	1,49,000	5,587	...		
TOTAL													
85	898	41,028	46	898	40,700	45	14,34,882	13,90,000	...	41,028	...		
GRAND TOTAL													
259	19,149	35,12,805	183	19,669	35,42,900	180	9,56,18,899	8,54,86,000	...	1,01,32	...		

- (a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rotlam-Nagda railway.
(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience of classification amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(e) Total earnings from 1st July to 10th August 1895.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (g) Although for convenience classified amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon and the Amraoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from 1st May to 10th August 1895.
(j) Total earnings from 15th July to 8th August 1896.
(k) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(l) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(m) Total earnings from 1st to 10th August 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1879, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Off. Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2339 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 15th August 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 282 of 1896.—Joseph Heim, merchant, of Penang and Singapore, for an improvement in the construction of shingles, boards and planks for roofs, walls, flooring, ceiling, or for any such similar purposes.

No. 283 of 1896.—Joel James Deeble, metallurgist, of Rae street, Bendigo, in the colony

of Victoria, for an improved machine for use in the extraction of gold from auriferous material by the aid of chemical solvents.

No. 284 of 1896.—Fritz Stehle, manager, of 83, Fabrikstrasse, Coeslin, Germany, for a process for bleaching paper pulp.

No. 2340 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

*No. 307 of 1895.—Samuel John Moore, manufacturer, of 1429, King street, west, in the city of Toronto, county of York, province of Ontario, Canada, for improvements in manifold books. (Specification filed 7th August 1896.)

No. 349 of 1895.—Henry Fischer, manager of the Central Doars Tea Co., Ltd., in the Alipur Duar sub-division of Jalpaiguri, Bengal, for a machine for plucking or cutting the leaves

of the tea bushes and for collecting the same. (Specification filed 9th June 1896.)

No. 377 of 1895.—Herbert Arnaud Taylor, telegraph engineer, of 4, Great Winchester street, London, for improvements in telegraph transmitters. (Specification filed 13th August 1896.)

No. 396 of 1895.—Melville James Overell, bookkeeper, of 53, East King street, in the city of Hamilton, in the

county of Wentworth, in the province of Ontario, Canada, for improvements in ready calculators. (Specification filed 14th August 1896.)

No. 415 of 1895.—Birger Ljungström, mechanic, of Stockholm, Sweden, for improvements in the construction of cycles or velocipedes. (Specification filed 3rd August 1896.)

No. 34 of 1896.—The Fleuss Pneumatic Tyre Syndicate Ltd., of 6, Jeffrey's square, London, for improvements in pneumatic tyres. (Specification filed 13th August 1896.)

No. 43 of 1896.—Alfred Nobel, chemist, of 59, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, for improvements in gas checks for projectiles. (Specification filed 7th August 1896.)

No. 56 of 1896.—George Alexander Dick, engineer, of 110, Cannon street, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with means or apparatus

for compressing, squeezing, or squirting heated metals. (Specification filed 7th August 1896.)

No. 59 of 1896.—Augustus Lea Bricknell, mechanical engineer, of No. 2, Horsford road, Brixton hill, in the county of London, for improvements in or relating to bicycles and tricycles. (Specification filed 7th August 1896.)

No. 70 of 1896.—Alfred Francis Puckridge, United States Consul, of the Mount, Upper Clapton, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the construction of mineral oil lamps, night lights, candles and stoves. (Specification filed 7th August 1896.)

No. 91 of 1896.—Guillaume Stecken, manufacturer, of 66, rue Christine, Ostend, in the kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in the manufacture of soap. (Specification filed 13th August 1896.)

No. 2341 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 159 of 1888.—John Vicars, Thomas Vicars and John Vicars the younger, engineers, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus for feeding fuel to steam generator furnaces. (From 17th August 1896 to 16th August 1897.)

No. 34 of 1892.—James Cockle Coxe, sub-engineer, in the public

works department, Piplee, Pooree district, Bengal, for a combined improved punkah and punkah-pulling machine, to be called "J. C. Coxe's combined punkah and punkah machine." (From 6th September 1896 to 5th September 1897.)

No. 2342 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 12 of 1892.—Edward Trelawny's invention for improvements in the hatchways of vessels. (Specification filed 9th May 1892.)

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 10th August, 1896.

No. 2534-S.—Whereas land is required in the Merwara District for a public purpose, *vis.*, for the construction of the road from Kotra to Chitar, this declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894:—

District.	Tehsil.	Village.	APPROXIMATE AMOUNT REQUIRED									Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
			For Occupation						TOTAL.				
			Permanent.			Temporary.							
			Acre.	Rood.	Pole.	Acres.	Rood.	Pole.	Acres.	Rood.	Pole.		
Merwara	Beawar	Kotra.	...	3	35	3	35	Construction of a road from Kotra to Chitar.	The plan can be seen in the Assistant Commissioner's Office, Beawar.
		Basi	2	2	26	...	...	...	2	2	26
		Thakurwas	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
		Gazipura	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	39
		Rampura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Duda.	1	...	28	...	...	...	1	...	28
		Kurantia	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	32
		Sendra	...	3	31	...	...	...	...	3	31
		TOTAL.	6	1	4	6	1	4		

The Collector of Merwara will take order for the acquisition of the land notified.

R. R. PULFORD, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. D.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. E. and L. E. Examinations:—

B. E. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1. Bandyopadhyay, Bhola-nath . . . Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2. Datta, Upendranath . . . Ditto.
3. Mukhopadhyay, Prithwiraj . . . Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1. Sarkar, Chunilal . . . Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2. Sanyal, Chittasukh . . . Ditto.
3. Malik, Phanilal . . . Ditto.
4. De, Bijaykrishna . . . Ditto.
5. Mukhopadhyay, Aghor-chandra . . . Ditto.

L. E. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1. Lahiri, Sarbaranjan . . . Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2. De, Nandalal . . . Ditto.
3. Majumdar, Kedarnath . . . Ditto.

A. PEDLER,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 14th August, 1896.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th August, 1896.

No. 34.—No. 654, second grade Hospital Assistant Sandhe Khan, of the Bengal Military Establishment, is permanently transferred to the Civil Department of Burma, with effect from the date of this Notification.

No. 35.—No. 1181, second grade Military Hospital Assistant T. S. Melchisedeck, Madras Command, is permanently transferred to the Civil Department of Burma, with effect from the date of this Notification.

JAMES CLEGHORN, M.D.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th August, 1896.

No. 157.—Major W. J. Bythell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

The 18th August, 1896.

No. 158.—Lieutenant C. C. D. Morice, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 14th instant, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. N. H. Matheson has been appointed to act as Agent at Benares during Mr. H. M. McConnell's absence on short leave.

Mr. P. B. Warburton will act temporarily as Agent at Delhi.

Mr. T. W. L. Bruce has been appointed Acting Accountant at Bombay.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 19th August, 1896.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. R. T. Horsford has been appointed to act as Agent of the Rangoon Branch until further orders.

Mr. L. G. Dunbar will officiate as Superintendent of the Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. R. T. Horsford.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK.

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 20th August, 1896.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 12th August, 1896.

No. 6383.—Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, Squadron Officer, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from the 1st August, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

F. B. PRIDEAUX, Lieut.,
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOV.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ziarat, the 12th August, 1896.

No. 412-C.—On the termination of his special duty under the Government of India, Mir Shams Shah is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner *substantive pro tempore*, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Duki, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 413-C.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 412-C., dated the 12th August, 1896, the following reversions will take place in the list of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of Mir Shams Shah's return from special duty :—

(a) Kazi Mozuffar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, *substantive pro tempore*, to be an Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, and

(b) Lala Jamiat Rai, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, to revert to his substantive post as Head Clerk to the Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 422-C.—Munshi Gulzar Khan, Tahsildar of the 4th grade and Tahsildar on His Highness the Khan's lands, is transferred to foreign service as a Tahsildar in the Las Bela State, as a temporary arrangement, for six months, with effect from the date of relief.

No. 423-C.—Shaikh Taj Muhammad, a clerk in the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, is appointed as a Tahsildar of the 5th grade, *substantive pro tempore*, and is posted as Tahsildar on His Highness the Khan's lands, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 12th August, 1896.

No. 970—326.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1285-G., dated the 6th instant, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, received charge of the office of Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from Mr. H. V. Cobb, Indian Civil Service, on the afternoon of the 8th idem.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, Captain,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 17th August, 1896.

No. 2296.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was, with certain modifications, declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 7 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

- (a) to grant a license to the Reverend George K. Gilder, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore;
- (b) to appoint the said Reverend George K. Gilder to be a Marriage Registrar for the said territories;
- (c) to grant a license to the said Reverend George K. Gilder to grant certificates of marriage within the said territories between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFERS.

Agra, the 8th August, 1896.

No. 75.—The services of Mr. J. S. McGowan, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, 2nd grade, Allahabad Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with a view to his employment as Superintendent of Salt Revenue in the Kohat District.

R. M. DANE,

Offg. Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

TREASURE TROVE.

ERRATUM.

In the Notification under the Treasure Trove Act, published in Part II of *Gazette of India* of 1st August, 1896, page 759, relating to

the village of Vempalle, Pullivendula Taluq, for 15th February, 1897, read 11th January, 1897.

A. C. TATE,

Collector.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;

The 9th August, 1896.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 26th day of July, 1895, and on the 5th day of August, 1895, treasure consisting of certain copper idols of Hindu deities and other sundry articles, valued at Rs. 1,670 was found hidden in a subterranean cell under a Mandapam in the inner *pragaram* (enclosure) of the temple of Soundresvaraswami in the village of Kamarasavalli in the Udaiyarpalayam Taluk in the Trichinopoly District (Madras Presidency).

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Trichinopoly, at his office at Trichinopoly, on Monday, the 18th January, 1897, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. ANDREW,

Collector.

TRICHINOPOLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 8th August, 1896.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment of Infantry, dated at Arga, this 15th day of August, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,
—No. 3838, Private
George Wild.

Age,—21 years 2 months.

Height,—5 feet 6½ inches.

Colour of—

Complexion, fresh; Hair,
dark brown; Eyes, blue.

Trade,—Seaman.

Date of Enlistment,—1st
April, 1892.

Place of Enlistment,—Dum
Dum, India.

Parish and County in which
born,—Portland, Dorset-
shire.

Date of Desertion or Ab-
sence,—31st July, 1896.

Place of Desertion or Ab-
sence,—Byculla, Bombay.

Marks,—Scar of scald
below sternal of right
clavicle; bracelet tattooed
on right arm; heart with
arrow and R. D. G. W.
on left forearm.

His beard is inclined to be
black; he is thin and has
probably shipped in a
vessel from Bombay; he
was enlisted from a vessel
in Calcutta. He has been
in the Band and can play
the Bassoon and Clarionet.

His father is a pensioner
and resides at 7, Wellington
Buildings, Samuel
St. Cannon Street,
London.

On furlough.
Under 5 years.

R. H. HARRIS, *Major,*

Commanding 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Kamptee, this 14th day of August, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 4267, Private Arthur Louis Ganteaume.	Parish and County in which born,—Trinidad, West Indies.
Age,—21 years 6 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—Not known.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.	Furlough expires, 12th August, 1896.
Colour of— Complexion, swarthy; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.	Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—Calcutta.
Trade,—Steward.	Marks,—Clasped hands, wreath right forearm; body covered with moles.
Date of Enlistment,—5th January, 1894.	On furlough at Calcutta.
Place of Enlistment,— Liverpool.	Under 3 years' service.

C. LINTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Commanding and Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Tombs to be repaired at Pursewankam Cemetery.

On the west side of the Compound.

- (1) Ruth Jane Anne Jessie and others (the beloved children of Mr. and Mrs. James Newman).
- (2) Wm. Hewett, Sr. (Family Vault).
- (3) Virginia Smith.
- (4) Henry Francis Von Sohten, Esq. (late Governor of the Dutch).
- (5) Henry Hammond George.
- (6) C. Jasudasen Pillay.
- (7) Christian Comarappen Pillay.
- (8) Sarah.
- (9) Peter Fredrick Pozold and others.
- (10) Bridget Mary Harriet (on the north).

On the north-east side.

- (11) Mr. Nathaniel Biddulph.
- (12) Mrs. Anna Vincent.

On the east side.

- (13) Mary (wife of Mathew John, Esq., A. M. C.).
- (14) Katherine Louise Mary.
- (15) Harriet (wife of late Hospital Sergeant).
- (16) Mr. William Edward Cooper.

On the south side.

- (17) Amelia McNamara.
- (18) Phyllis Meldred.
- (19) Raquel Anderson MacChand.
- (20) Arthur Francis Faulkner.
- (21) Bridget (relict of the late Conductor J. Thompson).

On the west row of Intermediate lines.

- (22) Thomas Adamson.
- (23) Henry Joceloyne Williams.
- (24) Pensioned Sergeant Simon Dring.
- (25) Mary Ann Dring.
- (26) John Henry Dennison and others (Vault).
- (27) Celia Florence.
- (28) James Waters.
- (29) Charlotte Matilda Lindsay (Zscherpel).
- (30) Apothecary William Englebright.
- (31) Edwin Hoplom.
- (32) Mrs. Johanna Smith.
- (33) Jamima Lucrezia.
- (34) James Heefhe Clark.
- (35) Jane Haines.
- (36) Leonora Adelaide.
- (37) W. H. Grantham.
- (38) Ignatha Elizabeth Ammall.
- (39) Mr. V. Christian and others.
- (40) Henry Lowe.
- (41) George Bishop.
- (42) Stella Georgiana Chrisloffelsz.

On the east row of Intermediate lines.

- (43) Peter David (late Sexton).
- (44) Alberta Malvina.
- (45) Stephen Jacob Johannes.
- (46) Francis Fisher.
- (47) Mark Anthonsy.
- (48) Rosamond Matilda.
- (49) Thomas Ross and others.
- (50) Mr. Marcellus Burke.
- (51) Mrs. Eleanor Rosalie Burke.
- (52) William Mackenzie.
- (53) Harry St. George.
- (54) Mademoiselle Anne Cecilia Adelaide DeLauncy.
- (55) Mrs. Ann Nimmo.
- (56) Mary Elinor.
- (57) Arnette Ada and others (in one contour).
- (58) Mrs. Charlotte Humphreys.
- (59) Harriet Martha Edwards.
- (60) Masters Henry Lung Conran.

The abovenamed tombs being in a ruinous condition, I hereby give notice, in accordance with Rule XIX of Home Department Notification of 20th July, 1885, that in the event of no persons undertaking their restoration, they will be levelled to the ground during the next repairs.

PHILIP C. NUGENT,

Hony. Junior Chaplain of Vepery.

VEPERY;

The August 5th, 1896.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th August, 1896.

No. 3669.—Pandit Prannath, Postmaster, Bankipore, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days, with effect from the 6th August, 1896.

Babu Sarat Chandra Mookerjee, is appointed to act as Postmaster, Bankipore, during the absence on privilege leave of Pandit Prannath, or until further orders.

The 18th August, 1896.

No. 3785.—Mr. A. C. Firth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 2nd September 1896 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Willait Rai is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Firth, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Div. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 18th August, 1896.

Brownney, Mr., Govt. Agent to the South African Ry.	Clarkson & Co., E. Invention Develop- ing Co.	McBurn & Co. Stinning Inskipp & Co.
Brownney & Co., Govt. Agents, South African Ry.	Kidner & Co., Walking Stick Manufacturer.	Young & Co., Coach Builders.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Akens, A. J.	Edwards, J. T.	Nicholls, Mrs. J.
Anderson, A. G.	Ferrell, J. B.	Nininger, S. F.
Anderson, J. M.	Flewery, Miss W.	Noakes, S. N.
Armitage, W. S., Lt.	Fouthon, Mrs. M.	O'Connor, Mrs. E.
Bell, F. M.	Galand, Jules.	Ogilvie, D. G.
Bennett, A. E.	Galperson, J.	Outtin, Harry.
Bird, F. W.	Gordon, S. C.	Pinder, C. H. S.
Blair, Miss Daisy.	Grunberg, Surl.	Queen, A.
Blanche, A.	Hens, G. R.	Raliform, Mr.
Boyle, J.	Hughes, H.	Ray, Mrs. L.
Brooke, Mrs.	Ibrahim, M.	Remington, F. A., Capt.
Browne, L. G.	Jones, Mrs.	Reynolds, J. C.
Browning, H. E.	Labolovect, Julia.	Saville, A. J.
Carlisle, C. M.	Lindenau, L. K.	Spragg, A.
Carpenter, Miss L. M.	Lyons, Benard.	Stokes, Miss.
Carroll, Chas.	Mackay, Ida.	Talbot, A.
Celine, J.	McGrath, Joseph.	Talbot, G.
Constable, A.	McMaster, Thos.	Thornton, Ellie.
Crawshaw, Mrs.	Meikle, J.	Vangulin, A. H. E.
Critchley, D. B.	Monkhouse, E. W.	Weiss, Miss J.
David, D.	Monti Virginia.	Wilkinson, E. A.
Dulben, J.	Mr. Lobl.	Wince, Miss D.
	Mungavin, E. T.	Woodburn, A.
	Netherton, R.	

Registered Letters.

Martusa, Professor.	Palmer Leslie & Co.	Skorzewski, Comte. V.
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Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Angel, Ida.	Green, Rebecca.	O'Connor, T.
Aronivici, Burik.	Guriba, B. H.	Orr, A. E.
Ardandin, Madame.	Godrell Collin, Capt.	Ochs, E. Aug.
Alderson, Mrs.	Gopal Baboo.	Prentice, R. W.
Arthur, G.	Hill, E. C.	Pigot, J. L.
Armstrong, Leonard.	Howell, H. N.	Pritchard, G. M., Col.
Allabkish.	Hill, W. H., Capt.	Rankin, I. R. L.
Burgess, H., of Broated.	Hafizullah.	Roper, Mrs.
Bronover, Louisa.	Ilbery, Capt.	Russell, George.
Brockman, E., Mrs.	Johnson, C. (1st B. C.).	Rajah Ally.
Baron, Solomon.	Jost Steffie, Miss.	Stone, G., Mrs.
Connie, J. P.	Jackson, Mrs.	Sylveston, E.
Carpenter, J. R.	King, I. G.	Starkey, A.
Couchrin, George.	Koch, Helene.	Sheriff, F.
Dyce, G. H., Col., C. B.	Krishna Pillay.	Scott, H. H., Lieut.
Dudeisak Bruche, Madame.	Kristnaswami, Butler.	Schultz, E.
Decroix, Henry.	Kroo, Irma.	Sukerman, A.
Esposito, Genaro.	Kaufman, Alfred.	Smith, Grant G. M., Dr.
Edwards, C. W.	Lidstone, C. A.	Thompson, Jas.
Edwards, Mrs.	Leslie.	Taylor, J. Worsley.
Fortune Raval, Munsieur.	Master, Robert.	Vaughan, R. E., Lt.
Floruco, Madame.	Mitchell, J.	Walley, T. St. Geo.
Fernandex, Andrew.	Marco, Juan.	Wendt, R.
Ferenkotel, Otto Von.	MacArthur, A.	Wilkins, W., Mrs.
Guatoux, E. F., Mrs.	Nicholas, Pierrotti.	Wakefield, W. B.
	Niceforo, Calanducini.	Wilson, Mrs.
	O'Neill, A. R.	Whitlaw, A. W.
		Ward, J. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrachpore Post Office on the 10th August, 1896.

Dallas.	Forbes, Mrs.
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The 22nd August, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagua Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	25th Aug.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	24th "	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	28th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
Australasian Colonies	28th "	Ditto.
Colombo	31st "	Per P. & O. Str. Nubia.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	25th "	Per Steamer Chelydra.
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	28th "	Per Steamer Pundua.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	25th "	Per Steamer Madura.
Akyab, Kyaukpny, Sandoway, and Rangoon	26th "	Per Steamer Kasara.
Port Blair	25th "	Via Rangoon.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East via Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فوج يعنه تپ بهگانه واله سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فوج کلکتہ کے برٹانکل گارنٹن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری اور ایک مشق چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتا ہے۔ یعنی چار اونس والا تین بقیمت در روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ : آٹھہ اونس والا تین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ : ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ درہ برٹانکل گارنٹن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہے۔ یعنی چار اونس والا تین بقیمت تین روپیہ : آٹھہ اونس والا تین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ : ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ درہ کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے لایٹی اور دیسی موخانوں میں بھی بنتی ہے۔ ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محمول ذاک چار اونس والے تین کا چار آنہ : آٹھہ اونس والے تین کا آٹھہ آنہ : درہ ایک پونڈ والے تین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

• 1-pound tin,	R18, or, post free,	R18-12.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	R 9, "	R9-8.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	R4-8, "	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিনকোনা আবাদের প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের বিলিখিত দ্রব্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৮, বা ডাকমাতুল বিক্রা	১৮-১২
১ আধ " "	৯, "	৯-৮
১ শিকি " "	৪-৮, "	৫

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনি-ডাইন নামক অশুদ্ধি কারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্বক মিশ্রিত হয় নাই তাহার পরীক্ষা দেখা হইতেছে। ইহা বঙ্গ হুজো কেবল গবর্ণমেন্ট-কম্পার্টমেন্টের বিকট বিক্রয় করা হইবে, এবং কলিকাতার বিকট বিক্রয় লিখপুত্রের কোম্পানির বাবাদের হুপারিটেটের বিকট পাওয়া হইতে পারিবে।

Advertisement of Books and Publications which are less than two years old, for insertion weekly in Part II of the Gazette of India.

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depot at Rs4 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Koorkee Workshops, and applications should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

First two Volumes are published in separate Sections as below, but can be bound up in Volumes if required :—

VOLUME I.*

Section I. Building Materials (1895), R2-8.

VOLUME II.†

Section VII. Bridges (in the Press), say

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods (in the Press).

" II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition in Press).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces (in the Press), say

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

Thomason College Calendar for 1895. R4-12.

Ditto ditto for 1894. R2.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemical and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depot. Application to be made to the Curator.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of Admission to the different Classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

* Date of Edition on sale.

† These include Question Papers for Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes and Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D.

J. CLIBBORN, Lieut.-Col. I.S.C.,
Principal, Thomason College.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, including postage. . . . Rs 22-8

	Without postage.	With postage.
	R s. p.	R s. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, inclusive of postage in India . . . . .	...	2 0 0
„ a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, inclusive of postage in India . . . . .	...	1 0 0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town.	For mofussil.
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 Ditto ditto during 1895. 4s. (1s.)

- Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI. 4s. (2s.)
 Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1 (2s. 6p.)
 Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1 (3s.)
 Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1 (4s. 6p.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

- Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1896. 2s. (1s.)
 Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1896. 4s. (1s. 6p.)
 Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1894-95. R5 (4s.)
 Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the Subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4s. (2s.)
 A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4s. (3s.)
 Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq. R3-8 (4s.)
 Supplement to the Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BERTIC, Esq., A.M. I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, Esq. 4s. (2s.)
 Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2s.)
 Steam Launch Construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R. SREER, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2s.)
 List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10s.)
 Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3s.)
 Ditto ditto Burdwan Division. R1 (2s.)
 Ditto ditto Patna " R4 (3s.)
 Ditto ditto Bhagalpur " R1-4 (2s.)
 Ditto ditto Rajshahi " R1 (2s.)
 Ditto ditto Dacca " R1 (2s.)
 Ditto ditto Chittagong " 4s. (1s.)
 Ditto ditto Orissa " R1-8 (2s.)
 Ditto ditto Chota Nagpur " R1 (2s.)

MARINE.

- Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1s.) (Edition of 1895.)

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
 Ditto ditto, in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
 Ditto ditto, in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st July, 1890. K3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. K1-10 (6a.)
 The Records Manual, 1895 K1 (2a.)
 Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)
 Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8a. (2a.)
 The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. K7-8 (3a.)
 The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. K7-14 (3a.)
 Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R75 (6a.)
 Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. K15 (6a.)
 Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. K13 (6a.)
 Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4a.)
 Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5a.)
 Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. K13 (6a.)
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 Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. K21-4 (6a.)
 Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. K21-4 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. K1-8 (3a.)
 Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)
 Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)
 Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889-95. K2-10 (5a.)
 Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)
 Gazetteer of Sikkim. K8 (12a.)
 Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (1a.)
 Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (1a.)
 Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (1a.)
 Rules made by Government under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, having force in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Second Edition. 6a. (2a.)
 Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. K1-2 (2a.)
 Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. K1-8 (3a.)
 List of Trees, Shrubs and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI, 6a. (1a.)
 Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. K1-8 (5a.)
 Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. K1 (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.
 Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 022454, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-36, for ₹500, and No. 203025, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Ramlucki Dassi and Mathurah Panday, respectively, and Note No. 022454, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-36, for ₹500, was last endorsed to Mathura Prasad Pande, *alias* Babua Pande, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application has been made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

MATHURA PRASAD PANDE,
alias
BABUA PANDE,
Benazirabad, Benares City.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE JHERRIA JOYRAMPORE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Honourable Mr. Justice Sale has fixed Saturday, the 29th day of August, 1896, at 10-30 o'clock A.M. at the Court House, as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 18th day of August 1896.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 34.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

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Kalai,

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1896—continued. (The figures represent the number of seers (of 50 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Districts.	Wheat.		RICE.		BARLEY.	JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANOHI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLLY, KADALI, OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CADIAN, PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.	Common.		Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—continued.																							
Bihar, south—																							
Moonghyr	13 8	20	9 8	11 8	12 9	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	...	19 6	18	19 6	17 12	19 15	18 3	156	105	10 4	10
Gaya	12	18	10 4	10 4	13 5	14	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16	17	...	...	17 3	17 3	140	130	10	10 2
Patna	13 and 14	19	13	13	16 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	24	23	19 8	19 8	21	20	21 8	22	13	130	10	10
Bihar, north—																							
Shahabad	13	19	8	8	13 and 15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18	...	...	12	19	14	130	10 8	10 8
Patna	16	25	12	13	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	18	18	20	24	16	16	340	130	10	10
Bhagalpur	13 14	20 3	11 5	11 5	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	18 15	21 7	21	15	15	130	130	10 1	10 8
Darbhanga	13	20	12	10	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	22	22	19	19	140	140	10 8	10 8
Muzaffarpur	13	20	8	8	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	20	20	20	20	160	160	11	11
Siwan	13 2	13 12	12	12	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	18 4	18 4	20	20	20	20	160	160	10	10
Champaran	14	23 8	8 3	8 3	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	22 8	22 8	21	21	180	180	10	10
N.W. Provinces—																							
Benares—																							
Mirzapur	10 2	11 8	6 8	7 5	10 6	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	15 14	15 13	16	16	13	13	97 8	105	9 4	8 10
Benares	11 15	11 13	11 2	11 2	10 9	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	17 1	17 1	...	...	13	13	130	130	9 4	9 6
Ghazipur	11 8	16 8	9	9	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	18	18	19	19	14 8	14 8	100	100	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur	12	16	7	7	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	16	16	...	...	15	15	170	170	10	10
Allahabad	11	14	7	7	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16	16	17 12	17 12	100	100	10	10
Central—																							
Blanda	11 8	12	8	8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	11 12	17	12 12	12 12	200	200	10 4	10 8
Fatehpur	11 4	14	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	13	13	13	13	160	160	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	11 2	12 13	8	8	9 12	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 13	14 13	12	12	120	120	10 4	10 4
Jaloun	11	14	10	10	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	14 3	14 3	15	15	12	12	160	160	10 8	10 8
Cannore	13	15 4	7 8	7 8	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	16	16	18	18	13	13	140	140	11 12	11 12
Idhar	13	15 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 8	16 8	15	15	12	12	160	160	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16 14	16 14	16	16	10	10	100	100	11	11
Etawah	12 12	15 5	5 8	5 8	11	111																	

Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Madras	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
Bombay	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
Calcutta	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
Madras	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
Bombay	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
Calcutta	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43																																																																					

Sold in bundles.	↑ Not sold.	♂ Healed.	♂ Nine ptes per bundle.	♂ Unhealed.	§ Not procurable.
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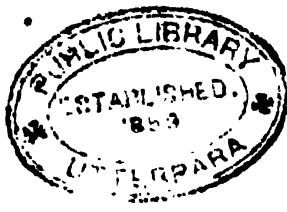
RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1896—continued. (Two figures representing the number of days of the week) when the market was closed for business.

DISTRICT.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAIRA OR CORN (<i>Pennisetia glauca</i>).		MARUA OR RABI (<i>Eragrostis indica</i>).		KARSI OR KALSI (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENA, CHOLA, RADALAY OR SURAGA (<i>Cicer arvense</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARAR, OR THEL, CADIAN, PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.	Common.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Madras—																								
Malabar Coast—																								
Malabar	11 5	11 5	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	131 5	11 10	11 14
S. Canara	11 13	11 13	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	10 5	10 11
South central—																					274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10
Coimbatore	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216 5	216 5	10 14	11 5
Nilgiris	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	10 13	10 13
Salem	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8
Central—																					121 8	121 8	11 13	11 13
Bellary	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	10 13	10 13
Anantapur	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 11	11 11
Chittoor	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 2	12 2
Cuddapah	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2
Karaul	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
East Coast, north—																					93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
Chennai	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 5	13 5
Vinayakam	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 5	13 5
Goldwar	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	13 5	13 5
East Coast, central—																					145 13	145 13	13 5	13 5
Krishna	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 5	13 5
Nellore	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	13 5	13 5
East Coast, south—																					145 13	145 13	13 5	13 5
Madras	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 5	13 5
Chingleput	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	13 5	13 5
N. Arcot	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 5	13 5
S. Arcot	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	13 5	13 5
Tanjore	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 5	13 5
Trichinopoly	12 11	12 11	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 5	13 5
Southern—																					58 5	58 5	13 5	13 5
Tirunelveli	12 11	12 11	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 5	13 5
Madras	12 11	12 11	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 5	13 5
Mysore—																					96	96	10 8	10 8
Bellary	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 1	108 1	10 8	10 8
Bengalore	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 1	108 1	10 8	10 8
Kolar	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 1	108 1	10 8	10 8
Tumkur	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 1	108 1	10 8	10 8
Hassan	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 1	108 1	10 8	10 8
Channarayana	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 1	108 1	10 8	10 8
Shimoga	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 1	108 1	10 8	10 8
Chikmagalur	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 1	175 1	9 9	9 9
Coorg—																					110 1	110 1	9 9	9 9
Coorg	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	35 35	35 35
Aden	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 1	110 1	9 9	9 9

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 35.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 35.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th August, 1896.

No. 20.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared to be from the 1st March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 26th day of August, 1896;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION NO. VI OF 1896.

A Regulation to amend the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896; It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. To section 12 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, Addition to section 12, Regulation I, 1896. the following shall be added, namely:

“The period of limitation for an appeal to the Divisional Court under clause (b) of sub-section (3) shall be sixty days, and in the computation of that period

and in all other respects the limitation of the appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877."

77.

2. To section 13 of the said Regulation the following shall be added,
Addition to section 13, Regulation 1, 1896. namely:

"The period of limitation for an appeal to the Court of the Judicial Commis-

sioner under this section shall be ninety days, and in the computation of that period and in all other respects the limitation of the appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877."

X¹

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 28th August, 1896.

No. 643.—The services of Mr. L. E. Buckley, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MEDICAL.

The 28th August, 1896.

No. 728.—The services of Surgeon-Captain Robert King Mitter, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th August, 1896.

No. 1148.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the undermentioned offices in the Madras Presidency to be Notaries Public and to exercise their functions as such within the districts and sub-districts to which their jurisdiction as registration officers respectively extends.

This cancels Home Department Notifications No. 514, dated the 16th April 1886, No. 845, dated the 20th July 1893, and No. 658, dated the 8th May 1896.

1.	The Registrar	of Madras	} Madras District.
2.	" Sub-Registrar	" Mount Road	...	...
3.	" "	" Sowcarpet	...	...
4.	" Registrar	" Bellary	} Bellary and Anantpur Districts.
5.	" Sub-Registrar	" Adóni	...	...
6.	" "	" Hospet	...	...
7.	" "	" Rayadrug	...	...
8.	" "	" Tadpatri	} Calicut District.
9.	" Registrar	" Calicut	...	...
10.	" Sub-Registrar	" Alattúr	...	...
11.	" "	" Chávakkát	...	...
12.	" "	" Cherpalcheri	...	...
13.	" "	" Cheváyúr	...	...
14.	" "	" Cochin	...	...
15.	" "	" Ferok	...	...
16.	" "	" Kasbah	} Calicut District.
17.	" "	" Koduvayar	...	...
18.	" "	" Malappuram	...	...

19.	The Sub-Registrar of	Manjeri	Calicut District.
20.	"	"	Mankara	...	
21.	"	"	Mannárákkát	...	
22.	"	"	Pálghat	...	
23.	"	"	Perindalamanna	...	
24.	"	"	Tanur	...	
25.	"	"	Tirtala	...	
26.	"	"	Tirúrannáti	...	
27.	"	"	Tripriar	...	
28.	"	"	Vandúr	...	
29.	"	"	Vettattupudiyannáti	...	
30.	"	Registrar	Saidapet	...	Chingleput District.
31.	"	Sub-Registrar	Chingleput	...	
32.	"	"	Conjeeveram	...	
33.	"	"	Madurántakam	...	
34.	"	"	Poonamallee	...	
35.	"	"	Sríperumbúdúr	...	
36.	"	"	Tiruvallúr	...	
37.	"	"	Utramallur	...	
38.	"	Registrar	Coimbatore	...	Coimbatore District.
39.	"	Sub-Registrar	Dhárápuram	...	
40.	"	"	Erode	...	
41.	"	"	Ganapathy	...	
42.	"	"	Kángayam	...	
43.	"	"	Karúr	...	
44.	"	"	Kollegal	...	
45.	"	"	Kumarapalaiyam	...	
46.	"	"	Palladam	...	
47.	"	"	Perundurai	...	
48.	"	"	Polláchi	...	
49.	"	"	Udamalpet	...	
50.	"	Registrar	Cuddapah	...	Cuddapah District.
51.	"	Sub-Registrar	Proddatur	...	
52.	"	Registrar	Chatrapur	...	Ganjam District.
53.	"	Sub-Registrar	Aska	...	
54.	"	"	Chicacole	...	
55.	"	"	Goomsur	...	
56.	"	"	Purushottapur	...	Godavari District.
57.	"	Registrar	Cocanada	...	
58.	"	Sub-Registrar	Alamur	...	
59.	"	"	Amalápuram	...	
60.	"	"	Bhímavaram	...	
61.	"	"	Ellore	...	
62.	"	"	Kottapeta	...	
63.	"	"	Narsapur	...	
64.	"	"	Peddápuram	...	
65.	"	"	Rámachandrapuram	...	
66.	"	"	Sivakodu	...	
67.	"	"	Tanuku	...	
68.	"	"	Yernagúdem	...	Kistna District.
69.	"	Registrar	Masulipatam	...	
70.	"	Sub-Registrar	Bezwada	...	
71.	"	"	Gudiváda	...	
72.	"	"	Guntúr	...	Kurnool District.
73.	"	Registrar	Kurnool	...	
74.	"	Sub-Registrar	Koilkuntla	...	

75.	The Registrar	of Madura	} Madura District.
76.	" Sub-Registrar	" Dindigul	...	...
77.	" "	" Mélúr	...	...
78.	" "	" Palni	...	...
79.	" "	" Periyakulam	...	...
80.	" "	" Ponmeni	...	...
81.	" "	" Ramnád	...	...
82.	" "	" Sivaganga	...	...
83.	" "	" Solavandan	...	...
84.	" "	" Tallakulam	...	...
85.	" "	" Tirumangalam	...	...
86.	" "	" Tiruppattúr	...	...
87.	" "	" Tiruchuli	} Nellore District.
88.	" "	" Tiruvádanai	...	...
89.	" Registrar	" Nellore	...	...
90.	" Sub-Registrar	" Allúru	...	...
91.	" "	" Gudur	...	...
92.	" "	" Kandukur	...	...
93.	" "	" Kottapatnam	} Nilgiri District.
94.	" "	" Ongole	...	...
95.	" Registrar	" Ootacamund	} North Arcot District.
96.	" "	" Chittoor	...	...
97.	" Sub-Registrar	" Arcot	...	...
98.	" "	" Arni	...	...
99.	" "	" Gudiyáttam	...	...
100.	" "	" Polur	...	...
101.	" "	" Puttur	...	...
102.	" "	" Tirupatti	...	...
103.	" "	" Tiruttani	...	...
104.	" "	" Teruvettipuram	...	...
105.	" "	" Vellore	...	...
106.	" "	" Walajanagar	} Salem District.
107.	" Registrar	" Salem ...	...	...
108.	" Sub-Registrar	" Krishnagiri	...	...
109.	" "	" Námakkal	...	...
110.	" "	" Rasipuram	...	...
111.	" "	" Shevvapet	...	...
112.	" "	" Tiruppattúr	} South Arcot District.
113.	" Registrar	" Cuddalore	...	...
114.	" Sub-Registrar	" Chidambaram	...	...
115.	" "	" Manchakkuppam	...	...
116.	" "	" Mannárgudi	...	...
117.	" "	" Nellikuppam	...	...
118.	" "	" Tindivanam	...	...
119.	" "	" Tirukoilur	...	...
120.	" "	" Villupuram	} South Canara District.
121.	" "	" Vriddhachalam	...	...
122.	" Registrar	" Mangalore	...	...
123.	" Sub-Registrar	" Brahmawar	...	...
124.	" "	" Coondapoor	...	...
125.	" "	" Hosdrug	...	...
126.	" "	" Karkala	...	...
127.	" "	" Kásaragód	...	...
128.	" "	" Udipi	...	...
129.	" "	" Vittal	...	...

130.	The Registrar	of Tanjore	
131.	"	Sub-Registrar	" Arantangi	...	
132.	"	"	" Kumbakonam	...	
133.	"	"	" Mannargudi	...	
134.	"	"	" Manambuchavadi	...	
135.	"	"	" Mayavaram	...	
136.	"	"	" Mudhijunam	...	
137.	"	"	" Nannilam	...	
138.	"	"	" Negapatam	...	Tanjore District.
139.	"	"	" Pattukkottai	...	
140.	"	"	" Shiyali	...	
141.	"	"	" Tirutturaippundi	...	
142.	"	"	" Tirevadi	...	
143.	"	"	" Tiruvalur	...	
144.	"	"	" Tranquebar	...	
145.	"	"	" Valangiman	...	
146.	"	"	" Vallam	...	
147.	"	Registrar	" Tellicherry	...	Tellicherry District.
148.	"	Sub-Registrar	" Anjarkandi	...	
149.	"	"	" Badagara	...	
150.	"	"	" Cannanore	...	
151.	"	"	" Kuttiyati	...	
152.	"	"	" Nadapuram	...	
153.	"	"	" Natuvanur	...	
154.	"	"	" Payyoli	...	
155.	"	"	" Quilandi	...	
156.	"	Registrar	" Tinnevely	...	Tinnevely District.
157.	"	Sub-Registrar	" Azhvar Tirunagari	...	
158.	"	"	" Ambasamudram	...	
159.	"	"	" Kayattar	...	
160.	"	"	" Morapanad	...	
161.	"	"	" Nanguneri	...	
162.	"	"	" Ottapidaram	...	
163.	"	"	" Palancottah	...	
164.	"	"	" Pettai	...	
165.	"	"	" Sankaranayinarkoyil	...	
166.	"	"	" Sattur	...	Trichinopoly District.
167.	"	"	" Sermadevi	...	
168.	"	"	" Sivakasi	...	
169.	"	"	" Srivilliputtur	...	
170.	"	"	" Tenkarai	...	
171.	"	"	" Tenkasi	...	
172.	"	"	" Tiruchendur	...	
173.	"	"	" Tuticorin	...	
174.	"	"	" Vattiraiyiruppu	...	
175.	"	"	" Virudupatti	...	
176.	"	Registrar	" Trichinopoly	...	Trichinopoly District.
177.	"	Sub-Registrar	" Jayankondasolapuram	...	
178.	"	"	" Kulittalai	...	
179.	"	"	" Lalgudi	...	
180.	"	"	" Manappalai	...	
181.	"	"	" Oraiyur	...	
182.	"	"	" Srirangam	...	
183.	"	"	" Turaiyur	...	
184.	"	Registrar	" Vizagapatam	...	Vizagapatam District.
185.	"	Sub-Registrar	" Bobbili	...	
186.	"	"	" Veeravilli	...	
187.	"	"	" Vizianagram	...	
188.	"	"	" Yellamanchili	...	

POLICE.

The 27th August, 1896.

No. 461.—The services of Captain G. H. Loch, I.S.C., Commandant of the North Lushai Hills Military Police Battalion, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 13th August 1896.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Simla, the 28th August, 1896.

No. 2014—69-21.—Mr. G. Watt, M.B., C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd September 1896.

Mr. D. Hooper, Government Quinologist, Madras, is appointed to act as Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India during Mr. Watt's absence.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th August, 1896.

No. 1460-(a)-E. A.—Whereas His Highness the Khan of Kalat has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction in respect of certain lands which lie within his territory and are occupied by the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings and for all other railway purposes):

In exercise of this jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all enactments which are deemed in force in the Bolan Pass District by virtue of their application, under section 4, sub-section (2), of the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, to the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, shall be deemed to be likewise in force in the said lands.

The 21st August, 1896.

No. 2668-(a)-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Excise

Act (XII of 1896) to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, so far as they may be suitable:

Provided that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General as such Agent may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided also that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and references to British India or territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General as such Agent:

Provided also that references to the Chief Revenue authority shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

The 24th August, 1896.

No. 1385-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Heinrich Schmidt as acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. F. Eggena.

The 27th August, 1896.

No. 1408-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Hugh Menzies as acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. W. Flower Hamilton.

No. 1414-G.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 28th May, 1896, consequent on the death of Mr. Edulji Bymonji Dastur, a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class:

Major R. V. Garrett, Indian Staff Corps, a Special Assistant Commissioner, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class. Major Garrett will continue to officiate as Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class (seconded), to be a Special Assistant Commissioner, but to remain seconded.

Mr. Rustomji Faridonji, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be a Special Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. F. W. A. Prideaux, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Kashinath Joshi, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 25th August, 1896.

No. 3651-Gl.—Mr. C. W. Sandford, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed Chief Superintendent in that Office, with effect from the 9th August 1896.

The 28th August, 1896.

No. 3708-Gl.—Mr. G. D. Pudumjee is granted furlough for twenty-one months, with effect from the 24th August 1896.

No. 3709-Gl.—Colonel A. W. Baird, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days, with effect from the 25th August 1896.

Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie (Bombay Establishment), Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel Baird, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th August, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Lancers.

No. 967.—Lieutenant H. Harrison, attached to the 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, *vice* Lieutenant H. K. Dalyell, on leave. Dated 11th August 1896.

1st Infantry.

No. 968.—Lieutenant F. D. Davidson, Wiltshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, with effect from the 11th August 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 969.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Burnett, Army Medical Staff, to

officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, *vice* Surgeon-Major-General A. F. Churchill, appointed Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command. Dated 11th August 1896.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 970.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on the personal staff of Major-General G. C. Bird, C.B., commanding Oudh District:

Captain H. M. Twynam, East Lancashire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 13th May 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 971.—Lieutenant Julian Frizelle, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 26th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 23rd April 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 972.—The following draft of certain rules, which it is proposed to make for the cantonment of Kirkee in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clauses (13) and (20), and section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), is hereby published, as required by the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council after the 29th September, 1896.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Rules.

1. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing,—

(1) require any person having control, whether as grantee, owner or occupier, of any land or building—
Cesspools, receptacles for filth, and soaking of foul water, etc.

(a) to close any offensive cesspool belonging to the land or building, or

(b) to provide a receptacle (of a pattern, if any, approved by the Cantonment Authority) for filth accumulating on or in the land or building, or

(c) to keep in a cleanly condition (in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the notice) any receptacle provided for such filth, or

(d) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter, from soaking, draining, flowing or being put from the land or building upon any road or public place or into any water-course or into any drain not intended for the purpose; or

(2) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal not to put the same to public use; or,

(3) if any plan for the construction of private latrines or urinals has been approved by the Cantonment Authority,—

(c) require any person repairing or constructing a private latrine or urinal not to allow the same to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Cantonment Magistrate and approved by him as conforming with such plan, or

(f) require any person having the control of a private latrine or urinal to rebuild or alter the same in accordance with such plan:

Provided that, on the application of any person to whom a notice under clause (c) or clause (f) of this rule is addressed, a copy of the approved plan shall be given to him by the Cantonment Magistrate free of charge; or

(4) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, creates a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal, and to substitute fresh earth, to such a depth, not exceeding two feet, as may be specified in the notice, for the earth on which the latrine or urinal stood; or

(5) require any person having control, whether as grantee, owner or occupier, of any land or building,—

(g) to have any latrine provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or

(h) to cleanse with deodorants any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building, or

(6) require any persons having control, whether as grantees, owners or occupiers, of any lands or buildings, who have allowed any offensive matter or rubbish to accumulate or remain thereon or therein, to collect the same and deposit it, for removal by the public conservancy establishments, at such times and in such receptacles or places as may be specified in the notice.

Provided that no person shall be required to deposit any offensive matter or rubbish in any receptacle or place situate at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty feet from the nearest boundary of his premises; or,

(7) where any land or building is situate within one hundred feet of a public drain or of some other place set apart for the discharge of drainage, and the drains belonging to such land or building are, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, insufficient, require

any person having control of the land or building, whether as grantee or owner, or,

in the case of neighbouring lands or buildings, the several grantees or owners having control of the lands or buildings, conjointly,

to provide sufficient drainage within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or

(8) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain; or

(9) require any person who is creating or likely to create a nuisance by—

(j) altering, obstructing or encroaching upon a public drain, or

(k) altering any path leading to his premises or any culvert under such path so as to obstruct the flow of water in or into any public drain, or

(l) impeding the flow of water owing to the absence or insufficiency of any culvert or water-course which he has undertaken to construct or is by law liable to construct or maintain,

to desist therefrom; or

(10) require any person who is constructing or laying a drain to obey any directions which the Cantonment Authority may, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, think fit to give in order to ensure the completion of the work to its satisfaction, or

(11) require any person or persons, being the owner or owners, and having control, of any drain or drains to provide and apply to the same within ten days from the service of the notice such covering as may be specified in the notice; or

(12) require any person having the control of a drain,

within a period to be specified in the notice, to remove any obstruction from the drain, or to cleanse, purify, repair or alter the drain, or otherwise to put the same in good order.

2. Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under rule 1 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction on which the failure is proved to have been persisted in;

and, if any person required by any such notice to perform any act fails to perform it, the Cantonment Authority may cause the Act to be performed and recover the cost from him.

3. (1) No persons of any of the following classes, namely:

Licenses required for carrying on of certain occupations.

(a) butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,

- (b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,
- (c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,
- (d) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,
- (e) dairymen and buttermen,
- (f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,
- (g) sellers of fruit or vegetables,
- (h) manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,
- (j) sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature,
- (k) sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,
- (l) washermen,
- (m) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,
- (n) dealers in fire-works, kerosine oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit,
- (o) tanners and dyers,
- (p) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,

shall reside in any part of the cantonment for the purpose of carrying on their trades, callings or occupations, unless they have obtained a license from the Cantonment Authority:

(2) Provided as follows:

- (i) a license shall not be withheld if the applicant is willing to comply with such conditions as the Cantonment Authority may consider it necessary to impose under rule 4;
- (ii) no person who may, when these rules come into force, be carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall be bound to obtain a license for carrying on such trade, calling or occupation in that part until he has received from the Cantonment Authority not less than three months' notice of his obligation to do so;
- (iii) if the Cantonment Authority refuses to grant a license to any person mentioned in clause (ii) to carry on his trade, calling or occupation in such place, it shall pay him reasonable compensation for any loss incurred by reason only of such refusal.

(3) No charge shall be made for any license granted under this rule.

4. A license granted to any person under Conditions which rule 3 shall specify the may be entered in such part of the cantonment in licenses.

which the licensee shall reside for the purpose of carrying on his trade, calling or occupation, and may contain any conditions which the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose with respect to the following matters, namely:

(a) in the case of butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,—

- (1) the apparatus and coverings to be used in the operations of their trade,
- (2) the places at which, and the manner in which, meat, poultry game or fish may be exposed for sale, and
- (3) the disposal of meat, poultry, game or fish when found to be unfit for human consumption:

EXPLANATION.—Meat which has been subjected to the process of blowing shall be presumed to be unfit for human consumption:

(b) In the case of persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,—

- (4) the places at which pigs may be kept,
- (5) the number of pigs which may be kept at any one place,
- (6) the season and the places at which pigs may be slaughtered and the flesh offered for sale,
- (7) the manner in which pigs shall be inspected prior to slaughter, and
- (8) the manner in which the flesh thereof shall be inspected and marked prior to sale, and disposed of when found to be unfit for human consumption;

(c) in the case of persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,—

- (9) the places at which such animals may be kept,
- (10) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place,
- (11) the sources from which such animals shall be watered,
- (12) the segregation of any sick or diseased animals, and
- (13) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for maintaining the premises in a clean and sanitary state;

(d) in the case of persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,—

- (14) the places at which such animals may be kept,
- (15) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place, and
- (16) the manner of keeping the animals so as to prevent their becoming a public nuisance or injurious to the public health;

- (e) in the case of dairymen and buttermen,—
- (17) the vessels and other apparatus to be used in the operations of their trade,
 - (18) the places at which and the manner in which milk or butter may be prepared and kept for sale, and
 - (19) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for keeping the premises and all vessels and apparatus in a cleanly and sanitary state,
- (f) in the case of makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,—
- (20) the apparatus and the water, flour and other ingredients which may be used in the operations of their trade,
 - (21) the places at which bread, biscuits or cake may be prepared and kept for sale,
 - (22) the inspection to be exercised over the making of such articles, and
 - (23) the disposal of any such articles which may be found to be unwholesome ;
- (g) in the case of sellers of fruit or vegetables,—
- (24) the places and seasons at which fruit or vegetables, or any specified kinds of fruit or vegetable, may be sold, and
 - (25) the disposal of any fruit or vegetables which may be found to be unwholesome, or of which the sale has been prohibited under clause (24) of this rule ;
- (h) in the case of manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,—
- (26) the sources from which water used in such manufacture shall be taken,
 - (27) the machinery, chemicals and ingredients which may be used in such manufacture,
 - (28) the measures to be taken in order to ensure the proper filtering of the water used and the cleanliness of all apparatus and receptacles used, and
 - (29) the attachment of labels or the adoption of other means for the purpose of identifying the factory at which each article was made ;
- (j) in the case of sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature,—
- (30) the disposal of any articles which may be found to be unwholesome ;
- (k) in the case of sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,—
- (31) the sources from which such water shall be taken, and
 - (32) the taking of measures to ensure the cleanliness of mussucks or any other vessels or utensils used for carrying such water ;
- (l) in the case of washermen,—
- (33) the places at which clothes may be washed, dried or kept ;
- (m) in the case of dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,—
- (34) the places at which such materials may be kept,
 - (35) the quantity which may be stored at any one place, and the manner of storing, and
 - (36) the precautions against fire to be taken by the dealer or the person in charge of the business ;
- (n) in the case of dealers in fire-works, petroleum, kerosine oil or any other inflammable oil or spirit,—
- (37) the places at which, and the quantities in which, any such article may be stored or kept for sale, and
 - (38) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property ;
- (o) in the case of tanners and dyers,—
- (39) the taking of measures for regulating the discharge of refuse matter from their premises and for abating any nuisance arising from such premises ;
- (p) in the case of persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,—
- (40) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the abatement of any nuisance arising from the premises.
5. No person holding a license under rule 3 for keeping for profit Feeding animals on filth, etc. milch cattle or milch goats, or pigs or any other animal which may be used for human consumption, shall allow the same—
- (a) to be fed upon refuse or any filthy or deleterious substance, or
 - (b) to graze in any place in which grazing has for sanitary reasons been prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority.
6. No dairyman holding a license under rule Adulteration of milk. 3 shall mix water with, or otherwise adulterate, any milk intended for sale.
7. No buttermen holding a license under rule Adulteration of butter. 3 shall adulterate any butter intended for sale.
8. No person holding a license under rule 3 Selling food or drink unfit for human consumption. shall sell any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit for that purpose.

9. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice Removal of brothels in writing, prohibit— or prostitutes.

(a) the keeping of a brothel, or

(b) the residence of a public prostitute, in any part of the cantonment specified in the notice.

10. (1) If any person holding a license under Power to suspend or rule 3 fails to comply with withdraw license. any condition imposed upon him under rule 4, or does any act in contravention of rules 5, 6, 7 or 8,

the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under rule 11, by order, suspend the license for any period specified in such order, or withdraw the license.

(2) No person who has obtained a license under these rules for carrying on a trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall carry on such trade, calling or occupation in that part while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

11. (1) Whoever fails to observe any condition imposed under rule 4, Penalties. clauses 1 to 16, 20 to 25, 30, or 34 to 39, all inclusive, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the failure is proved to have been persisted in.

(2) Whoever—

(a) commits any breach of rule 3 or rule 4, clause (2), or

(b) fails to comply with any condition imposed under rule 4, clauses (17), (18), (19), (26), (27), (28), (29), (31), (32), (33) or (40), or

(c) does any act in contravention of rules 5, 6, 7 or 8, or

(d) disregards any prohibition made by notice under rule 9,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, in case of a continuing offence of failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the offence or failure is proved to have been persisted in.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 973.—The following extract is published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 4th August 1896, page 4445.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 4th August, 1896.

* * * * *

Unattached List.—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second-Lieutenants, with a

view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 5th August 1896:

Norman Meredith Goughgan.

David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer.

Norman Victor Lacey Rybot.

Lionel Francis Jenkins.

Charles Walter Robinson.

Henry Frank Shairp.

John Neville Edge.

Harley Wentworth Ashburner.

William Albany Fetherstonhaugh.

William David Reid (Queen's Cadet).

Arthur Young.

Henry Baliol Cheyne.

Evelyn Henry Dunsford (Queen's India Cadet).

John Arthur Bald.

Alexander William Daldy.

Robert Adolphus Lyall (Queen's India Cadet).

McVeagh Crichton (Queen's India Cadet).

John Louis Dougherty.

Edward Frederick Holland.

Digby Inglis Shuttleworth.

John Mackenzie (Queen's India Cadet).

Arthur Lewis Douglas Shewell (Queen's India Cadet).

Ashley Ernest Jewett.

William Weymouth van Someren.

Gordon Hay Anderson (Queen's India Cadet).

Cecil Gardner Ames.

Alfred Charles Samuel Burdon Ellis (Queen's Cadet).

Herbert Joseph Cotton.

Hubert Cecil Delacour Jarrett (Queen's India Cadet).

William Gordon Hutchinson.

John Gilderdale Jennings (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).

John Hugh Watson (Queen's India Cadet).

Percy Henry Mitchell Taylor (Queen's Cadet).

Geoffrey Norman Stewart Keene (Queen's India Cadet).

Francis William Iles (Queen's India Cadet).

PENSIONS.

No. 974.—Conductor George Evans, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th August 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 975.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Harry Howlett Young,—27th August 1896.

To be Major.

Captain George Walter Brandon Swiney,—
26th August 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 976.—Sub-Conductor Richard O'Neill to be Conductor, with effect from the 12th August 1896, *vice* Conductor G. Evans, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 977.—*7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Net Ram, promoted Risaldar, with effect from the 15th February 1896.

Jemadar Ibrahim Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Ashraf Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Lachi Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th February 1896.

No. 978.—*and (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Havildars Shiu-Gulam Singh and Dalganjan Singh to be Jemadars, *vice* Bisundayal Singh and Sunkar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th March 1896.

No. 979.—*12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Matbar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardar Khan, transferred to the 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 15th May 1896.

No. 980.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Narayan Gowda to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewa Manjrekar, deceased, with effect from the 6th July 1896.

No. 931.—*13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Color-Havildar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Chuni Lal, deceased, with effect from the 19th July 1896.

No. 982.—*4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Subadar Jiwan Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Ganu Sawant, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1895.

No. 983.—*16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Gopal Deoli to be Subadar, *vice* Narayan Malkar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

Jemadar Rahim Khan to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Shaikh Babu to be Jemadar, *vice* Amrutrao Powar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 984.—*27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Color-Havildar Bolan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tara Singh, deceased, with effect from the 3rd March 1896.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 935.—Second class Assistant Surgeon J. D. Rodriguez, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, is permitted to resign the service.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 986.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity:

Sergeant Abraham Peel, His Excellency the Governor's Band.

Sergeant Arthur Field, His Excellency the Governor's Band.

No. 987.—The undermentioned sepoy of the Native Army of the Punjab Command has been granted a medal, inscribed "for long service and good conduct," with gratuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

No. 1475, Sepoy Pala Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

(No. 2704, Naick Prem Singh, of the same regiment, having died prior to the issue of G. G. O. No. 231 of 1896, the grant to him of the medal, with gratuity, as therein notified, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 988.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 463 of 1896, it is notified that the undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Native Army of the Bombay Command is granted the medal for meritorious service, with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

No. 1199, Kot-Dafadar-Major Ilahi Baksh, 3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, *vice* Farrier-Major Shamsheer Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 989.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 461, dated the 24th April 1896, it is notified that the undermentioned men of the Hyderabad Contingent have been granted medals for long service and good conduct, with and without gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1897, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 116, Gunner Binda Singh, No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

Pensioned Driver Chandarbhan, late of No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 990.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

William Harold Edwards, Gentleman, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Bradshaw, promoted.

No. 991.—Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps—
Arthur Sydney Burnett, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* McCabe, resigned.

No. 992.—Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

The following Gentlemen are appointed Second-Lieutenants:

Francis Marsh, Gentleman, *vice* Smurthwaite, promoted.

Thomas William Horn, Gentleman, *vice* Clark, promoted.

Ernest Walrond Bryant, Gentleman, *vice* Egerton, promoted.

George Anson Bayley, Gentleman, *vice* Mullroney, promoted.

No. 993.—Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—

Samuel Carleton Aldridge, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Sterndale, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 994.—Madras Artillery Volunteers—

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Gerald Norton-Knight to be Lieutenant, *vice* Chambers, promoted.

No. 995.—Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain William Alfred Nedham to be Major, with effect from the 10th April 1895, to complete the establishment.

The following officers are promoted to the rank of Captain:

Lieutenant Henry Lowthian Cleaver, with effect from the 24th July 1895, *vice* Kneller, resigned.

Lieutenant Alfred Edmund Lowrie, with effect from the 24th July 1895, *vice* Nedham, promoted.

Lieutenant Frederick William Dillon, with effect from the 22nd August 1895, *vice* Cleaver, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Peter Henry Clutterbuck, with effect from the 22nd August 1895, *vice* Lowrie, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Andrew Buchanan, with effect from the 13th November 1895, *vice* Carey, transferred to the unattached list.

Lieutenant Henry Ramsay Stuart, with effect from the 11th December 1895, *vice* Bailey, resigned.

The following officers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant:

Second-Lieutenant Harry Erskine Coles, with effect from the 24th July 1895, *vice* Cleaver, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Montague Laurie, with effect from the 24th July 1895, *vice* Lowrie, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Andrew Buchanan, with effect from the 22nd August 1895, *vice* Dillon, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Ramsay Stuart, with effect from the 22nd August 1895, *vice* Clutterbuck, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Benjamin Robertson, with effect from the 22nd August 1895, *vice* Coles, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Hugh Ryves, with effect from the 22nd August 1895, *vice* Laurie, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Ernest Low, with effect from the 13th November 1895, *vice* Buchanan, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant George Sherlock Hubbard, with effect from the 3rd June 1896, to complete the establishment.

No. 996.—Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant John Tyndall Bruce Dalrymple Sewell to be Captain, *vice* Davies, promoted.

No. 997.—Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

The following officers are promoted to the rank of Captain:

Lieutenant Aubrey Mathew Clarke, with effect from the 29th June 1895, *vice* Anderson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant (Honorary Captain) Robert Dinwiddie, to complete the establishment.

Lieutenant Henry Sinclair, to complete the establishment.

Lieutenant George Moss Harriott, *vice* Carpenter, transferred to the supernumerary list.

The following officers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant:

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Smurthwaite, *vice* Clarke, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Matthew Hanbury Seymour Clark, *vice* Sinclair, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Claud Francis Egerton, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Harold Herbert Mullroney, *vice* Harriott, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 998.—Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain (Honorary-Major) Joseph Bailey, V.D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st October 1895, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 999.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 771 of 1896, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel N. Arnott, Royal Engineers, is granted the temporary rank of Major-General, while employed as Director-General of Military Works in India. Dated 28th August 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 54.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private

affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Engineer R. Walker, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

Sub-Lieutenant E. Stocken, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

No. 55.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant R. Cooper, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

JUDICIAL.

No. 56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 68 and 70 of the Indian Marine Act (XIV of 1887), and in supersession of G. G. O. No. 50, dated the 28th October 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the procedure of Indian Marine Courts and certain other matters connected with the enforcement of the said Act, and to declare that they shall come into force with effect from the 1st October 1896:

1. In these rules—

- (1) "the Act" means the Indian Marine Act, 1887;
- (2) "section" means a section of the Act;
- (3) "schedule" means a schedule to these rules; and
- (4) "the Royal Indian Marine" and "the Royal Indian Marine Service" mean "the Indian Marine" and "the Indian Marine Service" within the provision of the Act.

2. The functions of a commanding officer under section 3 may, by order of that officer, be discharged by the next senior gazetted officer present.

3. The rules of service to be read and explained under section 3, to a person on his enrolment, shall be in the form of Schedule I.

4. The oath to be administered under section 3, to a person on his enrolment, shall be in the form of Schedule II.

5. The roll to which that person after taking the oath of allegiance is to affix his signature or mark, shall be in the form of Schedule III.

6. The prescribed authorities for giving effect to certain provisions of the Act, shall be the following, namely:

- (a) in respect of clause (3) of section 38, the Governor General in Council or the Director of the Royal Indian Marine;
- (b) in respect of section 47, the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine;
- (c) in respect of section 50, the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine;
- (d) in respect of clause (4) of section 72, the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine or such gazetted officer as may be nominated by the Governor General in Council or by the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine;

(e) in respect of sub-section (2) of section 75, the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, or the commanding officer of the accused;

(f) in respect of clause (6) of section 82, the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine or, where the value or amount of the property does not exceed one hundred rupees, the commanding officer of the deceased.

7. The prescribed custody mentioned in sub-section (1) and in sub-section (3), clause (b) of section 75, may be Royal Indian Marine, or naval, or military or civil; or may be partly Royal Indian Marine and partly naval, or military or civil.

8. The form mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 75 shall be that prescribed in Schedule IV.

9. (1) Every charge or complaint to be investigated by an Indian Marine Court shall be thus made— *Mode which are to be followed. Circumstantial letter*

- (a) By a letter addressed to the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine or the authority empowered to convene an Indian Marine Court, reporting fully and accurately in detail and in the order of their occurrence, the circumstances on which the charge or charges may be founded, and when words used constitute the substance of the offence, setting them forth as fully and exactly as possible. The letter shall not refer in any way to the previous character or conduct of the accused, nor contain any allusions to his prejudice; but shall be so circumstantial as to enable him to understand fully and plead to the offence charged.
- (b) By a further letter enclosing—

The charge or charges carefully drawn on a charge sheet, in which, so far as possible, the very words used in describing each offence charged in the section under which it falls should be adhered to. Any number of accused persons may be tried together for an offence alleged to have been committed by them collectively, unless it should be found that one or more of them is or are required to give evidence for the prosecution or defence, in which case separate charges must be framed and separate trials held except as provided for in Section 57 of the Act. *Letter forwarding charges.*

- (c) A certified extract of all entries relating to the accused, of offences and punishments in the conduct book prior to the date of the offence charged, and a conduct sheet, with the accused's character assessed from the previous 31st of December to the date of the offence with which he may be charged, but excluding all consideration of it. *When the accused is below the rank of subordinate officer.*
- (d) A copy of the accused's certificate of service.

(e) List of witnesses for the prosecution.

(2) When a Judge Advocate has been appointed to the Court, the documents (a) and (b) will be forwarded to the President, with the warrant for holding the Court and documents (c) and (d), together with (e), to the Judge Advocate for production in conformity with Rule 44. In other cases documents (a), (b) and (e) will be forwarded to the President and documents (c) and (d) will be retained by the officer to whom the complaint has been made for production when required under Rule 44.

ious character of accused.

(3) Should the complainant desire to enter into further explanations as to his reasons for asking for a Court, which would necessarily refer to the previous conduct or antecedents of the accused, he should do so verbally, or by separate letter, but such communication, whether oral or written, shall not be communicated to the Court, it being contrary to the principles recognised by Courts of Justice for the prosecution to urge the previous conduct of the accused as an element in determining the question of guilt or innocence. Such conduct can be taken into consideration only when punishment is being awarded. Evidence that the accused has a bad character is inadmissible unless evidence has been given to show that he has a good character, in which case it becomes admissible.

(4) No portion of the letter referred to in Sub-section (1), clause (a), shall be treated as evidence, except in the case of the accused pleading guilty.

minary investigation complaint.

(5) It is undesirable that, in cases where the commander of a Royal Indian Marine ship may be required to sit as a member of a Court he should himself investigate a complaint which, on the face of it, may be likely to form the subject of a charge for trial before such Court. The investigation in such a case should be undertaken by another gazetted officer, who should sign and forward to the commander the documents referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of Sub-section 1. These shall then be transmitted, with the other documents required, by the commander to the proper authority.

On stations where, on account of the small number of Royal Indian Marine ships available, there is difficulty in obtaining the officers necessary to form a Court, officers should be particularly careful in this matter, because an objection on the part of the accused to be tried, based on the fact that one of the members of the Court had already investigated his case and expressed an opinion upon it, would probably be allowed, and if no other officer of the necessary rank were available, the Court could not be held until another opportunity presented itself.

unsuitable convening officer.

10. No officer shall convene a Court until he shall have satisfied himself that the charges are properly framed and carefully drawn up; nor shall an officer to whom charges have been

sent under Rule 9 (1) (b) forward such charges with a view to a Court being held without previously subjecting them to the same careful scrutiny. Should time permit, the charges shall be accompanied by a summary of the evidence to be adduced in their support, so that the convening authority may be enabled to judge of the correctness or sufficiency of the charges, and also whether the evidence, if uncontradicted, would probably suffice to ensure a conviction.

11. The form for summoning a person under Section 62 shall be that prescribed in Schedule V.

12. The convening authority shall, when practicable, appoint a Judge Advocate to every trial, who shall be, if possible, an officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department. *Appointment of Judge Advocate.*

13. (1) A copy of the charge-sheet, with the names of the witnesses for the prosecution endorsed thereon, and a copy of the letter referred to in Rule 9 (1) (a) shall, in all practicable cases, be given to the accused at least twenty-four hours before trial by a gazetted officer, who shall read and explain the same or cause the same to be explained in his presence to him if he cannot read; and he shall be offered an opportunity of giving the names of any witnesses whom he may desire to call; and such witnesses, on their names being given, shall, where practicable, be duly summoned or ordered to attend; and if it appears to the Court on its assembly, or during the trial, that the prisoner is liable to be prejudiced by any non-compliance with the foregoing provisions, it shall adjourn, in order that such action may be taken as will remove all reasonable ground of complaint on the part of the accused. *Copy of charge-sheet, etc., to be furnished to accused.*

(2) Charges shall be framed, as nearly as circumstances admit, in the forms in Schedule VI.

(3) When the accused is warned for trial, he shall be furnished with a list of the names of the officers who are appointed to form the Court by which he is to be tried.

14. The accused shall be afforded proper opportunity for preparing his defence, and shall be allowed free communication with his witnesses not being persons about to be tried on the same charge. *Opportunity for defence to be allowed.*

15. (1) The accused may have a person to assist him during the trial, whether an officer, legal adviser, or any other person, and in the case of an accused below the rank of officer, should he not obtain the help of any one for that purpose, it shall be considered part of the ordinary duty of the gazetted officer to whom he is immediately subordinate to watch the case on his behalf, and assist him should he desire it. *Accused to have a person to assist on trial.*

(2) In the event of such officer being a witness for the prosecution, or unavailable or ineligible for the duty for any other reason, the commander shall direct another officer to assist the accused.

(3) The accused, should he prefer it, may conduct his own case.

(4) A person assisting the accused may advise him on all points, may suggest the questions to be put to witnesses, and may read the accused's defence, or statement in mitigation of punishment, but shall not address the Court.

16. Where two or more accused persons are ordered to be tried together, and one of them desires to call another as a witness in his defence, they may be separately tried in any case where the convening authority is of opinion that such course is reasonable and proper.

17. (1) A court may sit at any hour, but not less than 24 hours' notice should be given to all concerned. The hour for assembly shall in the first instance be fixed in the convening order, and afterwards, in the case of an adjournment, the Court itself may fix the hour for re-assembly. In cases of mutiny the trial may be immediate.

(2) Except in case of emergency, no Court shall sit on Sunday or Good Friday or any other public holiday.

18. (1) A Court may adjourn from time to time; and the adjournments and re-assemblies shall be duly recorded in the proceedings.

(2) When the trial has once commenced, the Court should continue the trial from day to day as may be necessary, and should sit usually for six hours a day, unless it appears to the Court that an adjournment is necessary in the interests of justice.

(3) The convening authority may adjourn or prolong the adjournment of a Court in any case where he is of opinion that his duty requires him to intervene for such purpose.

19. The president shall be responsible for the trial being conducted duly and in accordance with the Act and these Rules.

20. The Judge Advocate shall not act as prosecutor: and if, for any reason, the commander or the executive officer of the ship to which the accused belongs be not available for the duty, the convening authority shall name a competent officer, if available, to act as prosecutor. Should no such officer be available, the Court and Judge Advocate shall ask such questions as will bring the whole case before the Court in the fullest manner.

21. (1) As soon as the Court has been assembled, the accused shall be brought in, and the prosecutor admitted. The Judge Advocate, or, if there is none, the President, shall then read the warrant for assembling the Court, and the names of the officers composing it, and shall ask the accused if he objects to any of them. He cannot object to the Judge Advocate.

(2) Should more than one member be objected to the objection to each shall be disposed of separately, the objection to the lowest in rank being disposed of first; and on an objection to a member being made, all the other members present shall vote on the disposal of such objection, notwithstanding that objections have been made to any of them.

(3) On an objection being allowed, the member objected to shall at once retire, and his

place shall be filled up before considering an objection against another member.

(4) Should the President be objected to, and the objection allowed, the Court shall adjourn until a new President has been appointed.

(5) Should any member be objected to on the ground of his being summoned to give evidence as a witness, and should it be found that the objection has been made in good faith, and that the member is to give evidence as to facts and not merely as to character, the objection shall be allowed, whether made by the accused or by the prosecution.

(6) Should it be found that the officer was summoned to give evidence without sufficient cause, and merely to disqualify him from sitting, the Court may disallow the objection should it think fit.

(7) A member, whether previously objected to or not, is not necessarily disqualified from being examined as a witness, should it be found in the course of the proceedings that he can give material evidence.

(8) A member who may have been absent, while any part of the evidence has been taken, can take no further part in the trial, but the Court shall not be affected thereby except as provided by Section 53, Sub-section (7) of the Act.

(9) After all objections to members have been disposed of the accused may raise any other objection which he desires to make respecting the constitution of the Court and every such objection shall then be decided by the Court, whose decision shall be final.

22. Should the accused have no further objection to make to the constitution of the Court, the members and the Judge Advocate shall then take the oaths in the manner prescribed by the Act, after which the Judge Advocate, or, if there is none, the President, shall read the charge against the accused and the letter referred to in Rule 9 (1) (a).

23. Before the Court proceeds to try the accused, the Judge Advocate shall administer to every member of the Court an oath in the form under Section 56; and when there is no Judge Advocate, the oath shall be administered by the President to the other members and shall be administered to the President by any member already sworn.

24. (1) The form of oath to be made under Section 56, Sub-section (1), by the members of a Court shall be as follows, namely:

"I ^{swear} ^{solemnly affirm} that I will well and truly try the ^{prisoner} ^{prisoners} before the Court according to the evidence, and that I will duly administer justice according to the Indian Marine Act, 1887, without partiality, favour, or affection; and I further ^{swear} ^{solemnly affirm} that I will not divulge the finding or sentence of the Court until it is duly confirmed; and I further ^{swear} ^{solemnly affirm} that I will not disclose the opinion of any particular member of the Court. So help me God."

Notes of Judge Advocate etc.

36. (1) At all times after the Judge Advocate has been appointed, the prosecutor and the accused shall be entitled to his opinion on any question of law relating to the charge or trial, whether he be in or out of Court, subject, should he be in Court, to the permission of the Court.

(2) Whether consulted or not, it shall be his duty to inform the convening authority and the Court of any informality or defect in the charge or in the constitution of the Court.

(3) Any information, advice, or opinion given to the Court on any matter before it shall be entered in the proceedings, if the Judge Advocate or the Court so desire.

(4) On the Judge Advocate shall devolve the duty of taking care that the accused does not suffer any disadvantage in consequence of his position as such, or of his ignorance, or of his incapacity to examine or cross-examine witnesses, or from any other cause, and for that purpose with the permission of the Court, he may call any witnesses and put any questions which may appear necessary or desirable.

(5) In fulfilling his duties the Judge Advocate must be careful to maintain an entirely impartial position.

Advising the Court.

37. The regularity or legality of the proceedings, of the finding or of the sentence of a Court, may depend on the correct solution of questions having no direct connexion with technical law; it is therefore the duty of the Judge Advocate to advise the Court, to the utmost of his knowledge and ability, not only on questions of naval law and the procedure of Indian Marine Courts as they arise, but also on every question of doubt or difficulty with reference to common and statute law, to the law and rules of evidence, and to the rules and regulations of the service generally, whether his opinion be asked by the Court or not.

Votes and opinion of Court.

38. (1) Each member of a Court shall give his vote on every question which has to be decided by it, and notwithstanding that he may have voted for an acquittal shall vote as to the sentence if the accused is convicted.

(2) In voting upon any question the order of voting shall be according to rank and seniority, the junior member of lowest rank voting first and so on up to the President, who shall vote last. Votes shall be given orally and not in writing.

(3) No member shall be added to the Court after the arraignment and no member who has been absent at any time after arraignment shall again sit as such.

Reconsidering votes.

39. When any question has been once decided, the decision shall be binding upon the whole Court; but the President may, before any decision has been recorded, should he think fit, require the members of the Court, commencing with the junior member, to give their votes *de novo*, the votes being taken orally as before.

Production of ship's books.

40. The production of the ship's books to prove that the prisoner was subject to the Act, at the time when the charge or charges may be laid, may be dispensed with when other sufficient evidence of the fact is forthcoming.

41. Should an Indian Marine Court be ordered to enquire into a charge having reference to the loss, grounding or hazarding of a ship, the following points, in addition to the customary investigation, are to be attended to when practicable:

(a) The ship's log book and deck log book; the last table of compass deviations; the compass journal and the subsequent observed deviations of the compass at sea, the captain's night order book; the navigating officer's sight and work book; and the chart or charts and sailing directions by which the ship was navigated are to be produced.

(b) The Court shall ascertain whether the proper chart and all hydrographical notices bearing on the case had been supplied, and if so, used; whether the position of the ship by the best means available had, if at sea, been fixed at the noon and at any later time, previous to the occurrence; if not, when it was last ascertained so correctly that reliance should have been placed on it; and whether the courses steered by standard compass, and the distances run between the time when the position of the ship was last correctly ascertained and that of the occurrence, were noted in the deck log book.

(c) Whether requested or not to do so by the prosecution, the Court shall direct one or more navigating or other competent officers of ships present to work up the ship's reckoning from the log and the navigating officer's sight and work book, from the time when her position was last accurately ascertained (or from such a time and with such details as the Court may see fit) to the time of her taking, or being in danger of taking, the ground; the result is to be delivered to the Court, attested by the signature of such officer or officers, and to its accuracy he or they are to be sworn and to be subject to cross examination. (The positions of the ship, so determined, are to be laid off on the chart by which she was navigated, and also the determined position when ashore or in danger, as noted in the log book. The rate and direction of the current and of the tidal stream, and the time of tide should also, if possible, be ascertained, stated and equally verified on oath.)

(d) These documents (*viz.*, the result and the chart), as well as an attested copy of the ship's log book, commencing from at least 48 hours before the ship took the ground or was in danger, if so long from a known anchorage, are to accompany the minutes.

(e) The Court shall enquire whether the regulations with regard to the use of the deep sea and land leads were carefully observed.

(f) If the land was seen and, no satisfactory cross bearings being obtained, its distance estimated, the Court should ascertain what steps were taken, while in

sight, to check the estimated distance by the run of the ship.

*amendment
of charges.*

42. If at any time in the course of a trial after the Court has been sworn, but before the accused's guilt or innocence has been determined, the Court is satisfied that there is a variance between the charge or charges and the evidence adduced, or to be adduced, in support thereof, and considers that such variance is not material to the merits of the case and that the accused cannot, by the amendment of the charge, be substantially prejudiced in his defence, it may direct the Judge Advocate to amend the charge or charges, adjourning, should it deem it necessary, for a reasonable time, to enable the accused to meet the charge or charges so amended. All such amendments shall be noted in the record of the proceedings and be verified on the original documents by the signature of the President.

*ending of
of Court.*

43. When the evidence has been closed and the accused has been heard in his own defence, and the prosecutor in reply, the accused shall be removed, and the Court cleared. The Court shall then consider the matter in evidence before it, and the Judge Advocate, by the direction of the Court, shall draw up such questions as shall be agreed upon, whereon to form a determination in regard to the innocence or guilt of the accused.

*vidence as
character.*

44. The Court, after conviction and before awarding punishment and in addition to any oral evidence of general character that may have been adduced, shall call for and take into consideration the following documents:

- (1) In the case of a gazetted, warrant or petty officer—
 - (a) any entries or certified copies of entries against him in the list of officers who have been tried by Indian Marine Courts;
 - (b) any entries against him in the log, or other official document, of the ship to which he may have belonged when the offence or offences for which he is being tried was or were committed; and
 - (c) any certificates or other documentary evidence of character which the prisoner may produce.
- (2) In the case of a person below the rank of petty officer—
 - (a) the entries against him in the conduct book of the ship in which he may have been serving when the offence or offences for which he is being tried was or were committed;
 - (b) his certificate of service; and
 - (c) his conduct sheet, with a general statement as to his character since the date of the last entry therein up to, but not including, the date of the offence committed by him.

*occurring
attendance of
witnesses.*

*penalties of
witnesses.*

45. Due steps shall be taken to procure the attendance of the witnesses whom the prosecutor or the accused may desire to call, and whose attendance can reasonably be procured, but should it appear that any witness has been summoned without sufficient cause, the person

requiring the attendance of such witness may be required to defray the cost (if any) of such attendance, at the discretion of the Governor General in Council. Subject to this provision, the payment of the reasonable expenses of witnesses not subject to the Act, who may have been summoned to give evidence at an Indian Marine Court shall be made by the Examiner of Marine Accounts.

46. The proceedings of a commanding officer exercising jurisdiction under section 43 shall be recorded by that officer in the form as nearly as may be of Schedule VIII.

47. The minor punishments referred to in section 77 may be awarded in accordance with the regulations in Schedule IX.

48. The Schedules shall be read and construed as part of these rules.

SCHEDULE I.

RULES OF SERVICE.

(See Rule 3.)

Every person who is enrolled for service in the Royal Indian Marine undertakes, by signing the roll after taking the oath of allegiance, to serve in any Royal Indian Marine vessel to which he may, from time to time, be appointed, or in any part of the Royal Indian Marine Service on land, in the capacity, rank, and rating entered with his consent in the roll, or in any other capacity, rank, and rating in which he may be thereafter ordered to serve by competent authority, for a period of _____, or for such further period, not exceeding three months, as may be ordered by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, or in case of his being employed afloat in operations against the enemy, until the cessation of such operations: provided that, in time of war, he may be detained in the service until the conclusion of the war, if not discharged sooner by competent authority.

SCHEDULE II.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

(See Rule 4.)

"I _____
solemnly affirm
that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and of the officers set over me."

SCHEDULE II

THE END

1963

ROLL OF R. I. M. S.

PART. CLARE ENGALLI T.

[illegible]

Continuous Service Certificate

-official Registered No.

Date of birth_____

Height—feet
inches—

Date of entry in service } Ship _____
 } Date _____

**Marks
or
SCARS.**

**Marks
or
SCARS.**

Country or place in which born. } _____
 } _____
 } _____

Caste -

Creed

Place of usual residence. }

Father's
name

[illegible]

* On 31st December of each year, and on final discharge.

Service—contd.

Ship.	No.	Rating.	DATE OF		CHARACTER.	Conduct.	Remarks, and cause of discharge.	Commander's signature.
			Entry.	Discharge.				

The corner of this certificate is only to be cut off when the character of the man has been so bad as to make it desirable to prevent his re-entering into the Royal Indian Marine. All such cases to be specially reported.

Man's signature on discharge to pension.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE ENGAGEMENTS.

Date of joining.	Commencement of time.	Period.	Remarks.

WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION AND HURT CERTIFICATE, ALSO FOR ANY MERITORIOUS SERVICE, SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS, PRIZE OR OTHER GRANTS.

MEDALS, CLAWS, ETC.

Date.	Particulars.	Commander's signature.	Date received.	Nature of decoration.

* On 31st December of each year, or on final discharge.

SCHEDULE IV.

WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON A SENTENCE OF AN INDIAN MARINE COURT.

(See Rule 8.)

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE of the PRISON at

Whereas (1) _____ was by an Indian (1) Rank Marine Court on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, and name to convicted of (2) _____, and was sentenced on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ to full _____ (3) to full _____; and (2) State-ment of offence to be entered confirmed as required by law [with a mitigation of (5) _____]; (3) The appropriate words to be used.

This is to authorize and require you, the Officer in charge of the said Prison at _____, to receive the said _____ into your custody in the said _____ (4) The imprisonment actually awarded to be entered. (5) These words to be omitted if the sentence has not been mitigated.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

(Signature.)

SCHEDULE V.

SUMMONS REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS BEFORE AN INDIAN MARINE COURT.

(See Rule 11.)

To (1)

I hereby summon and require you, the above-named person, to attend as a witness at an Indian Marine Court to be held on board the Royal Indian Marine Vessel [at _____] (2) at _____ day of _____ 18 _____, and to bring with you the document hereinafter described, (3) and so to attend, with the said document, from day to day, until you shall be duly discharged from attendance.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

(Signature.)

Description of document. (3)

(1) Name and address to be entered in full.

(2) If held on shore, the place to be entered, and the words "on board the Royal Indian Marine Vessel" to be omitted.

(3) These words to be omitted if no document is required.

SCHEDULE VI.*

FORMS OF CHARGES.

(See Rule 13.)

Section 5.

Being a commanding officer

- (i) { upon signal of battle, on sight of an enemy whom it was his duty to engage, } not using his utmost exertions to bring his vessel into action;
- (ii) during an action, in his own person and according to his rank, not encouraging his inferior officers and men to fight courageously;
- (iii) when capable of making a successful defence, surrendering his vessel to the enemy;
- (iv) improperly, in time of action, withdrawing from the fight.

* Note to Schedule VI.—Charges are to be drawn up in the following form:

For { he } the { Commander } belonging to the Roy-
that { they } said { Lieutenant } al Indian Marine
{ Seaman } ship.

Section 22.

Absence without leave.

Section 23.

Drunkenness { on boardship :
 { on duty.

Section 24.

Cruelty by
scandalous } conduct as
fraudulent } an officer.
conduct unbecoming the
character of }

Section 25.

Designedly
Negligently
By a default

{ losing
stranding
hazarding
suffering to be

{ lost
stranded
hazarded

} a vessel of the
Indian
Marine
Service.

Section 26.

Being an officer in command of an Indian Marine vessel,

receiving permitting to be received	}	on board that vessel	}	goods or mer- chandise
other than for the sole use of that ves- sel, and not being gold, silver, or jewels;				
and not being goods or merchan- dise	}	belong- ing to a merc- chant or on board a vessel	}	shipwrecked or in immin- ent danger either on the sea or in some port, creek, harbour or river,
{ and received on board for the purpose of preserving them for their proper owners.				

* *Note on Section 23.*—A charge of drunkenness should be framed in the following manner :

.....For that he was between the and the... of18guilty of an act to the prejudice of good order and discipline in drinking intoxicating liquors to such extent as to produce illness, by which he was unfitted for the discharge of this duty; on the18... .. Charges of drunkenness should be framed under the 23rd section of the Act. The charge should allege that on the occasion in question the prisoner was drunk. In cases where conflicting or indecisive evidence is given, it may sometimes be very difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. The proper meaning to be attributed to the word "Drunk" in such cases is this, that through the intoxicating effect of liquor the prisoner was unfit to be entrusted with his duty. On the one hand, it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the prisoner was through liquor in any extreme condition, nor is the prisoner necessarily entitled to an acquittal by showing that on the occasion in question he could, or actually did, do some particular duty without manifest failure. If, upon consideration of all the evidence, the Court comes to the conclusion that the prisoner was, through the intoxicating effect of liquor, unfit to be entrusted with his duty, they should find him guilty of the charge. If, on the other hand, in the opinion of the Court, it is not satisfactorily proved that the prisoner was, through the intoxicating effect of liquor, unfit to be entrusted with his duty, then, notwithstanding they may infer from the evidence that he had drunk more than usual, they ought to acquit. It is not considered there is any offence of the same class as drunkenness involving a less degree of punishment so as to admit of a modified finding by the Court.

Section 27.

Wastefully expending	}	public ammu- tition ; public provi- sions ; (other public stores).
Embezzling		
Fraudulently		
Knowingly per- mitting		
	{ buying { selling { receiving { wasteful expenditure { of { embezzlement of { fraudulent { purchase of { sale of { receipt of	

Section 28.

Unlawfully setting fire to

}	set-	{	a dockyard	}	not being the property of an enemy.				
			a victualling-yard						
			a steam-factory yard						
			an arsenal						
			a magazine						
			a building						
			stores						
			a ship						
			a boat						
			(other craft)						
}	the turn-	-	ture be-	{	a ship				
						longing	(other		
								to	craft)

Section 20.

Knowingly
Commanding the
Counselling the
Procuring the
Aiding { a per-
Abetting { son in

making } a false
signing }

{ must be ;
record ;
(other official
document).

Section 30.

Willfully { doing an act, disobeying an order } in hospital (elsewhere) } with intent to { produce aggravate delay his cure; } a disease; an infirmity;

Feigning { a disease; an infirmity; an inability to perform his duty.

Section 31.

Attempting to stir
up a disturbance
upon the ground
of

} unwholesomeness of the victuaries;
(upon any other ground).

Section 3.2.

An act
A disorder
A neglect } to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

Section 3.3.

Not using his utmost exertion
Not assisting the officers for that purpose appointed

{ to detect, arrest, and
bring to punishment an offender
against the Indian
Marine Act, 1887.

Section 34.

When } summoned duly } ordered	{	to attend as a witness	{	before	{	an Indian Marine Court,
		to produce document in his				a commanding officer exercising jurisdiction under the Indian Marine Act, 1887;
		refusing neglecting				to attend to give his evidence; to produce the document;
		behaving with contempt to the			{	court; officer.

Section 35.

When examined upon oath before { an Indian Marine Court, a commanding officer exercising jurisdiction under the Indian Marine Act, 1887. } intentionally giving false evidence.

Charge-sheet.

(Description of prisoner.) The prisoner, Lascar Ali Baksh, of the Royal Indian Marine vessel *Ajax*, is charged with—
(Statement of offence.) *First charge.*—Sleeping upon his watch; in that,

on the 6th June 1887, on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel *Ajax*, he slept upon his watch during his tour of duty between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock A.M.

Second-charge.—Using threatening language to his superior officer; in that

on the 6th June 1897, on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel *Ajax*, he said to his superior officer, Chief Syrang Nur Mahomed, of the Royal Indian Marine—"Take care, I will see about your business," or words to that effect.

To be tried by an Indian Marine Court.

Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

BOMBAY,

18

SCHEDULE VII.

FORM FOR RECORDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF AN INDIAN MARINE COURT.

(See Rule 35.)

(To be written on one side of the paper only.)

Proceedings of an Indian Marine Court convened by order of (1) and held on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel (2)

at [] (3) on the 18 for the trial of (4) who is brought a prisoner before the Court.

The order convening the Court is read and attached to the proceedings.

After challenge offered and declined [disposed of] (5) the Court is constituted as follows, namely:—

(4) } President.
(4) } Members.
(4) appears as prosecutor,
(4) appears as interpreter.

(1) The official description to be set out in full, that is, "the Governor General in Council;" "the Director of the Royal Indian Marine;" "(name and rank) being an officer empowered by warrant of the Governor General in Council;" or "Commander of the Royal Indian Marine vessel."

(2) Enter name of vessel.

(3) If the trial is held on land, the place to be entered here, and the foregoing words "on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel" to be omitted.

(4) Rank and name to be entered in full.

(5) If the prisoner challenges, the form in brackets to be used.

The president, members [and interpreter] (6) are duly sworn (7).

All witnesses are ordered out of Court.

The charge-sheet is read and attached to the proceedings (8).

Question by President } Are you guilty or not guilty
to prisoner. } of the charge [charges] (9)
you have heard read?

A. (10)

Proceedings on plea of Not Guilty.

PROSECUTION.

The prosecutor addresses the Court. (11)

1st witness, (12) , being duly sworn, (7) and questioned, states (13)—

Cross-examined. (13)

Re-examined. (13)

Examined by Court. (14)

WITNESS WITHDRAWS.

NOTE.—The examination of all the witnesses for the prosecution shall be conducted as above.

DEFENCE.

The prisoner addresses the Court. (11)

1st witness, (12) being duly sworn, (7) and questioned, states (13)—

Cross-examined. (13)

Re-examined. (13)

Examined by the Court. (14)

(6) To be used if an interpreter is necessary and ordered to attend.

(7) If a person has religious scruples against taking an oath, he should be affirmed. As a rule, Christians, Jews, Parsis, Sikhs, and Muhamadans are sworn, and Hindus are affirmed.

(8) The Court should see that the charge-sheet is duly signed and dated by, or by order of, the convening authority. If the Court finds that the charge-sheet is not duly signed and dated, it should adjourn in view to the signature and date being added.

(9) The appropriate word to be used.

(10) The prisoner must plead "guilty" or "not guilty" in respect of each charge; if he answers anything else, or does not answer, the Court must record "not guilty." Where charges are in the alternative, the prisoner can plead guilty to only one of the alternative charges. If the charges are not in the alternative, and a prisoner pleads guilty to some of them, and not guilty to others, the Court should, after recording the pleas, proceed as if the prisoner had pleaded not guilty to all the charges. Where two or more prisoners are being tried together, this question and the answer must be put and recorded separately in respect of each prisoner.

(11) To be used if an address is made. If the address is read, it should be attached to the proceedings.

(12) Enter full description.

(13) The statement, cross-examination and re-examination are to be recorded at length in narrative form.

(14) The Court may put questions at any time, but it is advisable not to put them till the conclusion of the cross-examination, and re-examination, if any. The Court, after the cross-examination and re-examination, if any, are concluded, may put any question it thinks proper that the prisoner may suggest. The Court may recall and examine a witness at any time before the finding.

WITNESS WITHDRAWS.

(NOTE.—The examination of all the witnesses for the defence will be conducted as above.)

The prisoner addresses the Court. (11) (15).

The prosecutor addresses the Court. (11) (15).

Proceedings on Plea of Guilty.

The prosecutor informs the Court of the case against the prisoner as follows, namely:—(16).

The Court proceeds to call witnesses. (17).

1st witness, (12) , being duly sworn, and questioned, states (13)

Cross-examined. (13)

Re-examined. (13)

Finding on Plea of Not Guilty.

The Court is cleared to record the finding (18)

The Court finds that the prisoner (12)

is not guilty of the charge [charges]

is guilty of the charge, and

is not guilty of the charge, is

guilty of the charge with the exception that

[of the words]

did the

act [acts, said the words] as alleged in the charge, but

was at the time insane, and not responsible for his acts

[words].

The Court is re-opened and the prisoner is again brought in.

The prisoner's character-roll and record of service are laid before the Court, and a copy is attached to the proceedings.

The prisoner asks permission to call witnesses to speak to his character. (19)

(12) being questioned by the prisoner states (13)—

Proceedings on Plea of Guilty.

[A finding to be recorded as above, and evidence taken as to character and service, and the statement of any witness to character called by the prisoner to be recorded.]

The prisoner addresses the Court in mitigation of punishment, as follows: (20)

Sentence. (21)

The Court is cleared to record the sentence.

The Court sentences the prisoner (12) to

(a) { be dismissed with disgrace from the Royal Indian Marine Service, [and to undergo (rigorous) (simple) imprisonment for (calendar months) (days): (calendar months) (days) of the said imprisonment to be rigorous (22)] (23)

(b) { undergo imprisonment for (22), [and to be disrated (24) to (27)]

(c) be dismissed from the Royal Indian Marine Service.

(d) lose seniority as an officer for (25).

(e) be dismissed from the Royal Indian Marine vessel (26).

(f) be severely reprimanded.

(15) If the prisoner has not called witnesses, the prosecutor, if he addresses the Court must do so before the prisoner makes his closing address.

(16) The prosecutor should give an impartial statement of the case, sufficient to put the Court in possession of the facts.

(17) The Court may of its own motion, and must, at the request of the prisoner, stop the prosecutor, and call witnesses to facts in the ordinary way as on a plea of not guilty.

(18) The appropriate form to be used. The finding must be in such terms as to clearly convict or acquit of every charge, or part of a charge. Any variance between the allegations in a charge and the proof may be rectified in the finding; for example, the Court may find that the date of offence was the 16th June 1887, and not the 15th, as stated in the charge and so as to variances in persons' names, and in places, and in values. But the Court cannot correct by its finding an error in a charge that would result in finding a prisoner guilty of an offence different from that on which he is arraigned.

(g) be reprimanded,

(h) be disrated to (27).

(i) forfeit (28) the bounty, salvage, prize money, allowances earned by him.

(j) forfeit (28) all his annuities, pensions, gratuities, medals, and decorations.

Recommendation to Mercy. (29)

Signed on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel [at] (3) this day of 18 .

President.

Revision. (30)

The Court having read and considered the above reasons for a revision of the [finding and] sentence, does now adhere to its [finding and] sentence.

, does now revoke its former [finding and] sentence.

Revised finding. (18)

The Court finds that the prisoner (18)

Revised Sentence. (21)

The Court sentences the prisoner (12) (Recommendation to mercy, if any, and subscription to follow as in the form above.)

Confirmation.

(a) Confirmed. (31)

(b) I confirm the finding; the sentence is not confirmed. (32)

(c) I confirm the finding on the charge only and the sentence is confirmed. (33)

(d) Confirmed; I reduce the punishment to

(e) Confirmed; I commute the punishment to

(f) I confirm the finding, and vary the form of the sentence, so that it shall stand as follows, namely, (34) , and I confirm the sentence as so varied.

(g) I confirm the finding and substitute for the sentence above the following sentence, namely, (34) and I confirm the sentence so substituted.

Signed on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel [at] this day of 18 .

(19) Such a request should generally be granted if the witnesses are in attendance. They should not be sworn.

(20) The purport of what the prisoner states should be recorded. If the address is in writing it should be attached to the proceedings.

(21) The Court should use the appropriate form, and be careful not to duplicate punishment in a manner not sanctioned by Section 38 of the Indian Marine Act, 1887.

(22) No sentence of imprisonment can exceed two years; it may be wholly rigorous or wholly simple, or partly rigorous and partly simple. Imprisonment, if not awarded in years should be awarded in calendar months or in days.

(23) Imprisonment may be joined to dismissal with disgrace.

(24) In the case of any person below the rank of "gazetted officer," disrating may be joined to imprisonment.

(25) The period to be entered. If the prisoner is to lose seniority by being placed lower in the list of his rank, the number of places in the list should be entered.

(26) Name of vessel.

(27) Position to which disrated.

(28) The Court can award all or any of these forfeitures as a substantive punishment. In the case of a sentence of dismissal with disgrace, these forfeitures are involved in the dismissal, and should not be awarded in the sentence.

(29) The reasons for the recommendation should be set out.

Subsidiary Order. (35)

- (a) The prisoner is to return to his duty.
- (b) The prisoner is to be struck off the strength of the Royal Indian Marine Service [the books of the Royal Indian Marine vessel (26)] from the day of 18 [this date].
- (c) The prisoner will be made over with the prescribed warrant of commitment to the officer in charge of the prison.

(30) The reasons for requiring revision shall be recorded by, or by order of the confirming authority, and shall be signed and dated. The confirming authority may suggest revision of the sentence only, but if he requires a revision of the finding, both finding and sentence must be revised if the finding is revised by the Court.

(31) This form of disposal includes both finding and sentence.

(32) In this case the conviction shall remain against the prisoner and be entered in his record of service.

(33) The charge or charges which are not included in the confirmation shall not be entered in the prisoner's record of service.

(34) The varied or substituted sentence only shall be entered in the committal warrant of prisoner's record of service.

(35) This order shall be entered by, or by order of, the confirming authority, and shall be signed and dated.

Name of
vessel.
Warrants
to be
issued
separately
single
or
Rank and
in of ac-
tion.
To be
in when
offence
been com-
mitted in
the
name of
com-
manding offi-
cer (3) to
be omit-
ted.
Enter off-
fence, which
is to be
observed by an
in Ma-
Court
r section

SCHEDULE VIII.

FORM FOR RECORDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COM-
MANDING OFFICER EXERCISING JURISDICTION UNDER
SECTION 43.

(See Rule 46.)

(To be written on one side of the paper only.)

The Royal Indian Marine vessel (1)

Warrant No. (2); date 18

For imprisonment [disrating].

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by (3) [I did observe] (4) that on the day of 18

Name

Age

Rating

Reference No

Date of joining vessel

Date of enrolment

Character

did (5)

I do hereby adjudge that the said (6)

undergo imprisonment (7) for (8)

be disrated to (9)

Before awarding the above punishment I did this day personally and publicly in the presence of the accused and the accuser [

Lieutenant

] (10) investigate the matter and having

(and of 12)

in support of the charge as well as what the accused had to offer in his defence and the evidence

(13) of

whom he called

in his defence, I did consider the charge proved, and

[taking into consideration that this is the

offence recorded against him] (14) did adjudge him to

be punished as above.

Given under my hand on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel (15) at (16) day of 18

(17)

Lieutenant.

Commander.

Former Offences.

Date.	Offence.	Punishment.

[NOTE.—Enter in first warrant for any man in each quarter all offences during the last six months (if he has been in the vessel); for any previous time only offences punished by warrant. If a man is punished by warrant more than once in any quarter only offences committed after date of first warrant need appear, a reference being given to date of first warrant.]

SCHEDULE IX.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING MINOR PUNISHMENTS UNDER SECTION 77.

(See Rule 47.)

1. A commanding officer may award any one or more of the following minor punishments, namely:

(1) in respect of a person below the position of warrant officer—

(a) disrating, which may be to the rating of a fourth class lascar or fourth class stocker, but not to any lower rating;

(b) confinement to his vessel, or stoppage of leave for any period, not exceeding twenty-eight days;

(c) stoppage of pay for every day of absence without leave, or of over-staying leave;

NOTE.—A person shall be regarded as absent without leave for one day when he has been so absent for six consecutive hours whether wholly in one day or partly in one day and partly in another.

The day or days during which a person is incapacitated from performing his duty by reason of intoxication or the after-results of intoxication, may be treated as a day or days of absence without leave.

(d) reprimand in the case of a petty officer, and admonition in the case of a person below that position:

(2) in respect of a person below the position of petty officer—

(e) carrying hammock or bag for one hour at a time;

NOTE.—This punishment is only to be awarded for misconduct in connection with clothes, hammocks, and bags, and is not to be awarded for more than three days or for more than two hours each day.

(f) extra lee wheel.

NOTE.—This punishment is only to be awarded for idleness or inattention aloft, or on duty, or for slackness in boats, and is not to extend over the duration of the watch in which it is awarded.

(g) to stand on the quarter-deck for two hours at a time for any period not exceeding seven days.

2. A commanding officer may delegate to the senior gazetted officer present under his command, authority to award all or any of the minor punishments mentioned in clauses (e), (f) and (g) of Regulation 1.

3. A commanding officer may delegate to the officer of the watch, authority to award the punishment mentioned in clause (f) of that regulation.

4. A punishment shall be calculated as having commenced from the time when it is awarded.

5. The punishments mentioned in clauses (e), (f) and (g) of Regulation 1 shall not be carried out on Sunday.

6. The award of every minor punishment shall be entered in the defaulter-book by the commanding officer, either at the time it is made or not later than the following day, and shall be verified by his initials.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

(11) The witnesses shall be sworn and affirmed. (12) To be used if the accused witnesses. (13) To be used if the accused witnesses. (14) To be used if the accused witnesses. (15) To be used if the accused witnesses. (16) To be used if the accused witnesses. (17) To be used if the accused witnesses. (18) To be used if the accused witnesses. (19) To be used if the accused witnesses. (20) To be used if the accused witnesses. (21) To be used if the accused witnesses. (22) To be used if the accused witnesses. (23) To be used if the accused witnesses. (24) To be used if the accused witnesses. (25) To be used if the accused witnesses. (26) To be used if the accused witnesses. (27) To be used if the accused witnesses. (28) To be used if the accused witnesses. (29) To be used if the accused witnesses. (30) To be used if the accused witnesses. (31) To be used if the accused witnesses. (32) To be used if the accused witnesses. (33) To be used if the accused witnesses. (34) To be used if the accused witnesses. (35) To be used if the accused witnesses. (36) To be used if the accused witnesses. (37) To be used if the accused witnesses. (38) To be used if the accused witnesses. (39) To be used if the accused witnesses. (40) To be used if the accused witnesses. (41) To be used if the accused witnesses. (42) To be used if the accused witnesses. (43) To be used if the accused witnesses. (44) To be used if the accused witnesses. (45) To be used if the accused witnesses. (46) To be used if the accused witnesses. (47) To be used if the accused witnesses. (48) To be used if the accused witnesses. (49) To be used if the accused witnesses. (50) To be used if the accused witnesses. (51) To be used if the accused witnesses. (52) To be used if the accused witnesses. (53) To be used if the accused witnesses. (54) To be used if the accused witnesses. (55) To be used if the accused witnesses. (56) To be used if the accused witnesses. (57) To be used if the accused witnesses. (58) To be used if the accused witnesses. (59) To be used if the accused witnesses. (60) To be used if the accused witnesses. (61) To be used if the accused witnesses. (62) To be used if the accused witnesses. (63) To be used if the accused witnesses. (64) To be used if the accused witnesses. (65) To be used if the accused witnesses. (66) To be used if the accused witnesses. (67) To be used if the accused witnesses. (68) To be used if the accused witnesses. (69) To be used if the accused witnesses. (70) To be used if the accused witnesses. (71) To be used if the accused witnesses. (72) To be used if the accused witnesses. (73) To be used if the accused witnesses. (74) To be used if the accused witnesses. (75) To be used if the accused witnesses. (76) To be used if the accused witnesses. (77) To be used if the accused witnesses. (78) To be used if the accused witnesses. (79) To be used if the accused witnesses. (80) To be used if the accused witnesses. (81) To be used if the accused witnesses. (82) To be used if the accused witnesses. (83) To be used if the accused witnesses. (84) To be used if the accused witnesses. (85) To be used if the accused witnesses. (86) To be used if the accused witnesses. (87) To be used if the accused witnesses. (88) To be used if the accused witnesses. (89) To be used if the accused witnesses. (90) To be used if the accused witnesses. (91) To be used if the accused witnesses. (92) To be used if the accused witnesses. (93) To be used if the accused witnesses. (94) To be used if the accused witnesses. (95) To be used if the accused witnesses. (96) To be used if the accused witnesses. (97) To be used if the accused witnesses. (98) To be used if the accused witnesses. (99) To be used if the accused witnesses. (100) To be used if the accused witnesses.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th August, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 22nd and the 28th August 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service (Bengal).	Surgeon-Major G. M. Nixon.	17th August 1896.	Jhansi.		
Army Medical Staff.	Surgeon-Major H. Saunders.	18th August 1896.	Murree.		
Indian Staff Corps (10th Bengal Lancers).	Lieutenant W. N. Evans.	19th August 1896.	Jhelum.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 22nd and the 28th August 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
Charles Clarence Corbett.(a)	Second-Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.	21st January 1896.	Intestate.	628 10 6	...	27th October 1896.
Edward Willoughby Waddington.(b)	Lieutenant.	Indian Staff Corps.	19th April 1896.	No will found.	1,160 7 4		

(a) *Next-of-kin.*—Mother—Mrs. E. Corbett, Greenfield, Presteign, Radnorshire.

(b) *Next-of-kin.*—Father—Major-General T. Waddington, The Chestnuts, Pangbourne, Berkshire, England.

Brother—C. W. Waddington, Esquire, Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkote, Kathiawar, (Administrator-General, Bombay administering).

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd August, 1896.

No. 355.—Mr. Jotindra Mohan Ray, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, old classification, Hyderabad, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, new classification, with effect from the 6th July 1896.

No. 356.—Mr. R. K. Biernacki, officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II, Grade 4 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted permanently to that grade, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

The 28th August, 1896.

No. 357.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to, and in the classes of, Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Curry, T. E. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	8th July 1896.
King, M.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent	21st July 1896.
Hilton, J. E. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	21st July 1896.
Spring, F. J. E., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	21st July 1896.
Preston, S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	21st July 1896.
Jeffery, T. J. P. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	21st July 1896.
Horn, D. B.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	21st July 1896.
Beresford, J. S. . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	23rd July 1896.
McArthur, Colonel A. D., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	23rd July 1896.
Richard, H. J. . . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.
Oliver, E. E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent	23rd July 1896.
Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.
Anderson, J. A. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, and	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent	23rd July 1896.
	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.
Preston, S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.
Connan, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	23rd July 1896.
Campion, J. M. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent	23rd July 1896.
	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	23rd July 1896.
Palmer, C. G. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.
Mullaly, J. J. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.

No. 358.—Mr. I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard, Examiner of Accounts, on special duty under the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North Western Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Braddon on privilege leave, or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 22nd, 1896.

At the commencement of the week a moderate depression was passing westward through North Bombay. This disturbance was occasioning heavy rain over Sind, Gujarat, etc., and a strong monsoon and moderate rain along the west coast. These conditions lasted during the 16th and 17th, but on the 18th the storm had disappeared and the monsoon was decreasing. A period of light winds and light scattered rain set in over the west coast districts and the Central Provinces and lasted until the close of the week. In Upper India rain has been more plentiful than of late. After the disappearance of the storm noted above there occurred a flow of air from the north of the Arabian Sea into North-Western India, and heavy rain fell on the hill and submontane portions of Northern India. On the Bay side of India a considerable change has taken place. A storm formed at the head of the Bay on the 18th, and between that date and the close of the week passed very slowly northward and north-north-westward into Bengal. As a consequence there was a flow of monsoon winds from the Bay into Bengal, which was more marked than during the existence of any previous storm this year, and general moderate rain was received at the Bengal and Assam stations. The falling off in the rainfall over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces has been accompanied with a well marked increase of temperature, while in Northern India the opposite course has been followed; the heavy rainfall in Upper India and the moderate rainfall in Bengal, etc., towards the close of the week having done away with the excess which existed there and reduced the mean temperature to considerably below the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, August 16th.*—A slight to rapid recovery of pressure had occurred over the central parts of the country, and the storm had advanced westward into North Bombay, where pressure had decreased briskly to rapidly. Cyclonic winds prevailed around the storm centre, which lay between Deesa and Rajkot, while elsewhere normal monsoon winds were reported. On the Bombay Coast the monsoon was blowing strongly. The mean temperature was in excess over Northern and in defect over Southern India. The rainfall was general and moderate over Burma, but over Assam, Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab nothing more than light scattered showers were reported. Over Gujarat the storm rainfall was heavy, Rajkot reporting four and Ahmedabad and Deesa about three inches. The Bombay current was giving moderate rain to the west coast districts and the Central Provinces.

Monday, August 17th.—Pressure had generally decreased over Eastern and increased over Western India. The fall had been brisk over Burma and Bengal and the rise rapid over Bombay and Berar. The storm was passing away across the Indus Valley. The winds were generally about normal in direction, but a south-westerly and southerly wind was blowing from the north of the Arabian Sea into Upper India. The mean temperature was very low over the north of

Bombay and slightly below the normal over the remainder of that Presidency. Elsewhere the heat was generally in excess of the normal. The rainfall was generally similar to that on the 16th. Moderate rain had fallen on the Burma Coasts and scattered showers over Upper Burma and Northern India. The Arabian Sea current continued to give heavyish rain to the North Bombay and moderate or light rain to the west coast districts and to the Central Provinces.

Tuesday, August 18th.—The barometer had fallen over Northern and Eastern India and risen over Western and Central India. The fall in the Punjab had been brisk. The storm recently noticed had disappeared and readings decreased from a high pressure area in Malabar to a low pressure area over the West Punjab. Gradients were steeper than usual. At the head of the Bay a fresh depression was forming. Southerly to easterly winds prevailed in Burma and Bengal proper, south-westerly and southerly winds over Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab, and westerly winds elsewhere. The force of the westerly current was almost everywhere strong. The mean temperature was low over Gujarat, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the Deccan, and high elsewhere. The greatest excess was in the Punjab. The rainfall had again been abnormally light. The Burma Coast had again received heavy rain, but elsewhere showers only had been received, of which the heaviest were 4·35 inches at Hazaribagh, 2 inches at Roorkee and Sambalpur, and 2·56 inches at Mount Abu.

Wednesday, August 19th.—Pressure had increased over the Gangetic Plain and part of Assam and of Burma, but elsewhere it had been steady or had fallen. The general distribution of pressure was the same as on the preceding day, except over the head of the Bay, where a depression had definitely developed. The winds were cyclonic around the north coasts of the Bay, and were more or less affected by the disturbance over a considerable part of North-Eastern India, but in all other places the directions were generally similar to those reported on the 18th. Along the west coast the monsoon still blew strongly. The mean temperature was below the normal average over Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the Gangetic Plain, and generally above in other places. The rainfall had again been heavy on the Burma Coasts. In Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal showers only had been received, but the fall had been heavier and more general than of late. In the North-West Provinces moderate rain had been received, except in the submontane districts, where the rainfall had been heavy. The Punjab, the central parts of India and the Peninsula had only scattered showers.

Thursday, August 20th.—The barometer had risen, except over parts of Western India. The rise in Burma had been brisk and in the Punjab brisk to rapid. The depression had moved slowly north-north-westward and the centre was close to the Sandheads. The winds were cyclonic over North-Eastern India, south-westerly over North-Western India, and generally westerly elsewhere. The monsoon on the west coast was falling much lighter. The mean temperature was lower than usual over the Gangetic Plain, the central parts of the country and Gujarat, and also in Assam. Over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country there had been hardly any rain, but over Northern India the rainfall area had extended and the amounts had become heavier.

Friday, August 21st.—The barometer had fallen over Central and West Bengal and had risen elsewhere. The depression had continued to move north-north-westward and was central over Burdwan. The winds were unchanged,

except that the cyclonic circulation had moved northward with the depression. The mean temperature had fallen to below the normal average over the greater part of Northern India and had risen above the average in the south. The rainfall had been light and scattered over the Peninsula, the central parts of India and North Bombay. In Upper India there had been fairly general and in places heavy showers, while in Burma, Bengal and Assam the rainfall had been general.

Saturday, August 22nd.—The barometer had risen over North-Western India and over Bengal, but had fallen elsewhere. The depression had moved north-westward into Bihar, but had filled up somewhat since the previous morning. Southerly to easterly winds prevailed over Burma and Bengal, southerly winds over the Western desert and easterly winds in the North Punjab, but elsewhere the directions were westerly. The monsoon was below the normal strength on both sides of India. The mean temperature was below the normal average over Northern India and above over Burma and the Peninsula. The rainfall distribution was similar to that reported on the 21st. There was no rain of importance over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and North Bombay. On the other hand North-Eastern India had received good general rain, while Upper India had received scattered but in places heavy showers.

Temperature.—In the first half of the week the mean temperature was very generally excessive over Northern India and generally in defect in the centre and south. About the middle of the week a change commenced. Low temperatures were reported from the Gangetic Plain, and this area of low temperature gradually extended and covered the whole of Northern India, while at the same time the heat increased in the south and at the close of the week exceeded the normal average in nearly all parts of the Peninsula.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	August 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	+0.3	+0.2	+0.5	-0.4	0	+0.2	+0.4	+0.2
Bengal and Assam	+0.5	+1.5	+1.9	+2.1	+1.6	-0.8	-1.2	+0.8
North-West Provinces and Oudh	+2.3	+3.0	+1.4	-0.9	-2.5	-0.4	-2.0	+0.1
Punjab	+3.3	+3.9	+5.5	+5.5	+1.3	-2.1	-2.5	+2.1
Bombay	-1.6	-0.5	+0.4	+0.6	+0.9	+0.9	+0.7	+0.2
Central Provinces and Berar	-0.9	+0.1	-0.7	-2.3	-0.8	+0.3	+0.1	-0.6
Central India and Gujarat	-1.0	-1.4	-2.1	-2.2	-1.3	-0.7	-0.2	-1.3
Sind and Rajputana	+3.7	+4.2	+0.5	-0.7	-1.8	-0.5	+0.2	+0.4
Madras	-1.5	+1.7	+1.8	+2.5	+1.6	+2.0	+2.2	+1.5
Mean for whole of India	+0.6	+1.1	+1.0	+0.5	-0.1	-0.1	+0.3	+0.4

The mean of the whole country for the week was only 0.4° above the normal. On most days the variations for the whole country were less than 1°, but on the 17th and 18th there was an excess of 1.1° and of 1.0°. Except in the

case of the Punjab, where the mean temperature was very high on the 18th and 19th, the provincial variations were also small, and in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Sind and Rajputana the general temperature of the week was approximately normal.

Rain.—During the first two days of the week monsoon rainfall was very largely confined to the west coast districts of the Peninsula and to North Bombay. In the former region the fall was only light though general, but in the latter it was heavy to very heavy. On Tuesday, the 18th, a change was shown. A depression was forming at the head of the Bay. This depression determined a strong monsoon to the Burma Coast districts, and heavy rain was falling in Tenasserim, while showers were commencing over Bengal. On the 19th the depression was still developing and rain was extending in Bengal, while it continued to fall heavily in Burma. On the following day the storm was entering Bengal on a north-north-west course, rain had fallen off in Burma and was still extending in Bengal, and during the next two days heavy or moderate rain was received all over Bengal. During this period the Bombay monsoon current gave only light rain to the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. In Upper India the rainfall, like that of last week, was largely derived from a branch of the Arabian Sea monsoon which blew across Gujarat, Rajputana, and the Punjab plains, and deposited much rain on and near the North-West Himalayas. This rainfall commenced on the 18th or 19th, lasted till the close of the week, and was heaviest on the 19th and 20th. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. The first column shows that no rain was received during the week on the Baluchistan Hills and only 0·04 inch in Madras (South), but that effective rain was received in all other parts of the country. The average amounts received varied from 16·71 inches in Tenasserim and 11·48 inches in Arakan to 0·11 inch in Madras (Central), to 0·13 inch in the East Coast (Central), to 0·24 inch in the East Coast (South), to 0·28 inch in the Central Provinces (West), and to 0·30 inch in the Punjab (South). In ordinary years the rainfall for the week under review ranges from 7·96 inches in Tenasserim to 0·03 inch in Baluchistan, to 0·44 inch in the Punjab (West), and to 0·47 inch in Madras (South). Hence the extremes are somewhat greater than usual, the actual amount of rain in the area of heavy rainfall being greater and in the areas of light rainfall less than the normal. The third column of the table shows the excess or defect of the week's rainfall compared with the normal rainfall of the week. In thirty-three of the rainfall divisions the fall has been lighter and in only twenty-three heavier than usual. The excess has occurred over Tenasserim and the Burma Coasts, the Bengal Hills, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-West Provinces and Oudh (except the North-West Provinces, Central and West), the Punjab (Submontane, Hills, North and West), the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind and East Coast (North (a)). The greatest excess is in Tenasserim and Arakan, but in Oudh (North) the excess equals 4·29 inches, in Bihar (South) 3·45 inches, in Lower Burma 3·28 inches, and in Chota Nagpur, Bihar (North), the North-West Provinces (Submontane, West), the Punjab (Hills) and Kathiawar over 2 inches. In all the divisions not mentioned above the rainfall has been deficient. The greatest defect was in Coorg (3·48 inches), but over Assam and a large part of Bengal, over the west and centre of the North-West Provinces and over the central parts of India and the east of the Peninsula the fall was decidedly light for the time of year.

The three concluding columns of the table give the state of the seasonal fall. From the 31st of May to date the monsoon rainfall has been deficient by 20 per cent. or more in the following fourteen divisions, *viz.*, East Bengal, Assam (Surma, Hills, Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Bengal Hills, North Bihar, the North-West Provinces (East, Central and Submontane, East), Oudh (South), the Punjab (South and West) and the East Coast (South). Of these the most marked cases of deficiency are North Bengal, the Central and Submontane, East, divisions of the North-West Provinces, the south and west divisions of the Punjab and the south division of the East Coast. In all the remaining divisions the rainfall has been about equal to or exceeded the normal. The greatest excess is in the Bombay Deccan and the east of the Central Provinces.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week under review :
Moulmein 19·17 inches. Rathedaung (Akyab) 12·82 inches, Cherra Poonjee 10·77 inches, Ghatsilla (Chaibassa) 11·61 inches, Jahanabad (Gaya) 13·95 inches, Jalalpur (Fyzabad) 16·69 inches, Nighason (Lakhimpur) 15·47 inches, Baheri (Bareilly) 17·65 inches, Kangra 14·53 inches, Dapoli (Ratnagiri) 18·33 inches, Bavda (Kolhapur) 17·55 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22ND, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 31ST TO AUGUST 22ND, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to August 22nd.	Excess or de- fect of (seasonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	1. Tenasserim	16.71	7.96	+ 8.75	138.47	116.28	+ 19
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	7.71	4.43	+ 3.28	76.19	57.49	+ 32
	3. Central Burma	2.78	2.86	- 0.08	29.48	36.58	- 17
	4. Upper Burma	1.13	?	?	17.98	?	?
	5. Arakan	11.48	5.73	+ 5.75	134.35	124.90	+ 8
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	6. Eastern Bengal	2.79	3.70	- 0.91	40.67	53.51	- 24
	7. Assam (Surma)	3.20	5.04	- 1.84	47.54	65.32	- 27
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	4.85	5.12	- 0.27	53.34	83.36	- 36
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	2.40	3.23	- 0.83	32.17	41.48	- 22
	10. Deltaic Bengal	2.49	2.96	- 0.47	39.99	32.96	- 6
	11. Central Bengal	2.59	2.78	- 0.19	28.05	31.78	- 12
	12. North Bengal	2.13	3.34	- 1.21	32.13	54.30	- 41
	13. Bengal (Hills)	6.68	5.86	+ 0.88	65.89	85.49	- 23
	14. Orissa	2.25	2.62	- 0.37	46.96	30.99	+ 52
	15. Chota Nagpur	5.72	3.13	+ 2.59	44.18	32.81	+ 35
	16. Bihar (South)	6.06	2.61	+ 3.45	22.87	27.05	- 15
	17. Do. (North)	4.27	2.18	+ 2.09	22.32	29.73	- 25
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	3.34	2.69	+ 0.65	19.48	25.29	- 23
	19. Oudh (South)	2.58	2.37	+ 0.21	16.34	23.54	- 31
	20. Do. (North)	6.65	2.36	+ 4.29	23.98	25.28	- 5
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	1.00	2.50	- 1.50	16.02	23.04	- 30
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0.55	1.70	- 1.15	16.46	17.34	- 5
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	3.18	2.21	+ 0.97	17.12	26.38	- 35
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	5.06	2.36	+ 2.70	28.08	28.73	- 2
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	2.79	2.58	+ 0.21	29.39	30.25	- 3
PUNJAB.	26. Punjab (South-East)	0.41	1.15	- 0.74	13.41	14.84	- 10
	27. Do. (South)	0.30	0.90	- 0.60	5.90	9.90	- 40
	28. Do. (Central)	0.98	1.11	- 0.13	9.19	10.34	- 11
	29. Do. (Submontane)	3.36	1.50	+ 1.86	17.00	17.96	- 5
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	6.87	4.13	+ 2.74	46.70	45.01	+ 4
	31. Do. (North)	1.16	0.91	+ 0.25	8.47	9.11	- 7
	32. Do. (West)	0.50	0.44	+ 0.06	3.17	4.74	- 33
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	2.65	3.28	- 0.63	89.05	78.93	+ 13
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0.33	1.04	- 0.71	19.22	14.83	+ 30
	35. Coorg	2.40	5.88	- 3.48	128.44	88.39	+ 45
	36. Mysore	0.67	0.83	- 0.16	22.08	16.20	+ 36
	37. Konkan	6.28	4.51	+ 1.77	116.80	90.50	+ 30
	38. Bombay Deccan	1.98	0.65	+ 1.33	29.71	16.45	+ 81
	39. Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0.60	1.15	- 0.55	21.28	13.14	+ 62
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0.37	1.46	- 1.09	21.88	22.73	- 4
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0.28	2.16	- 1.88	34.44	26.93	+ 28
	43. Ditto (Central)	0.76	2.85	- 2.09	45.07	36.74	+ 23
	44. Ditto (East)	2.19	2.96	- 0.77	61.31	34.17	+ 79
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	2.90	2.18	+ 0.81	42.70	32.57	+ 31
	46. Kathiawar	2.86	0.57	+ 2.29	20.40	14.55	+ 40
	47. Sind	0.65	0.21	+ 0.44	5.07	4.23	+ 20
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0.03	- 0.03	2.52	1.68	+ 27
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0.88	2.11	- 1.23	26.66	26.44	+ 1
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0.93	2.15	- 1.22	17.23	20.13	- 14
	51. Rajputana (West)	0.28	0.84	- 0.56	9.45	8.51	+ 11
MADRAS.	52. East Coast (North)	0.73	1.28	- 0.55	17.47	15.72	+ 11
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	2.35	2.15	+ 0.20	42.60	36.83	+ 16
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0.35	1.58	- 1.23	12.67	13.93	- 9
	54. Madras (Central)	0.11	0.65	- 0.54	8.01	9.38	- 15
	55. East Coast (Central)	0.13	0.87	- 0.74	11.14	9.79	+ 14
	56. Ditto (South)	0.24	1.03	- 0.79	5.44	9.01	- 40
	57. Madras (South)	0.04	0.47	- 0.43	3.35	3.56	- 6

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 27th August, 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd August.*—Rainfall moderate on the West Coast and Ganjam; little or no rain elsewhere. The rainfall up to date is generally below average, except on the West Coast and in parts of the Circars. High floods have occurred in the Kistna. The water-supply is still insufficient in places. Agricultural operations are generally in progress. The standing crops are good, but are suffering from want of rain in South Arcot and in parts of the Central and Southern districts; the crops have also been damaged by floods in the larger rivers. Pasture is still insufficient or scanty in several districts, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are rising in Trichinopoly; elsewhere prices are generally stationary or easier.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th August.*—Rain fell throughout the Presidency, but more is required in Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum and urgently in Bijapur and parts of Dharwar. Resowing of the early crops and transplantation continue in parts of Gujarat. The standing crops have been damaged by rats, locusts and grasshoppers in parts of Sindh; elsewhere the crops are good, except where injured by excessive rain. Cotton-picking continues in Shikarpur. Preparations for the late crops are progressing in five districts. Fodder is insufficient in three districts. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in two districts. Prices are normal, except in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th August.*—There was general and heavy rain over the greater part of the province during the week. In Northern and Eastern Bengal more rain is still required for the transplantation of winter rice and for the steeping and washing of jute. In Bihar, where the crops had been suffering from a prolonged drought, the heavy rain of the week has put an end to all anxiety, and the transplanting of paddy is now in full swing. In parts of the Bhagalpur division, however, more rain is still said to be required. In Cuttack early rice on high lands not affected by the flood is maturing, and winter rice is being resown in the flooded tracts. The harvesting of early rice and jute and the manufacturing of indigo are in progress. Fodder is reported insufficient in Cuttack. The price of common rice in Bihar, which had risen in consequence of the drought, is now beginning to fall.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th August.*—Good and abundant rain has fallen throughout the province, except in parts of the Agra division where more rain is wanted. The crops have greatly benefited by the timely rain, and are generally in good condition. Agricultural operations which were temporarily retarded have been actively resumed, and prospects are more favourable. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, August 22nd, were: Banda 1,983, Hamirpur 3,559, Jhansi 477, Jalaun 1,163, Hardoi 9,418—total 16,600; of these 746 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 8,760 persons were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies are sufficient,

except in Hardoi and Bahraich. Prices are high but generally stationary. In a few districts they show a tendency to rise.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th August.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Peshawar, Rohtak and Gurgaon. The land is being prepared for the spring crops in Lahore. The autumn crops are being weeded in Jullundur. Sowings of the autumn crops have been completed in Rohtak and Gujranwala. The recent rain has improved the prospects of the standing crops which are now generally reported to be in good condition. More rain is wanted in Rohtak, Gurgaon and Shahpur. The irrigated crops are flourishing in Lahore and Hissar. The crops have been partly damaged by floods in Jullundur and Mooltan, and by insects in Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Dry fodder is scarce in Delhi, Lahore, Shahpur and Gujranwala, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high throughout the province. The aggregate number of persons on relief works was 2,621 in the Gujrat district.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 26th August.*—There has been a welcome break in the rains in all districts, except Raipur where 4 inches have fallen during the week. The standing crops have been much benefited and the drier weather has enabled weeding operations to be vigorously prosecuted. The early sown minor millets are coming to maturity. The general prospects of the autumn crops are reported good, though some damage has been sustained near the banks of rivers and on heavier soils. Prices show a tendency to rise in Damoh and in the Drug tehsil of Raipur.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd August.*—In Lower Burma ploughing is nearly completed, and transplanting is progressing. Damage by floods is reported from Pegu, Thongwa, Bassein, Amherst and Thaton; and replanting has commenced as the floods subside. In Upper Burma rain has fallen in the northern districts, and cultivation is progressing. Prospects have slightly improved in Katha. Slight rain has fallen in the dry zone, but the crops need more rain, especially in Shwebo, Lagaing, Minbu, Yamethin and in the Budalin sub-division of the Lower Chindwin. Transplanting of paddy is in progress. Ploughing for maize, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), and late sessamum continues. The crop of early sessamum is very poor in Sagaing and Yamethin and in North Myingyan, and the standing crops on unirrigated lands have withered in Minbu. Paddy is a poor crop in Sagaing and Meiktila and remissions of revenue may be necessary in Sagaing. The price of paddy has risen in most districts of Lower Burma and in Shwebo, Thayetmyo and Pakokku.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th August.*—Rain is much wanted in the Lower Brahmaputra Valley where the prospects of the rice crop are unfavourable. Prospects of tea are good. Fodder is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th August.*—**MYSORE.**—Good rain fell in parts of the Shimoga and Kadur districts. Prospects are favourable. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been sown in five districts. Prices have risen in Kadur and Chitaldrug but have fallen in Bangalore and Kolar.

COORG.—Rainfall good. Transplanting of rice continues. The *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), coffee and cardamom crops are in good condition. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 26th August.*—BERAR.—The weather is cool and cloudy with very little rain. The standing crops are in fair condition. The land is being prepared for the winter crop. Weeding is in progress. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are steady.

HYDERABAD.—Report not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 26th August.*—Rain fell in all Agencies during the week, but more rain is still wanted in four districts of Gwalior. Agricultural operations have been completed in Malwa and Goona and are in progress in other Agencies. The crops are in fairly good condition, except in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock are in indifferent condition in Baghelkhand and Gwalior, but are fairly good elsewhere. Pasturage is good in all Agencies, except Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Goona and are rising in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; elsewhere prices are normal. The numbers employed on relief works were: Gwalior 557, Bundelkhand 1,234, Baghelkhand 643; and on railway works 4,500. The numbers on gratuitous relief were: Gwalior 35, Bundelkhand 1,339, Baghelkhand 1,335, and Goona 281.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th August.*—Rainfall good at Abu, Kherwara, Pertabgurh and Kishengurh; slight rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Jaisalmer. The standing crops and agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in Tonk and Jaisalmer. Prices of food-grains are falling in Ulwar and Ajmere-Merwara, but are rising in Jhallawar and Haraoti and are fluctuating in Pertabgurh and Meywar; elsewhere prices are steady. The aggregate numbers of persons employed on relief works were: Sironj, Tonk State, 312, Bikanir 2,758 and Jaisalmer 213. The numbers on gratuitous relief were: Sironj 80 and Bikanir 546.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 25th August.*—Rainfall moderate. The rice crops are ready for harvesting in some places. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 26th August.*—No rain. The autumn crops are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd August.*—The crops are doing fairly well, but require more rain.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATIS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

*Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
30th June 1896, compared with the corresponding*

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN JUNE.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	6,298	9,663	6,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,298	9,663	6,842
N.-W. P. & Oudh	231	32,344	11,002	1,887	2,212	3,155	...	...	...	2,118	34,356	15,147
Panjab	1,041	6,029	4,324	1,443	9,307	1,005	4,605	11,197	11,084	7,089	20,533	16,413
Cent. Provs.	205	...	61	7,687	6,044	153	...	...	...	7,952	6,044	214
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	437,088	327,997	143,203	...	...	...	437,088	327,997	143,203
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,656	26,409	21,572	37,656	26,409	21,572
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	17,743	9,940	13,655	...	...	...	17,743	9,940	13,655
Berar . . . . .	...	1,234	15,789	29,250	19,648	38,610	...	...	...	29,256	20,882	54,399
Assam	1,120	489	1,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	489	1,583
Raj. & C. I.	6,848	4,070	279	61,722	97,014	58,677	...	...	...	64,570	101,084	58,956
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	8,032	11,832	3,704	...	...	...	8,032	11,832	3,704
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
TOTAL	15,803	53,829	40,870	564,892	484,003	262,162	42,261	37,606	31,656	622,956	575,438	335,688
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	17,931	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	17,924
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5,279	...	...	...	...	...	5,275
Madras . . . . .	...	...	2,765	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	3,011
Burma . . . . .	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	25,877	...	...	...	...	...	25,877
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	626	...	...	4,161	...	...	...	...	...	4,787
TOTAL	...	...	21,808	...	...	35,606	...	...	...	...	...	57,500
TOTAL OF IMPORTS.	15,803	53,829	62,768	564,892	484,003	297,768	42,261	37,606	32,656	622,956	575,438	393,19
WHEAT												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	21,197	153,529	47,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,197	153,529	47,034
N.-W. P. & Oudh	154,919	325,242	79,545	115,325	372,242	567	...	...	...	276,244	697,484	80,11
Panjab	28,360	34,304	24,151	107,915	491,502	5,902	730,078	1,366,473	392,763	816,353	1,892,279	423,01
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	410	7,695	70,586	195,679	24,368	...	...	...	70,586	196,089	32,00
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	42,928	129,411	28,908	...	...	...	42,928	129,411	28,90
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	274,209	429,705	101,202	274,209	429,705	101,20
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	309	13,215	3,457	...	...	...	309	13,215	3,45
Assam	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	...	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	25,363	129,417	57,473	...	...	...	25,363	129,417	87,41
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	...	620	550	...	...	...	...	620	55
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	1,507	...	...
TOTAL	204,940	513,485	158,625	363,993	1,332,092	151,225	1,004,287	1,796,178	493,065	1,573,220	3,641,755	803,8
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	98,189	...	...	180	...	...	98,1
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	...	...	1,3
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	98,189	...	...	1,539	...	...	99,7
TOTAL OF IMPORTS.	204,940	513,485	158,625	363,993	1,332,092	249,414	1,004,287	1,796,178	495,503	1,573,220	3,641,755	903,5

* Fig
NOTE.—The totals of import

OF INDIA.

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and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of June 1896 and from 1st January to 31st March of the years 1894 and 1895.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE.												Articles and whence exported.	
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.				
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
COTTON													By Rail and River— Bengal N.-W. P. & Oudh Panjab Cent. Provs. Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terr. Mysore
35,261	41,165	46,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,261	41,165	46,562	
255,498	193,034	175,115	178,976	131,361	233,158	...	...	1	434,574	324,395	408,274	
39,635	50,406	27,810	50,019	53,890	67,817	123,151	110,559	262,160	212,805	220,915	357,793		
6,175	4,585	6,704	91,671	87,837	182,793	...	...	...	97,846	92,522	189,587	
178	...	38	2,200,779	1,931,712	2,003,443	...	...	...	2,206,957	1,931,712	2,003,481	
...	...	...	...	...	...	259,608	200,863	174,491	250,008	200,863	174,491	
...	...	...	25,351	24,854	33,624	...	...	...	25,351	24,851	33,624	
3,528	13,884	54,307	742,442	610,191	880,396	...	...	...	745,970	630,075	940,703	
17,515	11,882	11,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,515	11,882	11,435	
33,531	29,112	9,005	544,346	620,223	509,361	...	...	...	577,877	646,315	518,420	
...	...	...	10,587	15,426	10,155	...	...	...	10,587	15,428	10,155	
...	...	...	63	57	97	...	...	...	63	57	97	
391,421	341,228	331,126	3,850,234	3,431,553	4,016,844	382,759	317,422	436,658	4,624,414	4,140,203	4,784,628	TOTAL	
By Sea—													By Sea— Bengal Bombay Sind Madras Burma Non-Br. Ports in In Foreign countries
...	...	0,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,114	
...	...	64,415	...	...	59,118	...	...	...	...	...	123,533	
...	...	...	...	...	109,960	...	...	...	...	...	169,960	
...	...	4,704	...	...	2,508	...	...	...	...	...	7,274	
...	...	8,409	...	...	2,350	...	...	...	...	...	10,759	
...	...	...	...	...	1,000,730	...	...	1	...	...	1,090,730	
...	...	2,627	...	...	60,500	...	...	...	...	...	63,127	
...	...	80,259	...	...	1,394,234	...	...	1	...	...	1,481,504	TOTAL
391,421	341,228	420,395	3,850,234	3,481,553	5,411,078	382,759	317,422	436,659	4,624,414	4,140,203	6,268,132	TOTAL OF IMPORTS	
WHEAT													By Rail and River— Bengal N.-W. P. & Oudh Panjab Cent. Provs. Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terr. Mysore
By Rail and River—													
114,073	318,024	203,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,073	348,024	203,217	
751,156	1,138,453	504,783	118,761	318,971	8,588	...	...	...	860,897	1,084,154	603,368	
177,776	123,788	61,927	279,775	712,558	14,430	2,150,219	3,538,016	882,296	2,637,770	4,374,392	958,712		
20,749	19,514	39,520	794,467	682,772	615,055	...	...	...	819,216	707,286	934,575	
...	...	...	515,885	791,630	97,1082	...	...	...	515,885	791,630	979,826	
...	...	...	...	...	...	848,571	1,016,560	522,586	848,571	1,016,560	522,586	
...	...	...	90	103	...	...	...	...	90	103	...	
...	47	5,046	19,806	50,349	33,394	...	...	...	19,806	50,399	38,140	
464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	...	...
...	...	...	266,724	324,303	536,800	...	...	...	266,724	324,303	536,850	
...	...	...	...	1,225	1,032	...	...	...	...	1,225	1,032	
...	...	...	1,567	...	4,598	...	...	...	1,567	...	4,598	
664,198	1,629,856	904,493	2,001,135	3,113,911	2,193,085	3,028,790	4,554,976	1,404,882	6,094,123	9,298,743	4,502,460	TOTAL	
By Sea—													By Sea— Bengal Bombay Sind Madras Burma Non-Br. Ports in In Foreign countries
...	...	804	...	...	4,650	...	...	821	...	...	6,281	
...	...	...	...	...	415,228	...	...	818	...	...	410,046	
...	...	...	...	...	158,478	...	...	...	...	...	188,478	
...		
...	...	...	...	...	139,717	...	...	22	...	...	139,739	
...	...	2	...	...	38,590	...	...	21,256	...	...	59,448	
...	...	...	...	...	16,033	...	...	2,707	...	...	18,740	
...	...	806	...	...	802,705	...	...	25,625	...	...	829,136	TOTAL
664,198	1,629,856	905,299	2,001,135	3,113,911	2,995,790	3,028,790	4,554,976	1,430,507	6,094,123	9,298,743	5,331,595	TOTAL OF IMPORTS	

† available.
94 and 1895 are defective.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATISTICS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
30th June 1896, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN JUNE.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	401,477	360,755	366,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	401,477	360,755	366,472
N.-W. P. & Oudh	277,931	260,100	106,702	27,744	7,285	6,088	1,110	...	392	306,835	207,784	113,182
Panjab	713	502	...	239	2,788	1	10,761	10,050	3,817	11,713	11,307	3,918
Cent. Provs.	11,042	21,890	315	51,921	33,845	40,915	...	...	...	62,901	55,731	41,230
Bombay	...	...	...	115,002	101,270	89,835	...	...	...	115,002	101,270	89,835
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	96	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	1,621	307	3,050	...	...	...	1,621	367	3,056
Berar	...	2,088	...	40,930	30,087	60,135	...	...	...	40,930	38,775	60,135
Assam	11,380	2,220	14,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,386	2,220	14,071
Raj. & C. I.	10,435	...	...	238,004	70,740	32,177	...	...	...	254,439	70,740	32,177
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	23,790	2,213	21,618	...	...	...	23,790	29,213	29,615
Mysore	...	...	...	100	...	3	...	...	...	100	...	3
TOTAL	718,734	656,960	488,460	490,351	282,152	267,825	12,217	10,050	4,200	1,230,352	940,162	760,494
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	0	0	97	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	97
Bombay	0	0	...	0	0	23	0	0	...	0	0	23
Sind	0	0	...	0	0	1,087	0	0	...	0	0	1,087
Madras	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Burma	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Foreign countries	0	0	...	0	0	15	0	0	...	0	0	15
TOTAL	0	0	97	0	0	1,125	0	0	...	0	0	1,222
TOTAL OF IMPORTS.	718,734	656,960	488,557	490,351	282,152	268,950	12,217	10,050	4,200	1,230,352	940,162	761,716
INDIGO												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	8	205	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	205	31
N.-W. P. & Oudh	43	14	300	6	2	...	...	...	...	40	10	302
Panjab	...	...	...	...	15	2	214	153	622	214	168	624
Cent. Provs.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Bombay	...	...	...	31	...	317	...	...	...	31	...	317
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,219	657	1,636	2,210	657	1,636
Madras	...	...	...	84	118	128	...	...	...	84	118	128
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	34	32	101	...	...	...	34	32	101
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	82
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	51	225	430	155	167	630	2,433	810	2,258	2,639	1,702	3,318
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Bombay	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Sind	0	0	...	0	0	988	0	0	...	0	0	988
Madras	0	0	...	0	0	12	0	0	...	0	0	12
Burma	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Foreign countries	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
TOTAL	0	0	...	0	0	1,000	0	0	...	0	0	1,000
TOTAL OF IMPORTS.	51	225	430	155	167	1,630	2,433	810	2,258	2,639	1,702	4,318

* Figures
NOTE.—The totals of imports for

OF INDIA.
AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of June 1896 and from 1st January periods of the years 1894 and 1895—conclud.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE												Articles and whence exported.	
Calcutta.			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL				
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1,802,244	1,158,283	1,140,358	224,036	3,330	9,276	1,802,244	1,158,283	1,140,358	LINSEED <i>By Rail and River—</i> Bengal N.-W. P. & Oudh Panjab Cent. Provs. Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terr. Mysore	
1,065,797	581,522	251,723	224,036	3,330	9,276	1,410	1,710	1,229	1,201,243	610,614	292,228		
1,217	502	460	1,117	3,211	25	14,923	15,770	10,158	17,257	10,499	10,052		
252,218	48,519	81,861	830,041	310,250	201,331	...	...	...	1,042,859	319,009	371,104
...	...	194	1,126,443	1,101,260	1,341,775	...	...	...	1,190,441	1,101,900	1,341,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	215	...	...	...
...	...	...	71,548	54,970	96,588	...	...	...	71,548	54,970	96,588
8,028	2,088	63,755	933,009	443,222	65,097	...	...	...	941,097	445,117	722,452
17,438	5,507	25,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,438	5,507	25,141
97,776	3,313	...	1,184,594	105,457	179,473	...	...	...	1,282,370	104,804	179,073
...	...	...	3,7245	302,710	542,708	...	...	...	397,445	302,730	522,705
...	...	...	301	416	104	...	...	...	...	410	104
3,244,718	1,800,399	1,593,503	4,442,300	2,505,649	3,124,19	16,533	17,486	11,602	8,103,851	4,323,534	4,704,719		TOTAL
...	...	433	175	608		<i>By Sea—</i> Bengal Bombay Sind Madras Burma Non-Br. Ports in In Foreign countries
...	...	...	...	...	1,110	...	...	70	...	...	1,186
...	...	...	...	...	2,729	...	...	...	...	...	4,720
...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	4	930	934	TOTAL	
3,244,718	1,800,399	1,594,148	4,442,300	2,505,649	3,124,19	16,533	17,486	11,672	8,103,851	4,323,534	4,710,013	TOTAL OF IMPORTS	
4,939	16,261	13,217	...	3	4,838	16,264	13,217	INDIGO <i>By Rail and River—</i> Bengal N.-W. P. & Oudh Panjab Cent. Provs. Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terr. Mysore	
2,107	5,287	2,435	148	4	6	...	...	...	2,345	5,211	2,441
182	1,427	...	1	19	5	1,713	2,700	4,749	1,996	4,155	4,754		
...	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	...
...	...	...	332	314	1,750	...	...	...	332	314	1,750
...	...	...	777	649	420	4,247	2,764	4,904	4,447	2,764	4,904
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	420	...
...		
...	17	...	497	392	243	...	...	...	497	399	243
...	...	2	...	10	82	...	...	...	...	10	84
...		
7,417	22,998	15,654	1,766	1,291	2,506	5,960	5,473	9,713	15,145	29,762	27,873		TOTAL
...	...	11	22	33		<i>By Sea—</i> Bengal Bombay Sind Madras Burma Non-Br. Ports in In Foreign countries
...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	...	42	...	...	42
...	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	3,250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
...	240	240	TOTAL	
7,417	22,998	15,663	1,768	1,291	6,030	5,960	5,473	9,758	15,145	29,762	31,456	TOTAL OF IMPORTS	

not available.
1894 and 1895 are defective.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Off. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 17TH AUGUST 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 15TH AUGUST 1896.

N.D.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1896, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1895.	WEEK ENDING 17TH AUGUST 1895.				WEEK ENDING 15TH AUGUST 1896.				Earnings from 1st July to 17th August 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 15th August 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	566	1,722	7,34,163	426	1,733	8,13,000	481	3,672,268	55,39,000	...	1,33,268	...	
Bengal-Nagpur	107	862	65,051	75	862	57,000	66	4,97,718	4,17,000	...	80,718	...	
Indian Midland (a)	116	752	59,532	75	752	72,700	99	4,42,538	4,84,000	...	41,462	...	
East Coast (State) (Bezwarde extn.)	190	21	2,518	120	21	700	33	23,104	13,000	...	8,164	...	
Bezwarde-Mad. (Mad.-Ennot sec.) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	10,800	...	10,800	...
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	214	1,790	2,68,620	150	1,815	2,61,000	144	22,59,743	17,20,000	...	5,39,743	...	
Palanpur-Deesa	34	17	374	22	17	600	35	1,605	4,300	...	695	...	
South Indian	116	1,042	1,64,433	158	1,042	1,25,000	120	11,58,249	10,21,000	...	1,37,249	...	
Miyavaram-Mutpet	89	54	3,586	66	54	3,900	72	34,170	32,200	...	1,970	...	
Southern Mahratta (c)	107	1,105	99,050	85	1,105	91,800	79	7,02,005	7,04,000	...	1,905	...	
Bengal and North-Western (d)	122	750	65,239	90	750	80,000	118	5,39,229	6,18,000	...	81,711	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	200	9,530	45	200	10,200	51	72,200	68,400	...	3,800	...	
Assam-Bengal	64	128	5,711	45	157	7,200	49	49,000	60,400	...	10,400	...	
TOTAL	230	8,509	14,75,112	173	8,583	15,32,000	181	1,14,73,011	1,00,94,100	...	7,58,011	...	
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (State) (e)	238	2,511	5,10,288	203	2,617	4,24,000	192	4,42,391	3,152,000	...	12,90,361	...	
Odish and Rohilkhand (State)	203	797	1,24,030	150	797	1,33,000	107	11,17,734	5,91,000	...	2,16,734	...	
Eastern Bengal (State) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	388	811	2,87,364	353	813	3,23,000	707	14,07,030	15,13,000	1,05,361	...	...
Bengal Central (f)	159	125	10,610	133	125	20,100	101	1,01,033	1,10,000	8,067	...	...
East Coast (State)	83	397	25,555	64	500	61,900	124	2,11,742	2,77,000	63,278	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (State)	128	746	97,804	131	886	90,300	102	6,74,176	6,60,000	...	14,176	...	
Special gauges—													
Jowhat (State provincial)	65	25	2,604	104	25	2,700	88	17,801	13,200	...	301	...	
Cherra-Companyganj (State provl.)	57	8	465	58	8	500	63	2,129	3,000	...	871	...	
TOTAL	224	5,422	10,65,250	190	5,771	10,55,000	183	70,77,195	66,23,200	...	13,43,995	...	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	365	1,490	5,61,321	244	1,490	4,68,000	274	25,11,073	26,58,000	1,46,077	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	502	401	1,01,748	311	401	1,09,000	412	12,01,330	11,73,000	...	2,21,330	...	
Madras	251	840	2,20,833	203	840	2,05,000	244	14,18,030	12,87,000	...	1,01,030	...	
TOTAL	314	2,791	7,15,862	207	2,791	8,03,000	288	57,83,189	51,14,000	...	2,67,189	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
Assisted companies.	250	10,722	32,80,224	197	12,145	34,10,000	191	2,18,05,200	2,24,35,300	...	2,17,095	...	
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	20,631	128	161	18,600	116	1,00,390	1,38,000	...	22,390	...	
Tarkessur	229	22	3,052	110	22	4,500	205	30,062	35,000	...	1,062	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	60	5,540	84	60	5,200	79	41,175	41,100	...	75	...	
Bengal-Donais	106	30	7,543	154	30	5,400	150	22,588	32,200	...	388	...	
Dihru Sadiya	119	78	10,730	138	78	6,200	118	79,000	71,500	...	7,500	...	
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	12,502	247	51	13,000	258	85,878	89,000	3,122	...	...
TOTAL	109	414	58,717	142	414	58,900	135	4,35,759	4,07,400	...	28,359	...	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Binn-Goon	23	73	1,171	16	74	1,300	18	6,045	8,300	2,253	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	...	...	...	114	8,000	70	...	48,900	48,900	...	...
Nagda-Ujjain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	34	900	20	...	4,500	4,500	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	160	333	49,618	140	333	43,000	120	3,57,119	3,35,000	...	3,919	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	990	77	13	1,000	20	7,118	7,400	...	718	...	
Rajputana-Bhatinda	183	108	10,555	181	108	10,800	183	1,01,280	1,15,000	...	26,280	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	3,852	385	10	3,500	320	24,553	20,100	...	4,453	...	
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (i)	100	362	3,068	108	362	37,600	60	7,21,097	7,11,000	...	10,997	...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	50	93	3,494	48	93	4,700	51	2,00,040	30,000	2,454	...	...
Kolhapur	74	9	1,992	69	29	1,200	45	12,885	10,000	...	2,885	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	40	72	2,877	40	72	1,600	26	18,733	14,800	...	3,933	...	
Cooch Behar	43	22	1,001	40	22	800	26	3,838	5,300	1,462	...	...
TOTAL	114	1,115	1,23,574	111	1,264	1,18,400	94	8,25,514	8,29,500	6,286	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Dhavanagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	16,025	48	334	23,300	70	1,22,231	1,30,000	10,769	...	...
Jotalsar-Rajkot	71	40	2,305	50	40	2,700	50	18,026	17,500	...	526	...	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	41	304	14,054	39	304	11,300	31	1,00,460	85,000	...	14,560	...	
Oodypore-Chitor (j)	42	60	2,170	36	60	2,400	40	4,129	15,700	10,771	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	66	94	4,125	46	94	6,500	67	36,222	35,000	...	322	...	
TOTAL	65	898	38,889	43	898	46,000	31	2,54,866	2,31,000	6,132	...	...
GRAND TOTAL													
	232	10,140	35,07,354	183	19,721	36,31,200	184	2,65,49,536	2,39,61,500	...	23,86,036	...	

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(h) Total earnings from 15th July to 15th August 1896.

(i) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(j) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

(k) Total earnings from 1st to 17th August 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Offg. Under Secretary.

Smta, the 27th August, 1896.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

No. XVIII of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	WEEK ENDING 17TH AUGUST 1895.				WEEK ENDING 15TH AUGUST 1896.				Earnings from 1st April to 17th August 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 15th August 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	609	1,722	7,34,363	426	1,733	8,33,000	481	1,98,05,245	1,83,66,000	...	15,29,243		
Bengal-Nagpur	146	862	65,051	75	862	57,000	66	24,87,600	16,68,000	...	5,19,600		
Indian Midland (a)	126	752	56,532	75	752	72,500	90	16,89,722	18,19,000	1,29,278	...		
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	2,518	120	21	700	33	72,018	52,000	...	20,018		
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	27,500	27,500	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	253	1,799	2,68,629	150	1,815	2,61,000	144	9,78,516	74,35,000	...	22,43,516		
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	374	22	17	600	35	15,493	10,200	707	...		
South Indian	167	1,042	1,64,493	158	1,042	1,25,000	120	35,42,104	31,45,000	...	97,104		
Máyavaram-Mutpet	88	54	3,589	66	54	3,000	72	1,04,040	1,01,000	...	3,040		
Southern Mahratta (c)	117	1,165	99,086	85	1,165	91,500	79	26,96,488	27,27,000	30,512	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d)	144	759	65,239	86	756	89,000	118	21,84,342	21,69,000	...	15,342		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	73	200	9,539	48	200	10,200	51	5,00,840	2,95,000	...	5,840		
Assam-Bengal	70	128	5,711	45	157	7,200	46	(1)40,000	2,05,000	1,61,000	...		
TOTAL	256	8,509	14,75,112	173	8,583	15,52,900	181	4,27,07,412	3,86,45,700	...	40,81,712		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (f)	255	2,511	5,10,288	203	2,617	4,24,000	162	1,59,51,973	1,07,98,000	...	42,53,973		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,24,630	150	797	1,33,000	167	40,07,378	32,38,000	...	7,69,378		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	2,87,204	353	813	3,23,000	307	45,07,718	43,51,000	1,43,282	...		
Bengal Central (g)	144	125	16,040	113	125	26,100	161	3,10,168	3,13,000	2,892	...		
East Coast (state)	94	397	25,555	64	500	61,000	124	7,74,510	9,30,000	1,61,490	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	169	746	97,804	131	886	99,000	162	73,92,734	75,32,000	1,32,246	...		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	25	2,604	101	25	2,200	88	31,930	33,500	...	1,339		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	475	58	8	500	63	6,618	9,000	2,992	...		
TOTAL	236	5,422	10,65,250	166	5,771	10,55,000	183	2,67,22,868	2,22,11,100	...	45,81,768		
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	448	1,490	3,63,221	244	1,490	4,08,000	274	1,10,13,526	1,24,43,000	5,29,474	...		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	1,01,748	351	461	1,00,000	412	20,00,217	61,03,000	...	15,63,217		
Madras	233	840	2,20,823	263	840	2,05,000	244	43,80,000	41,18,000	...	2,62,928		
TOTAL	417	2,791	7,45,502	267	2,791	8,03,000	288	2,39,00,071	2,26,64,000	...	12,96,071		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	279	16,722	32,56,224	197	17,145	34,10,900	199	9,31,60,981	8,35,00,800	...	99,60,181		
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	20,031	128	161	18,000	116	5,65,712	4,64,000	...	1,01,712		
Tarkessur	205	22	3,652	166	22	4,500	205	1,25,059	1,24,000	...	1,059		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	117	60	5,549	84	66	5,200	70	1,73,463	1,85,000	11,537	...		
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	5,543	154	36	5,400	150	80,527	80,000	...	7,927		
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	10,720	138	78	9,200	118	2,21,786	2,31,000	9,214	...		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	12,592	247	51	11,000	255	3,04,479	3,32,000	27,520	...		
TOTAL	173	414	55,717	142	414	55,000	135	14,80,717	14,16,000	...	63,317		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonn	19	73	1,171	16	74	1,300	18	(1)11,254	32,400	21,146	...		
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	...	...	114	8,000	70	...	1,01,000	1,61,000	...	
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	900	26	(1)4,500	4,500	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	49,615	149	333	43,000	129	11,08,035	11,48,000	...	20,085		
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	...	77	13	600	40	31,615	92,700	31,085	...		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	195	108	12,555	181	108	10,800	181	4,59,585	4,34,000	...	25,585		
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,857	385	10	3,500	350	61,991	54,500	...	7,491		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (k)	98	362	38,978	108	362	32,600	90	6,71,827	5,78,000	...	1,03,827		
The Gaekwar's Melisana	68	93	3,494	38	93	4,700	51	1,32,879	2,05,000	72,121	...		
Kolhapur	82	29	1,992	69	29	1,300	45	48,753	43,000	...	5,753		
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	2,877	40	72	1,000	26	1,10,352	66,000	...	14,352		
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,001	46	22	800	36	14,873	23,400	8,527	...		
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,23,524	111	1,264	1,18,400	94	27,11,284	28,32,500	1,21,216	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	16,025	48	334	21,300	70	8,42,456	7,41,000	...	1,01,456		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	46	2,305	50	46	2,700	51	71,315	69,200	...	2,115		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	60	364	14,064	39	364	11,300	31	3,06,129	4,18,000	21,871	...		
Odeypore-Chitor (l)	42	60	2,170	39	60	2,400	40	(m)4,929	45,300	43,371	...		
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	4,325	46	94	6,300	67	1,58,912	1,55,000	...	3,912		
TOTAL	85	898	38,889	43	898	46,000	51	14,73,771	14,31,500	...	42,271		
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,149	35,07,354	183	19,721	36,31,200	184	9,21,26,253	8,91,81,700	...	99,44,553		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itárai railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Total earnings from 1st July to 17th August 1895.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(g) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(i) Total earnings from 1st May to 17th August 1895.

(j) Total earnings from 15th July to 15th August 1896.

(k) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yerravutpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(l) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

(m) Total earnings from 1st to 17th August 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Off. Under Secretary.

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